

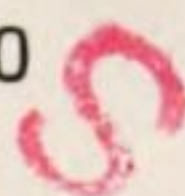
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AMERICAN

MEDICAL SCIENCE

REPORTS OF THE

SECOND EDITION

WILLIAM C. COTTELL, M.D., F.R.C.S.

CHICAGO

W. B. SAUNDERS CO.

1895

MEDICAL LEXICON.

A NEW DICTIONARY
OF
MEDICAL SCIENCE,
CONTAINING
A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS AND TERMS;
WITH A VOCABULARY OF
SYNONYMES IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES,
AND
FORMULÆ FOR VARIOUS OFFICINAL AND EMPIRICAL PREPARATIONS, &c.

SECOND EDITION,
WITH NUMEROUS MODIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

BY
ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D., M. A. P. S., &c.

PHILADELPHIA:
LEA AND BLANCHARD,
SUCCESSORS TO CAREY AND CO.

1839.



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TO

ROBERT M. PATTERSON, M. D.,

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES; VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY; LATE PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA; ETC. ETC.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,

When I dedicated the first edition of this work to you, we were colleagues in the University of Virginia. Since that period, we have been placed in various relations with regard to each other; and in all you have maintained those sterling qualities which led me at the time to inscribe it to you. Need I add, that I embrace with eagerness the opportunity, which another edition affords me, of again manifesting to you the regard and esteem with which I am

Faithfully Yours,

ROBLEY DUNGLISON.

PHILADELPHIA,

GIRARD STREET, JULY 1, 1839.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE present undertaking was suggested by the frequent complaints, made by the author's pupils, that they were unable to meet with information on numerous topics of professional inquiry,—especially of recent introduction,—in the medical dictionaries accessible to them.

It may, indeed, be correctly affirmed, that we have no dictionary of medical subjects and terms which can be looked upon as adapted to the state of the science. In proof of this the author need but remark, that he has found occasion to add several thousand medical terms, which are not to be met with in the only medical lexicon at this time in circulation in the country.

The present edition will be found to contain many hundred terms more than the first, and to have experienced numerous additions and modifications.

The author's object has not been to make the work a mere lexicon or dictionary of terms, but to afford, under each, a condensed view of its various medical relations, and thus to render the work an epitome of the existing condition of medical science. In its preparation, he has freely availed himself of the English, French, and German works of the same nature, and has endeavoured to add every subject and term of recent introduction, which has fallen under his notice; yet, with all his care, it will doubtless be found that subjects have been omitted. The numerous additions, however, which he has made, and his strong desire of being useful, "by removing rubbish and clearing obstructions from the paths through which learning and genius press forward to conquest and glory," will, he trusts, extenuate these and other objections that might be urged

against the work; especially when the toil, which every compiler of a dictionary must endure, is taken into consideration; a toil which has been so forcibly depicted by the great English Lexicographer, as well as by the distinguished SCALIGER :

“Si quelqu'un a commis quelque crime odieux,
S'il a tué son père, ou blasphémé les Dieux,
Qu'il fasse un Lexicon : s'il est supplice au monde
Qui le punisse mieux, je veux que l'on me tonde.”*

* Some idea of the “toil” may be formed by the fact, that, exclusive of the manifold additions and modifications in the body of the work, the index or vocabulary of synonymes at the end, consisting of more than *twenty thousand words*, was entirely written and arranged for the present edition.

PHILADELPHIA,

9 GIRARD STREET, JULY 1, 1839.

EXPLANATIONS.

SHOULD any term be found wanting in the body of the dictionary, reference must be made to the index or vocabulary of synonymes, at the end of the volume. If the simple synonymy of the term be needed, such reference may be sufficient; if not, further information regarding it may be obtained in the body of the work, under the term referred to. For example: the French word *Tronc*, in the index, is said to be synonymous with "Trunk." This may be sufficient for the reader; should it not, however, the requisite information may be found by turning to "Trunk" in the body of the dictionary.

ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

ARBITRARILY EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK.

<i>Arab.</i>	Arabic.	P.	Portuguese.
Ch.	Chaussier.	<i>Ph. A.</i>	Pharmacopœia of America.
D.	Dutch.	<i>Ph. D.</i>	Do. of Dublin.
Da.	Danish.	<i>Ph. E.</i>	Do. of Edinburgh.
E.	English.	<i>Ph. L.</i>	Do. of London.
F.	French.	<i>Ph. P.</i>	Do. of Paris.
F. or Fah.	Fahrenheit.	<i>Ph. U. S.</i>	Do. of America.
G.	German.	R.	Réaumur.
Heb.	Hebrew.	S.	Spanish.
I.	Italian.	S. G.	Specific Gravity.
L.	Latin.	Sw.	Swedish.
<i>Linn.</i>	Linnæus.	V. S.	Venesection.



A

NEW DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A

A

ABBREVIATION.

A, before a consonant; *An* before a vowel, *a*, *av*, have, in the compound medical terms, a privative or debasing signification, like that of the particles *in*, *im*, *un*, *ir*, in English. Thus: *Stheni'a* means strength. *Astheni'a*, want of strength. *Anæmia*, want of blood, &c.

A, or AA. See Abbreviation.

AARZHIL, MINERAL WATERS OF.

A. is in the canton of Berne in Switzerland. The chief spring contains muriates of lime and soda, sulphates of lime and soda, oxyd of iron, and hydrosulphuric acid gas.

ABACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. A hydrosulphuretted saline spring, not far from Ratisbon or Regensburg in Bavaria.

ABALIENA'TUS. *Corruptus*. Corrupted. *Membra abaliena'ta*. Limbs dead, or benumbed.—Celsus, Scribonius Largus.

ABANGA. Name given by the inhabitants of St. Thomas to the fruit of a palm-tree, the seeds of which they consider very useful in diseases of the chest, in the dose of three or four, given two or three times a day.

ABAPTIST'A. *Abaptiston*, from *a* privative, and *βαπτίζω*, 'to plunge.' A term applied to the old Trepan, the conical shape of which prevented it from plunging suddenly into the cavity of the cranium.

ABAREMO-TEMO. A Brazilian tree, which grows in the mountains, and appears to be a mimosa. Piso relates that the decoction of its bark, which is bitter and astringent, was applied, in that country, to ulcers of a bad character.

ABBECOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A chalybeate spring, six leagues from Paris, and one from Poissy. It was once much frequented, but is now abandoned.

ABBEVILLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. An acidulous chalybeate at Abbeville, in the department of the Somme.

ABBREVIATION. *Abbreviatio*, *Brachyn'sis*, *Brachys'mos*, *Abbreviatu'ra*. (F.) *Abreviation*. Abbreviations are chiefly used in medicinal formulæ. They are by no means as frequently employed now as of old, when every article had its appropriate symbol. The chief abbreviations now adopted are the following:

R. *Recipe*, Take.

A. AA, ANA, (*ava*) *utriusque*, of each.

ABDOM. *Abdomen*.

ABS. FEBR. *Absente febre*, In the absence of fever.

AD. or ADD. *Adde* or *addatur*.

AD. LIB. *Ad libitum*, At pleasure.

ADMOV. *Admoveatur*, Let it be applied.

ALTERN. HOR. *Alternis horis*, Every other hour.

ALV. ADSTRICT. *Alvo adstrictâ*, The bowels being confined.

AQ. *Aqua*, Water.

AQ. COMM. *Aqua communis*, Common water.

AQ. FONT. *Aqua fontis*, Spring water.

AQ. BULL. *Aqua bulliens*, Boiling water.

AQ. FERV. *Aqua fervens*, Hot water.

AQ. MARIN. *Aqua marina*, Sea water.

B. A. *Balneum arenæ*, A sand-bath.

BALS. *Balsamum*, Balsam.

B. B. BBDS. *Barbadensis*, Barbadoes.

BIB. *Bibe*, Drink.

BIS IND. *Bis indies*, Twice daily.

B. M. *Balneum mariæ*, A water-bath.

BOL. *Bolus*.

BULL. *Bulliat*, Let it boil.

BUT. *Butyrum*, Butter.

B. V. *Balneum vaporis*, A vapor-bath.

CÆRUL. *Cæruleus*, Blue.

CAP. *Capiat*, Let him take.

C. C. *Cornu cervi*, Hartshorn,

C. C. U. *Cornu cervi ustum*, Burnt harts-horn.
 C. M. *Cras manè*, To-morrow morning.
 COCHL. *Cochleare*, A spoonful.
 COCHL. AMPL. *Cochleare amplum*, A large spoonful.
 COCHL. INF. *Cochleare infantum*, A child's spoonful.
 COCHL. MOD. or MED. *Cochleare modicum* or *medium*, A dessert spoonful.
 COCHL. PARV. *Cochleare parvum*, A teaspoonful.
 COL. *Cola, colaturæ*, Strain, and to the strained.
 COMP. *Compositus*, Compound.
 CONF. *Confectio*, Confection.
 CONS. *Conserva*, Conserve.
 CONT. *Continuetur*, Let it be continued.
 COQ. *Coque*, Boil.
 CORT. *Cortex*, Bark.
 CRAST. *Crastinus*, For to-morrow.
 CUJ. *Cujus*, Of which.
 CUJUSL. *Cujuslibet*, Of any.
 CYATH. *Cyathus*, A glassful.
 CYATH. THEÆ, A cup of tea.
 D. *Dosis*, A dose.
 D. et S. *Detur et signetur*, (placed at the end of a prescription.)
 D. D. *Detur ad*, Let it be given in or to.
 D. D. VITR. *Detur ad vitrum*, Let it be given in a glass.
 DEAUR. PIL. *Deaurentur pilulæ*, Let the pills be gilded.
 DEB. SPISS. *Debita spissitudo*, A due consistence.
 DEC. *Decanta*, Pour off.
 DECUB. *Decubitus*, Lying down, going to bed.
 DE D. IN D. *De die in diem*, From day to day.
 DEJ. ALV. *Dejectiones alvi*, Alvine evacuations.
 DEP. *Depuratus*, Purified.
 DET. *Detur*, Let it be given.
 DIEB. ALTERN. *Diebus alternis*, Every other day.
 DIEB. TERT. *Diebus tertiis*, Every third day.
 DIG. *Digeratur*, Let it be digested.
 DIL. *Dilutus*, Dilute.
 DIM. *Dimidius*, One half.
 DIST. *Distilla*, Distil.
 DIV. *Divide*, Divide.
 DONEC ALV. SOLUT. FUER. *Donec alvus soluta fuerit*, Until the bowels are opened.
 DRACH. *Drachma*, A drachm.
 EJUSD. *Ejusdem*, Of the same.
 ENEM. *Enema*, A clyster.
 EXHIB. *Exhibeatur*, Let it be exhibited.
 EXT. SUPER ALUT. *Extende super alutam*, Spread upon leather.
 F. *Fiat*, Let it be made.
 F. PIL. *Fiat pilula*, Make into a pill.
 F. VENÆ. or F. V. S. *Fiat venæ sectio*, Let bleeding be performed.

FEB. DUR. *Febre durante*, The fever continuing.
 FEM. INTERN. *Femoribus internis*, To the inside of the thighs.
 FIST. ARMAT. *Fistula armata*, A bag and pipe, a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.
 FL. *Fluidus*, and *Flores*, Fluid, and Flowers.
 FRUST. *Frustillatim*, In small pieces.
 GEL. QUAVIS. *Gelatinâ quavis*, In any kind of jelly.
 G. G. G. *Gummi guttæ Gambiæ*, Gamboge.
 GR. *Granum*, A grain.
 GTT. *Gutta*, A drop.
 GTT. or GUTT. QUIBUSD. *Guttis quibusdam*, With some drops.
 GUM. *Gummi*, Gum.
 GUTTAT. *Guttatim*, By drops.
 HOR. DECUB. *Horâ decubitûs*, At bed-time.
 HOR. INTERM. *Horis intermediis*, At intermediate hours.
 H. S. *Horâ somni*, At bed-time.
 INF. *Infunde*, Infuse.
 IND. *Indies*, Daily.
 INJ. ENEM. *Injiciatur enema*, Let a clyster be given.
 IN PULM. *In pulmento*, In gruel.
 JUL. *Julepus*, A julep.
 LAT. DOL. *Lateri dolenti*, To the pained side.
 LB. and LIB. *Libra*, A pound weight.
 LLB. *Libræ*, Pounds.
 LIQ. *Liquor*.
 M. *Misce*, Mix.
 MAC. *Macera*, Macerate.
 MAN. *Manipulus*, A handful.
 MAN. PRIM. *Mane primo*, Early in the morning.
 MIC. PAN. *Mica panis*, Crumb of bread.
 MIN. *Minimum*, The 60th part of a drachm, by measure.
 MITT. *Mitte*, Send.
 MITT. SANG. *Mittatur sanguinis*, Let blood be drawn.
 MOD. PRÆSCRIPT. *Modo præscripto*, In the manner directed.
 MOR. SOL. *More solito*, In the usual manner.
 MUC. *Mucilago*, Mucilage.
 N. M. *Nux moschata*, Nutmeg.
 O. *Octarius*, A pint.
 OL. *Oleum*, Oil.
 OL. LINI, S. I. *Oleum lini sine igne*, Cold-drawn linseed oil.
 OMN. BID. *Omni biduo*, Every two days.
 OMN. BIH. *Omni bihorio*, Every two hours.
 OMN. HOR. *Omni horâ*, Every hour.
 OMN. MAN. *Omni mane*, Every morning.
 OMN. NOCTE, Every night.
 OMN. QUADR. HOR. *Omni quadrante horæ*, Every quarter of an hour.

O. O. O. *Oleum olivæ optimum*, Best olive oil.

Ov. *Ovum*, An egg.

Ox. *Oxymel*.

Oz. *Uncia*; An ounce.

P. *Pondere*, by weight.

P. and PUG. *Pugillus*, A pugil.

P. Æ. *Partes æquales*, Equal parts.

PART. VIC. *Partitis vicibus*, In divided doses.

PERACT. OP. EMET. *Peractâ operatione emetici*, The operation of the emetic being over.

PIL. *Pilula*, A pill.

POST. SING. SED. LIQ. *Post singulas sedes liquidas*, After every liquid evacuation.

POT. *Potio*, A potion.

P. P. *Pulvis patrum*, Jesuits' bark.

P. RAT. ÆTAT. *Pro ratione ætatis*, According to the age.

P. R. N. *Pro re natâ*, As occasion may be.

PULV. *Pulvis*, A powder.

Q. P. *Quantum placeat*, As much as may please.

Q. S. *Quantum sufficiat*, as much as is sufficient.

QUOR. *Quorum*, Of which.

Q. V. *Quantum volueris*, As much as you wish.

RAD. *Radix*, Root.

RAS. *Rasuræ*, Shavings.

RECT. *Rectificatus*, Rectified.

RED. or REDIG. IN PULV. *Redactus in pulverem*, or *Redigatur in pulverem*, Powdered, or Let it be powdered.

REG. UMBIL. *Regio umbilici*, The umbilical region.

REPET. *Repetatur*, Let it be repeated.

S. A. *Secundum artem*, According to art.

SEM. *Semen*, Seed.

SEMI-DR. *Semi-drachma*, Half a drachm.

SEMI-H. *Semi-hora*, Half an hour.

SERV. *Serva*, Keep, preserve.

SESQUIH. *Sesquihora*, An hour and a half.

SESUNC. *Sesuncia*, An ounce and a half.

SI NON VAL. *Si non valeat*, If it does not answer,

SI OP SIT. *Si opus sit*. If there be need.

SI VIR. PERM. *Si vires permittant*, If the strength will permit.

SOLV. *Solve*, Dissolve.

SP. and SPIR. *Spiritus*, Spirit.

Ss. *Semi*, One half.

ST. *Stet*, Let it stand.

SUB FIN. COCT. *Sub finem coctionis*, Towards the end of the boiling.

SUM. *Sumat*, Let him take; also, *Summitates*, The tops.

S. V. *Spiritus vini*, Spirit of wine.

S. V. R. *Spiritus vini rectificatus*, Rectified spirits of wine.

S. V. T. *Spiritus vini tenuior*, Proof spirit of wine.

SYR. *Syrupus*, Syrup.

TEMP. DEXT. *Tempori dextro*, To the right temple.

T. O. *Tinctura opii*, Tincture of opium.

TR. and T. and TINCT. *Tinctura*, Tincture.

TRIT. *Tritura*, Triturate.

V. O. S. or VIT. OV. SOL. *Vitello ori solutus*, Dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

Z. Z. anciently *myrrh*: now *zinziber*, or ginger.

℔, *Libra*, A pound.

℥, *Uncia*, An ounce.

ʒ, *Drachma*, A drachm.

ʒ *Scrupulum*, A scruple.

℥ *Minimum*, A minim.

ss, *Semissis*, or half; iss, one and a half.

j, one; ij, two; iij, three; iv, four, &c.

The same system is not always followed in abbreviating. The subjoined will exhibit the usual mode:

R

Infus. Calumb. ʒ iss

Tinct. gent. c. ʒ i

Syr. Cort. Aurant. ʒ ij

Tinct. Caps. gtt. XL. M.

Capt. Coch. ij. p. r. n.

This written at length is as follows:

Recipe.

Infusi Calumbæ, sesqui-unciam,

Tincturæ Gentianæ Compositæ, drachmam,

Syrupi Corticis Aurantiorum, scrupula duo,

Tincturæ Capsici, guttas quadraginta.

Misce.

Capiat cochlearia duo pro re natâ.

ABDOMEN, from *ab'dere*, 'to conceal'; *Etron*, *Hypogastrion*, *Epischion*, *Lapara*, *Hypochoilion*, *Gaster*, *Hypotrion*, *Nedys*. *Abdu'men*, *Venter imus*, *Venter in'fimus*, *Alvus*, *Uterus*. (F) *Ventre*, *V. inférieur*, *Bas ventre*. The largest of the three splanchnic cavities, bounded, above, by the diaphragm; below, by the pelvis; behind, by the lumbar vertebræ; and at the sides and fore part, by muscular expansions. It is distinguished into three anterior regions, from above to below; viz. the epigastric, umbilical, and hypogastric, each of which is itself divided into three others, one middle and two lateral: thus the epigastric region comprises the epigastrium and hypochondria; the umbilical, the umbilicus and flanks or lumbar regions; and the hypogastric, the hypogastrium and iliac regions. None of these regions has its limits well defined. The chief viscera contained in the Abdomen are the stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, &c. It is lined by the Peritoneum.

ABDOMINAL, *Abdomina'lis*. That which belongs to the Abdomen, as *abdominal muscles*, *abdominal viscera*, &c.

ABDOMINOSCOPIA. A hybrid word, from *Abdomen*, 'the lower belly,' and

σκοπία, 'I view.' *Laparosco'pia*, examination of the lower belly as a means of Diagnosis.

ABDUCTION. *Abductio*, from *abdu'cere*, to separate. The movement which separates a limb or other part from the axis of the body.

The word has also been used synonymously with *Abruptio*, ἀπαγμα, ἀποκλασμα, *Apag'ma*, *Apoclas'ma*, a fracture near the articular extremity of a bone, with separation of the fragments.

ABDUCTOR, same etymon. (F) *Abducteur*. A muscle which moves certain parts by separating them from the axis of the body.

ABDUCTOR AURIS, *Abductor auricula'ris*. (F) *Abducteur de l'oreille*. A portion of the posterior auris, the existence of which is not constant, and which passes from the mastoid process to the concha.

ABDUCTOR IN'DICIS. *Semi-interos'seus indicis*, a muscle which arises from the os trapezium and metacarpal bone of the thumb, and is inserted into the first bone of the forefinger. Its use is to bring the forefinger towards the thumb.

ABDUCTOR MIN'IMI DIG'ITI, *Carpo-phalangeus min'imi digiti*, *Carpo-phalangien du petit doigt*, *Extensor ter'tii internodii minimi digiti*—(Douglas.) *Hypoth'entar minor metacarpeus*. It originates fleshy from the os pisiforme, and from the annular ligament near it; and is inserted, tendinous, into the inner side of the base of the first bone of the little finger. *Use*, To draw the little finger from the rest.

ABDUCTOR MINIMI DIGITI PEDIS, *Calco-sub-phalangeus minimi digiti*, *Calcaneo-phalangien du petit orteil*, *Parath'entar major*—(Winslow, by whom the muscle is divided into two portions.) *Parathentar major* and *metatarsus*. *Calcaneo-sous-phalangien du petit orteil*—(Ch.) (F) *Abducteur du petit orteil*. This muscle forms the outer margin of the sole of the foot, and is immediately beneath the plantar aponeurosis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the outer side of the protuberance of the os calcis, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the little toe, and is inserted into the outer part of the root of the first bone of the little toe. *Use*. To draw the little toe outwards.

ABDUCTOR POL'ICIS BREVIS, *Abductor Pollicis Manus*, *Scapho-Carpo-super-phalangeus Pollicis*, *Sus-phalangien du pouce*, *A. pollicis manus* and *A. brevis alter*—(Albinus). (F) *Abducteur court du pouce*. *Carpo-sus-phalangien du pouce*—(Ch.) A short, flat, triangular muscle, which arises from the anterior surface of the os scaphoides and the annular ligament of the carpus, and terminates at the outside of the upper extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. A particular portion,

on the inner side of this muscle, is called, by Albinus, *Abduc'tor bre'vis alter*.

ABDUCTOR LONGUS POLLICIS, *A. l. P. Manûs*, *Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis manûs*, *Extensor primi internodii*—(Douglas), *Extensor primus Pollicis*, *Cubito-radi-sus-métacarpien du pouce*, *Cubito-sus-métacarpien du pouce*,—(Ch.) (F) *Abducteur long du pouce*. A long, thin muscle, arising from the posterior surface of the ulna, radius, and interosseous ligament, and inserted at the outer side of the upper extremity of the first metacarpal bone.

ABDUCTOR POLLICIS PEDIS, *Calco-sub-phalangeus Pollicis*. (F) *Abducteur du gros orteil*. This muscle arises, fleshy, from the anterior and inner part of the protuberance of the os calcis, and tendinous from the same bone where it joins with the os naviculare. It is inserted, tendinous, into the internal os sesamoideum and root of the first bone of the great toe. *Use*. To pull the great toe from the rest.

The name *Abductor* has been given also to all those interosseous muscles of the hand and foot, which perform the motion of abduction on the fingers or toes, and to muscles which execute the same function on other parts of the body.

ABEBÆ'OS, from *a* neg. and βεβαιος, 'firm,' *infirmus*, *deb'ilis*, weak, infirm, unsteady.

ABELMELUCH. One of the names of the Ricinus, according to some authors.—Prosper Alpinus says that a tree, which grows about Mecca, is so called. Its seeds, which are black and oblong, are said to be a most violent cathartic.

ABENSBERG, MINERAL WATERS OF. A. is a city of Bavaria, where there is a cold, sulphureous spring.

ABERRA'TION, *Aberra'tio*, from *aberra're*, 'to wander from.' This word has several meanings.

1. The passage of a fluid of the living body into an order of vessels not destined for it. The passage of red blood, for example, into white vessels.

In this sense it is synonymous with the *Error Loci* of Boerhaave.

2. The flow of a fluid towards an organ different from that to which it is ordinarily directed; as in cases of vicarious hemorrhage. *Aberrations of sense or judgment* are certain errors in the images perceived or certain derangements of the intellectual faculties.

The word is used in optics to designate the dispersion of the rays of light in passing through a lens.

The **ABERRATION OF SPHERIC'ITY**, or *spher'ical aberra'tion*, takes place, when the rays, as in a common lens, which pass through the centre of the lens, and those which pass near the circumference, are unequally refracted, so that they do not meet at a common focus.

This aberration of sphericity in the human eye is corrected by the iris.

The **ABERRATION OF REFRANGIBILITY** exists, when, as in a common lens, the rays that pass near the circumference of the lens are decomposed, so that a coloured image is observed. This aberration in the human eye is corrected by the iris, which does not permit the rays to fall near the circumference of the lens, and also by the crystalline lens itself, which, owing to its structure, serves the purposes of an achromatic glass.

ABEVACUATIO. *Apoceno'sis*, from *ab*, diminutive, and *evacuo*, 'I empty.' An evacuation. A partial or imperfect evacuation. By some, it is applied to an immoderate evacuation.—Kraus.

ABHAL. A fruit well known in India, and obtained from a species of cypress. It passes for an emmenagogue.

ABIRRITA'TION. *Ab-irrita'tio*, from *ab*, privative, and *irrita'tio*, 'irritation.' This word strictly means, absence or defect of irritation. The disciples of Broussais use it to indicate a pathological condition, opposite to that of irritation. It may be considered as synonymous with Debility, Asthenia, &c.

ABLU'TION. *Ablu'tio*, *Aponip'sis*, *Cataclysmus*, from *Ablu'erē*, 'to wash.' A name given to legal ceremonies in which the body is subjected to particular affusions. Ablution (especially of the extremities) with cold or tepid water is employed, therapeutically, to reduce febrile heat. Also, the washing by which medicines are separated from the extraneous matters mixed with them.

ABNORMOUS. *Abnormal*, *Anormal*, from *ab*, from, and *norma*, 'rule.' Not conformable to rule, irregular.

ABOLI'TION. *Aboli'tio*, destruction or suppression. A word, often employed, especially by the French, to express the complete suspension of any symptom or function. *Abolition of the sight*, e. g. is the complete loss of sight.

ABOMA'SUS. *Abomasum*, *Enys'tron*, *ενυστρον*, *Rennet*. The lowermost or fourth stomach of ruminating animals.

ABORTION. *Abor'tus*, *Abor'sus*, *Abor'sio*, *Dysto'cia aborti'va*, *Omotocia*, *Paracye'sis abortus*, *Amblo'sis*, *Amblo'ma*, *Diaph'thora*, *Ectro'sis*, *Examblo'ma*, *Examblo'sis*, *Ectros'mos*, *Apopalle'sis*, *Apopal'sis*, *Apoph'thora*, *Pthora*, *Convul'sio u'teri*, *Deperdi'tio*. (F) *Avortement*, *Blessure*, 'Miscarriage.' The expulsion of the fœtus before the seventh month of uterogestation, or before it is *viable*. (q. v.) The causes of this accident are referable either to the mother, and particularly to the uterus; or to the fœtus and its dependencies. The causes in the mother, may be:—extreme nervous susceptibility, great debility, plethora; faulty conformation, &c.; and it is frequently induced immediately by intense mental emotion, violent exercise, &c. The causes seated

in the fœtus are its death, rupture of the membranes, &c. It most frequently occurs between the 8th and 12th weeks of gestation. The symptoms of abortion are:—uterine hemorrhage with or without flakes of decidua, with intermitting pain. When abortion has once taken place, it is extremely apt to recur in subsequent pregnancies about the same period. Some writers have called abortion, when it occurs prior to three months, *Effluxion*. The treatment must vary according to the constitution of the patient and the causes giving rise to it. In all cases, the horizontal posture and perfect quietude are indispensable.

ABORTION is likewise applied to the product of an untimely birth. *Amblothrid'ion*, *Ectroma*, *Abortment*. (F) *Avorton*, *Avortin*.

TO ABORT', *Abori'ri*, is to miscarry. (F) *Avorter*.

ABOR'TIVE. *Aborti'vus*, *Amblo'ticus*, *Phthor'ius*, *Ecbolius*, *Apophthor'ius*. *Ectrot'icus*. (F) *Abortif*. A medicine to which is attributed the property of causing abortion. There is probably no direct agent of the kind.

ABOULAZA, a tree of Madagascar, used, according to Flacourt, in the practice of the country, in diseases of the heart.

ABRABAX, *Abrasax*, *Abraxas*, a mystic term expressing the number 365, and to which the Cabalists attributed miraculous properties.

ABRACADA'BRA, the name of a Syrian Idol, according to Selden. This word, when pronounced and repeated in a certain form and a certain number of times, was supposed to have the power of curing fevers and preventing many diseases. It was figured on amulets and worn suspended round the neck.

a b r a c a d a b r a
b r a c a d a b r a
r a c a d a b r a
a c a d a b r a
c a d a b r a
a d a b r a
d a b r a
a b r a
b r a
r a
a

ABRACALAN, A cabalistic term to which the Jews attributed the same virtue as to the word ABRACADABRA.

ABRA'SION. *Abra'sio*, *Aposyr'ma*, *Apoxy'smus*, from *abra'dere*, 'to rasp.' A superficial excoriation, with loss of substance, under the form of small *shreds*, in the mucous membrane of the intestines. (F) *Raclure des Boyaux*. Also, an ulceration of the skin, possessing similar characters. According to Vicq d'Azyr, the word has been used for the absorption of the molecules composing the various organs.

ABROTONI'TES. *αβροτονιτης*, (*αβρο*

'wine' understood.) Wine impregnated with the *Artemisia Abrotanum* or Southernwood.

ABSCESS, from *Abscedo*, 'I depart,' or 'separate from.' *Absces'sus*, *Absces'sio*, *Aphis-te'sis*, *Aposte'ma*, *Impos'thume*, *Ecpye'ma*, *Ecpye'sis*, *Reces'sus*. (F) *Abcès*, *Depôt*. A collection of pus in a cavity, the result of a morbid process. See *Pyogenia* and *Suppuration*.

The French have various distinctive terms for Abscesses.

The *Abcès chaud, aigu, soudain*, is one which follows violent inflammation.

The *Abcès froid, chronique, scrofuleux*, one which is the result of chronic or scrofulous inflammation.

The *Abcès par congestion, A. métastatique*, is a symptomatic abscess, one which occurs in a part at a distance from the inflammation by which it is occasioned: e. g. a *lumbar abscess*; (q. v.) in which the inflammation may be in the lumbar vertebræ, whilst the pus exhibits itself at the groin.

ABSCISION, *Abscis'io*, *Abscis'sio*, from *absci'dere* or *abscin'dere*, 'to cut off,' *apoc'opē*, *apothrau'sis*, *Diac'opē*. Excision or extirpation of a part, especially of a soft part.—*Fabricius Hildanus*.

A fracture or injury of soft parts with loss of substance.—*Hippocrates*.

Diminution, or loss of voice.—*Celsus*.

Sudden and premature termination of a disease.—*Galen*.

ABSINTHITES, *αψινθιτης*, *Apsinthi'tes*, Wine impregnated with *Absinthium* or *Wormwood*.—*Dioscorides*.

ABSORBENT, *Absor'bens*, from *absorbere*, 'to drink, to suck up.' (F) *Absorbant*. That which absorbs.

The **ABSORBENT SYSTEM** is the collection of vessels and glands, which concur in the exercise of absorption.

A medicine used for absorbing acidity in the stomach and bowels, as *magnesia*, *chalk*, &c.

Also, any substance, such as *cobweb*, *sponge*, &c., which, when applied to a bleeding surface, retains the blood, and forms with it a solid and adhesive compound, which arrests the hemorrhage.

ABSORPTION, *Resorp'tio*, *Inhala'tio*, *Imbibit'io*, *Absorp'tio*, *Catarrhophe'sis*, *Catar'rhophe*, same etymon. The function of absorbent vessels, by virtue of which they take up substances from without or within the body. Two great divisions have been made of this function. 1. *External absorption* or the *absorption of composition*, which obtains, from without the organs, the materials intended for their composition: and, 2. *Internal absorption*, or the *absorption of decomposition*, which takes up from the organs the materials that have to be replaced by the exhalants.

By *external absorption* is meant not only

that which takes place at the external surface of the body, but also that of the mucous membranes of the digestive and respiratory passages. Hence, again, the division of external absorption into *cutaneous*, *intestinal* or *digestive*, and *pulmonary* or *respiratory*.

Internal absorption is also subdivided into, 1. *Molecular* or *interstitial*, *nutritive* or *organic*, which takes up from each organ the materials that constitute it, so that the decomposition is always in equilibrium with the deposition. 2. The *absorption of recrementalial secreted fluids*, such as the fluid of serous membranes, *synovia*, &c. As these are constantly exhaled on surfaces, which have no external outlet, they would augment indefinitely, if absorption did not remove them in the same proportion as that in which they are deposited. 3. The *absorption of a part of the excremential secreted fluids*, as they pass over their excretory passages.

Absorption does not effect the decomposition of the body immediately. It merely prepares the fluid which has to be eliminated by the secretory organs.

The great agents of external absorption are the veins and chyliferous vessels; of internal absorption, probably the lymphatics. In the chyliferous vessels and lymphatics the fluid is always found to possess the same general properties. In them, therefore, an action of elaboration or selection must have taken place.

The veins, on the other hand, seem to exert no selection. Any fluid, possessing the necessary tenuity, passes through the coats of the vessel readily by imbibition, and proceeds along with the torrent of the circulation. Watery fluids in this manner enter the blood when they are taken into the stomach. Substances that require digestion, on the other hand, must pass through the chyliferous vessels and thoracic duct.

ABSTEMIOUS, *Abste'mius*, *Aoi'nos*, *αοινος*, from *abs*, 'without,' and *teme'tum*, 'wine.' (F) *Abstème*. Used by the ancient writers as well as by the French in the sense only of its roots;—one who abstains from wine or fermented liquors in general.

ABSTERGENT, from *abster'gere*, 'to clean.' *Abstersi'vus*, *abster'sive*, *ab'luens*, *absterso'rius*, *Deter'gens*, *Rhypt'icus*, *Traumaticus*, a medicine that cleanses the part to which it is applied.

ABSTINENCE, *Abstinen'tia*, from *abs*, 'from,' and *tenere*, 'to hold,' *Abrosia*, *Asitia*, *Liman'chia*, *Limocto'nia*, Fasting. Privation, usually voluntary, as when we speak of *abstinence from pleasure*, *abstinence from drink*, &c. It is more particularly used to signify voluntary privation of certain articles of food. Fasting is a useful remedial agent in certain diseases, particularly in those of an inflammatory character.

ABSUS, a kind of cassia. *C. Absus*, which

grows in Egypt and in India, the seeds of which, pulverized and mixed with powdered sugar, have been employed, in form of a dry collyrium, in the endemic ophthalmia of Egypt.

ABVACUA'TIO, an excessive or colliquative evacuation of any kind.

ACA'CLÆ GUMMI, *G. Aca'ciæ Arab'icæ*, *G. Arab'icum*, *G. Acanthinum*, *G. Leucum*, *G. Thebaicum*, *G. Serapio'nis*, *G. Lamac*, *G. Sen'ega* or *Sen'eca*, *Gum Arabic*. (F) *Gomme Arabique*. The gum of the *Mimosa Nilot'ica*, *Aca'cia vera*, *Spina Ægyptiaca*, of Upper Egypt. *Nat. Ord. Mimoseæ. Sex. Syst. Polygamia Monœcia*. It is in irregular pieces, colourless, or of a pale yellow colour, hard, brittle, of a shining fracture, transparent, soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol. s. g. 1.4317.

It is mucilaginous: but rarely used, except in Pharmacy. Sometimes it is administered alone as a demulcent.

ACAM'ATOS, from *a* priv. and *καμνω*, 'I labour.' This word has been sometimes used for a good constitution of the body. According to Galen, it means that position in which a limb is intermediate between flexion and extension; a position which may be long maintained without fatigue.

ACANTHABOLOS, *Acan'thulus*, *Vol'sel'la*, from *ακανθα*, 'a spine,' and *βαλλω*, 'I cast out.' A kind of forceps for removing extraneous substances from wounds.—Paulus of Ægina, Fabricius ab Acquapendente, Scultetus, &c.

ACANTHUS MOLLIS, *Melamphyl'lum*, *Bran'ca ursi'na*, *Brankur'sine*, *Bear's Breech*, (F) *Pied d'ours*. This plant is mucilaginous like the *Althæa*, and is used as a demulcent.

ACAR'DIA from *a* priv., and *καρδια*, 'the heart.' The state of a fœtus without a heart.

ACARICOBIA. The Brazilian name for the *Hydrocot'yle umbella'tum*, used by the Indians as an aromatic, alexipharmic, and emetic.

ACARUS from *a* privative, and *καρς*, 'divisible.' A minute insect, noticed by several observers, in the itch. The *Acarus Scabiei*, *Sarcopte*, *Ciron*.

ACATALEP'SIA from *a* privative, and *καταλαμβάνω*, 'I comprehend.' Uncertainty in diagnosis. Its opposite is Catalepsia.—Galen.

ACATAP'OSIS, from *a* privative, and *καταποσις*, 'deglutition.' Incapacity of swallowing. Vogel has given this name to difficulty in deglutition.

ACATASTATIC, *Acatastat'icus*, from *a* priv., and *καθίστημι*, 'to determine.' An epithet given to fevers, &c., when irregular in their periods or symptoms.—Hippocrates.

ACATHAR'SIA, from *a* priv., and *καθαρίζω*, 'I purge.' *Sordes*, *impurities*. Omission of a purgative.—Fœsius.

ACATSJAVALLI, a Malabar plant, which

is astringent and aromatic. A bath of it is used in the country in cases of Hemiplegia. It is supposed to be the *Cassytha filiformis* of Linnæus.

ACCELERATOR URINÆ, *Bulbo-cavernosus*, *Bulbo-uretral*—(Ch.) *Ejacula'tor Sem'inis*, *Bulbo-syndesmo-caverneux*. (F) *Accélérateur*. A muscle of the penis, which arises, fleshy, from the sphincter ani and membranous part of the urethra, and tendinous from the crus and beginning of the corpus cavernosum penis. In its course it forms a thin, fleshy layer, the inferior fibres of which run more transversely than the superior, which descend in an oblique direction; the muscles of both sides completely inclosing the bulb of the urethra. It is inserted into its fellow by a tendinous line running longitudinally on the middle of the bulb. Its use is to propel the urine or semen forwards.

ACCENT, *Sonus vocis*. Inflection or modification of the voice, which consists in raising or dropping it on certain syllables.

The accent exhibits various alterations in disease.

ACCES'SION, *Acces'sio*, from *acce'do*, 'I approach.' The invasion, approach, or commencement of a disease.

AC'CESSORY, *Accesso'rius*, (F) *Accessoire*, *Annexe*. A consequence or dependance on any thing; as *accessory ligament*, *muscle*, *nerve*, &c.

The ACCESSORY SCIENCES TO MEDICINE are those which do not relate directly to the science of man in a state of health or disease; as physics, chymistry, &c.

The term *accessory* is also given to several muscles.

The ACCESSORY OF THE PAROTID is a name given by Haller to a small gland, which accompanies the parotid duct, and which is commonly a mere prolongation of the Parotid itself.

AC'CIDENT, *Accidens*, from *accidere*, to happen. A casualty; an unforeseen event. The French use the term in nearly the same sense as *symptom*. It means also an unexpected symptom.

ACCIDENTAL, *adventi'tius*. That which happens unexpectedly.

The French give the name *Tissus accidentels* to those adventitious textures, that are the result of a morbid process.

ACCIP'ITER, *Hierax*, *ἰεραξ*, 'the hawk.' *Menec'ratis Accip'iter*. (F) *Épervier*. A bandage applied over the nose, so called from its likeness to the claw of a hawk.

ACCLIMATED, *Clima'ti assue'tus*, a word of recent introduction from the French, which means 'accustomed to a climate.'

ACCLIMATION, *Seasoning*. (F) *Acclimatement*. The act of becoming acclimated, or accustomed to a climate.

The constitution of a person, who goes to live in another and very different climate,

usually experiences changes, which are frequently of an unfavourable character, and the study of which is of considerable importance in medicine.

ACCOMPANIMENT, *Adjunctum*. (F) *Accompagnement*. That which is joined to any thing.

An *Accompaniment to the cataract* is a whitish, viscid substance, which sometimes surrounds the opaque crystalline and remains after the operation for a cataract, causing a secondary cataract.

ACCOUCHEUR, (F). *Adju'tor Partus*, *Obstet'ricans*, *Maieuter*. He who practises the art of midwifery. *A Physician-Accoucheur*, *a Surgeon-Accoucheur*, *A man-midwife*, &c.

ACCRETION, *Accre'tio*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *crescere*, 'to increase.' Augmentation; also, increase by juxta-position.

ACE'DIA, *Incuria*, from *a* privative, and *κηδος*, 'care.' Want of care, neglect. Also, fatigue.—Hippocrates.

ACEPH'ALOBRA'CHUS, from *a* privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *βραχιον*, 'arm.' A foetus without head or arms.

ACEPH'ALOHIRUS, from *a* privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *χειρ*, 'hand.' A foetus without head or hands.

ACEPH'ALOCYS'TIS, from *a* privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *κυστις*, 'bladder.' An hydatiform vesicle, without head or visible organs, ranked amongst the Entozoa, although possessed of few animated characteristics.—See Hydatid.

ACEPH'ALOGAS'TER, *Athoraco-ceph'alus*, from *a* privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *γαστηρ*, 'the belly.' A name given to monsters devoid of head, chest, and abdomen; or to those which have an abdomen but no chest or head.

ACEPHALOS'TOMA, from *a* privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *στομα*, 'mouth.' An acephalous foetus, at the upper part of which there is an opening resembling a mouth.

ACEPH'ALOTHORUS, from *a* privative, *κεφαλη*, 'head,' and *θωραξ*, 'chest,' *apectocephalus*. A monster, devoid of head or chest.

ACEPH'ALOUS, from *a* priv. and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A monster born devoid of head. The condition is called *Acephalia*.

ACER SACCHARI'NUM. The *Maple*. *Sugar Maple*. (F) *Erable*. This tree contains a large amount of sweet sap, whence a considerable quantity of sugar may be extracted. When purified, this sugar can scarcely be distinguished from that obtained from the cane.—See Saccharum.

ACERB, *Acer'bus*, *Stryphnos*, from *acer*, 'sharp.' A savour, or taste, compounded of the acid, bitter, and astringent; such as is met with in unripe fruits, &c.

ACE'RIDES, from *a* privative, and *κηρος*, 'wax.' Plasters devoid of wax.—Galen.

ACERO'SUS, *Achyro'des*, *Pithyri'nus*, from

αχυρον, 'chaff.' *Furfuraceous*. An epithet used, by Hippocrates, for the coarsest bread, made of flour not separated from the chaff.—Foësius.

ACES'CENCY, *Acescen'tia*, from *acescere*, 'to grow sour.' A disposition to acidity. The Humourists believed that the animal humours are susceptible of this change.

ACETAB'ULUM, from *ace'tum*, 'vinegar,' because it resembles the old vinegar vessel *oxybaphon*, *οξυβαφον*. A measure capable of containing the 8th part of a modern pint.—Athenæus. Galen. See Cotyloid. According to Castelli, the lobes or cotyledons of the placenta of ruminating animals have been so called.

ACETA'RIA, same etymon. A salad or pickle.

AC'ETATE, *Ac'e'tas*. A salt formed by the union of the acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. The acetates, chiefly used in medicine, are the acetates of ammonia, lead, potash, and zinc.

ACE'TICUM, **AC'IDUM**, *Acidum Ac'e'ticum* *for'tius*, *A. A. forte*. *A. Ac'e'ticum purum*, *Ac'e'tum radica'le*, *Oxos*, *Ac'e'tic Acid*, *Strong Ac'e'tous Acid*, *Acidum Aceto'sum forte*, *Rad'ical Vinegar*, *Spir'itus Ven'eris* (when made from verdigris), *Spirit of Verdigris*. Concentrated acetic acid, prepared by decomposing an acetate and receiving the acetic acid by distillation, has a very pungent and grateful odour, and an acid and acrid taste. Its s. g. is about 1.046, and it is very volatile.

It is stimulant, rubefacient, and escharotic, and is applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, headaches, &c. It destroys warts.

An **AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR**, *Ac'idum Ac'e'ticum Camphora'tum*, *A. aceto'sum camphora'tum*, is formed of this strong acid, $\frac{3}{4}$ vj, Camphor, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, *Ol. Caryoph.* gtt. xv.

A strong Acetic Acid is ordered by the London Pharmacopœia prepared from wood. It is called *Vinegar of wood*, *Improved distilled Vinegar*, *Pyroligneous Acid*, *Ac'e'tum Ligno'rum*, and its strength is such, that 87 gr. of crystallized subcarbonate of soda should saturate 100 grains of the acid.

The **AC'IDUM ACE'TICUM DILU'TUM**, *A. a. ten'uē*, *Ac'e'tum distilla'tum*, *Ac'idum ac'e'ticum*, *Acidum aceto'sum distilla'tum*, *Acidum ac'e'ticum debil'ius*, *Distil'led vin'egar*, (F) *Acide Acétique faible*, *Vinaigre distillé*, is prepared by distilling vinegar, rejecting a 4th or 5th part of that which comes over first, and avoiding empyreuma. Its properties are like those of vinegar.

ACE'TICA, *Ac'e'ta Medica'ta*, (F) *Vinai-gres Medicinæ*. Pharmaceutical preparations of Vinegar.

ACETUM, *οξυς*, *Oxys*, *Ac'e'tum Vini*, *Com-mon Vinegar*, *Acidum aceto'sum*, *A'legar*, *Ac'e'tum Cerevis'iæ*, (F) *Vinaigre*. A liquor obtained by the acetous fermentation. Vinegar

has a pungent odour, and pleasant acid taste, s. g. 1.0204. It is refrigerant in fevers; antiseptic, and anti-narcotic; and externally is stimulant and discutient.

ACETUM AROMATICUM, *Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum*, *Acetum Theriacale*, *Thieves' Vinegar*, *Vinegar of the four Thieves*, *Marseilles Vinegar*, (F) *Vinaigre Aromaticque*. V. des quatre voleurs. (Rorismarin. *Cacum. sicc. Fol. Salviae* sing. 3 j. *Lavand. flor. sicc.* 3 iv. *Caryoph. cont.* 3 ss. *Acid. Acet.* ℞ ij. Macerate 7 days and filter. Ph. E.) Odour pungent and aromatic. Used as a perfume.

ACETUM COLCHICI, *Vinegar of meadow saffron*. (*Colch. rad. recent. concis.* 3 j, *Acid. Acetic.* ℞ j. *Sp. tenuior*, 3 j. Ph. L.) It is used as a diuretic and also in gout. Dose, 3 ss to 3 iss.

ACETUM SCILLÆ, *Acidum Aceticum Scilliticum*. *Vinegar of Squills*. *Vinaigre scillitique*. (*Scilla rad. recent. exsicc.* ℞ j. *Aceti*, ℞ vj. *Sp. tenuior.* ℞ ss. Ph. L.) Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic. Dose 3 ss. to 3 ij as a diuretic and expectorant.

ACÉYTE DE SAL. A remedy for Bronchocele used in S. America. Roulin found it to contain a portion of Iodine.

ACHACANA. A species of Cactus, in the province of Potosi in Peru. Its root is thick and fleshy, and of a conical shape. It is a good edible, and is sold in the markets of the country.

ACHANACA. A plant of the kingdom of Mely in Africa. It is used by the natives as an antisyphilitic.

ACHAOVAN, a species of Egyptian chamomile.—Prosper Alpinus.

ACHAOVAN-ABIAT. The Egyptian name of the *cineraria maritima*, used in female diseases.

ACHEI'LIA, from α priv. and χεῖλος, 'lip.' A malformation, consisting in a deficiency of lips.

ACHEIR, *demanus*, from α privative, and χεῖρ, hand. One devoid of hands.—Galen.

ACHIA, *Achiar*. A name given in India to the pickled shoots of the bamboo.

ACHIC'OLUM, *Achitolus*, *Hidrote'rion*, *Suda'rium*, *Fornix*, *Tholus*, *Sudato'rium*. The sweating-room in the ancient bagnios.

ACHILLE'A AGERATUM, *Balsami'ta femin'ea*, *Eupato'rium* MESUES, *Ageratum*, *Cos'tus horto'rum* Mi'nor, *Maudlin*, *Maudlin Tansey*. (F) *Achille Visqueuse*. Nat. Ord. Compositæ. Sub. Ord. Anthemideæ. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia superflua. Has the same properties as tansey, bitter and aromatic, and is used in like affections.

The ACHILLE'A ATRA'TA, *Herba Gen'ipi veri*, (F) *Achillée Noire*, has similar virtues.

ACHILLE'A MILLEFO'LIIUM, *Achille'a Myriophyllon*, *Chrysoc'oma*, *Millefo'lium*, *Chilio-phyl'lon*, *Lambus Ven'eris*, *Milita'ris herba*, *Stratio'tes*, *Carpento'ria*, *Spec'ulum Ven'eris*,

Common Yarrow or *Milfoil*. (F) *Millefeuille*. The leaves and flowers have an aromatic smell, and a rough, bitterish, somewhat pungent taste. They have been used in dyspepsia, flatulence, &c.

ACHILLE'A PTAR'MICA, *Pseudo-pyre'thrum*, *Pyre'thrum sylves'trè*, *Draco sylves'tris*, *Tarchon sylves'tris*, *Sternutamento'ria*, *Dracunculus Praten'sis*, *Sneeze-wort*, *Bastard Pel'litory*, *Ptar'mica*. (F) *Herbe à éternuer*. The roots and flowers have a hot, biting taste, approaching that of the Pyrethrum. Their principal use is as a masticatory and sialogogue.

ACHILLE'IS, a beautiful species of barley, mentioned by Theophrastus and Galen, called after a labourer, Achilles. The decoction was used in fevers and jaundice.—Hippocrates.

ACHILLIS, TENDO, *Funis HIPPOCRATIS*, *Corda HIPPOCRATIS*, *Corda magna*, *Nervus latus*, (F) *Tendon d'Achille*. The strong tendon of the gastrocnemii muscles above the heel; so called, because it was the only vulnerable part of ACHILLES, or because of its strength. See Tendon.

ACHIMBASSI, *Archia'ter*. The chief of physicians. A name given, at Grand Cairo, to a magistrate who licenses physicians.

ACHNE. Lint. Also, small mucous floculi situated in front of the cornea.—Hippocrates.

ACHOLUS, from α privative, and χολη, 'bile.' Deficient in bile.

ACHO'RES. A term often employed by the ancients to designate both the *crusta lactea*, and small superficial ulcerations on the skin of the face and head. See Porrigo Larva'lis.

ACHORIS'TOS, from α privative, and χωρίζω, 'I separate.' Any sign which necessarily accompanies a state of health or disease.

ACHOUROU. The Caraib name for a species of myrtle used in dropsy.

ACHRAS SAPOTA, *El Nispero*. A very abundant tree in South America, the fruit of which is excellent. It is astringent. The leaves are likewise astringent. The seeds are aperient and diuretic. It belongs to the family Sapotæ.—Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia.

ACHROI, from α privative, and χρομα, 'colour.' Pale individuals.—Hippocrates. It is nearly synonymous with λευκαῖμοι, persons without colour, bloodless.

ACHROMAT'IC, *Achromat'icus*, from α privative, and χρομα, 'colour.' A lens so constructed as to correct the aberration of refrangibility of common lenses. The *Crystalline Lens* is an achromatic lens.

ACHROMATOP'SIA, from α privative, χρομα, 'colour,' and σκοπομαι, 'I see.' Incapability of distinguishing colours. A defect situated in the cerebral part of the visual organ.

ACIA, from ακη, a point. A word used

by Celsus, and which has puzzled commentators; some believing it to have meant a needle; others the thread; and others, again, the kind of suture. "*Acia mollis, non nimis torta.*"—Celsus, Galen. (Chifflet thinks it meant the thread, Antwerp, 1638.)

ACIDS, *Ac'ida*, *Aco'res*, from *ακίς* 'a point,' genitive *ακίδος*. Any liquid, solid, or gaseous body, possessed of a sour, more or less caustic taste, and the principal character of which is the capability of saturating, wholly or in part, the alkaline properties of bases.

The acids, in general, are refrigerant and antiseptic. Their particular uses are pointed out under the individual articles.

ACIDITIES, *Aco'res*, *Acidita'tio*, *Ac'id-um morbo'sum*, *Ac'idum prima'rum via'rum*, (F) *Aigreurs*. Sourness of the stomach, the result of indigestion, indicated by acid eructations, &c. The affection is very common with children, and must be obviated by absorbents, as magnesia, chalk, &c., and by regulated diet.

To ACIDULATE. To render acidulous, or slightly acid. (F) *Aiguiser*, *Aciduler*.

ACIDULOUS, *Acid'ulus*, *Oxodes*. (F) *Acidule*, *Aigre*, *Aigret*. Substances are called acidulous, which possess a sourish taste, as tamarinds, cream of tartar, &c.

ACIDULOUS FRUITS. Oranges, Gooseberries, &c.

ACIDULOUS WATERS, *Aquæ acid'ulæ*. Mineral Waters containing carbonic acid gas sufficient to render them sourish. See Waters, Mineral.

A SIMPLE ACIDULOUS WATER, *Aqua a'eris fixi*, *Aqua acid'ula simplex*. (F) *Eau Acidule simple*, is water impregnated with fixed air.

Water, so impregnated, is cooling, and slightly stimulating. It is used beneficially in dyspepsia, and in cases of vomiting, &c.

ACINESIA, *Akine'sia*, *Immobil'itas*, *Quies*, *Esychia*, *Erem'ia*, from *α* privative, and *κινειν*, 'to move.' Immobility. Also, the interval between the systole and diastole of the heart.

ACINUS, *Ac'inus glandulo'sus*, from *ακινος*, or *ac'inus*, 'a grape-stone.' A *glandiform corpuscle* or *granulation*. A fancied termination of a secretory artery of a gland in a granular body, in which the secretion is supposed to take place, and the excretory radicle to take its rise. They are the *globuli arteria'rum termini* of Nichols. The term *acini glandulosi* has also been given to glands, which, like the pancreas, are arranged as it were in clusters.

ACMAS'TICOS, from *ακμη*, 'the top,' and *σταω*, 'I remain.' A fever, which preserves an equal degree of intensity throughout its course. It is also called *Homot'onos*.

The Greeks gave it the name *Epacmas'ticos*, and *Syn'ochos*, when it went on increasing, and *Paracmas'ticos*, when it decreased.—Galen.

ACME, *Vigor*, *Status*, *Fasti'gium*. The period of a disease at which the symptoms are most violent. *Αρχη*, is 'the commencement;' *αυαβασις*, 'the period of increase;' and *ακμη*, 'the height.'

ACNE, *Acna*, *Ionthus varus*, *Psydra'cia Acne*, *Stone Pock*. A small pimple or tubercle on the face.—Gorræus. Foësius thinks the word ought to be *Acme*, and, according to Cassius, it is, at all events, derived from *ακμη*, 'vigour;' the disease affecting those in the vigour of life, especially.

Willan and Bateman have adopted the term in their Nosology of cutaneous diseases, and placed it in the Order, **TUBERCULA**.

Acne, with them, is an eruption of distinct, hard, inflamed tubercles, sometimes continuing for a considerable length of time, and sometimes suppurating slowly and partially. They usually appear on the forehead, temples, and chin; and are common to both sexes; but the most severe forms are seen in young men. They require but little management, and consist of four varieties; the *Acne indura'ta*, *A. simplex*, *A. puncta'ta* (*Ionthus varus puncta'tus*, *Punctæ mucosæ* or *Maggot Pimple*), *A. rosa'cea*.—See *Gutta Rosea*.

ACNES'TIS, from *α* privative, and *νασσιν*, 'to scratch.' The part of the spine which extends, in quadrupeds, from between the shoulders to the loins. According to Pollux, the middle of the loins.

ACCE'LIOS, from *α* privative, and *κοιλια*, 'belly.' Devoid of belly. One who is so emaciated as to appear to have no belly.—Galen.

ACONI'TUM, from *Aconē*, a place in Bithynia, where it is common. *Cynoc'tonon*, *Canici'da*, *Ac'onite*, *Wolfsbane*, *Monkshood*. Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceæ. Sex Syst. Polyandria Trigynia.

ACONI'TUM AN'THORA. *Aconi'tum Salutiferum*, *An'thora vulga'ris*, *Antith'ora*, *Salutary Monks'hood*. (F) *Aconit Salulaire*. The root of this variety, like all the rest, is poisonous. It is used as a cathartic and anthelmintic. Dose ʒss to ʒj.

The **ACONI'TUM CAM'MARUM**, (F) *Aconit à grands fleurs*, resembles the *Aconitum Napellus* in properties.

ACONI'TUM NAPEL'LUS, *Napel'lus verus*, *Aconi'tum*, *Common Monkshood* or *Wolfsbane*. *A. Neomonta'num*. (F) *Chaperon de Moine*. The leaves are narcotic, sudorific, and deobstruent(?) They have been used in chronic rheumatism, scrophula, scirrhus, paralysis, amaurosis, &c. Its active principle is called *Aconitine*. It has been used of late, applied externally, in Neuralgic cases, iatra-

leptically and endermically. Dose of the Aconitum, gr. j. to gr. iij.

ACONU'SI, from *ακον*, 'audition,' and *νους*, 'a disease.' *Morbi aurium et auditus*. Diseases of the ears and audition.

AC'OPON, from *α* privative, and *κοπος*, 'weariness.' A remedy against weariness.—Foesius, Gorraeus, &c. *Acopum*,—Celsus, Pliny.

AC'OPIS. Pliny gives this name to a precious stone, which was boiled in oil and used against weariness.

ACO'RIA, from *α* privative, and *κορσσω*, 'I satiate.' An inordinate or canine appetite.—Hippocrates.

ACORITES. A wine made of the *Acorus*.—Dioscorides.

ACORUS CAL'AMUS. *A. Verus*, *Cal'amus Aromaticus*, *C. Odoratus*, *Cal'amus vulgaris*, *Typha Aromatica*, *Acorus Brazilian'sis*. (F) *Jonc Roseau ou Canne aromatique*, *Acore odorant*. *Nat. Ord. Aroideæ*. *Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia*. *Clava rugosa*, *Sweetflag* or *Ac'orus*. The root is stomachic and carminative, but is rarely used. It is regarded a good adjuvant to bark and quinine in intermittents.

ACOS'MIA, from *α* privative, and *κοσμος*, 'order, ornament.' Disorder, irregularity in the critical days, according to Galen, who uses the word *κοσμος* for regularity in those days. Others, and particularly Pollux, call bald persons *ακοσμοι*, because they are deprived of one of their most beautiful ornaments.

ACOUN'ETER, from *ακουω*, 'I hear,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument designed by Itard for measuring the degree of hearing.

ACOUS'MA, an imaginary noise. Depraved sense of hearing.

ACOUSTIC, *Acus'ticus*, that which belongs to the ear; as *Acoustic nerve*, *Acoustic trumpet*, &c.

An ACOUSTIC MEDICINE is one used in diseased Audition.

ACOUS'TICS, *Acustica*, (F) *Acoustique*, is the part of physics which treats of the theory of sounds. It is also called *Phonics*.

ACQUIRED DISEASES, *Morbi acquisiti*, *Adventitious diseases*, *M. Adventitii*. Diseases which occur after birth, and which are not dependent upon hereditary predisposition.

ACRAI'PALA, from *α* privative, and *κρατ-παλη*, 'drunkenness.' Remedies against the effects of a debauch.—Gorraeus.

ACRA'LEA, the extreme parts of the body, as the head, hands, feet, nose, ears, &c.—Hippocrates and Galen. See *Acrea*.

ACRA'NIA, from *α* privative, and *κρανιον*, 'the cranium.' Want of cranium, wholly, or in part.

ACRASIA, from *α* privative, or 'bad,' and *κρασις*, 'mixture.' Excess of any kind.—Hippocrates.

It has been employed to denote debility, synonymously with *Acratia*; but this may have been a typographical inaccuracy.

ACRATI'A, from *α* privative, and *κρατος*, 'strength.' Impotence; weakness.

ACRATIS'MA, from *α* privative, and *κραννυμι*, 'to mix.' A breakfast, consisting of bread steeped in wine, not mixed with water.—Galen, Athenæus.

ACRATOM'ELI, from *ακρατον*, 'pure wine,' and *μελι*, 'honey.' Wine mixed with honey.

ACRE. The extremity or tip of the nose.

A'CREA, *ακρωτηρια*, *Acrote'ria*, from *ακρος*, 'the summit.' The extreme parts of the body, as the feet, hands, nose, ears, &c.

Also, the extreme parts of animals that are used as food. *Acroco'lia*.

ACRID, from *ακρος*, 'a point or summit,' or from *ακη*, 'a point,' *Acer*. An epithet for substances which occasion a disagreeable sense of irritation or of constriction at the top of the throat.

ACRIDS, in Pathology, are certain imaginary substances, supposed, by the Humourists, to exist in the humours, and to cause various diseases. See *Acrimony*.

An *Acrid heat*, (F) *Chaleur âcre*, is one that causes a hot, tingling sensation at the extremities of the fingers.

ACRIDOPH'AGI, from *ακρις*, 'a locust,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' *Locust-eaters*. *Acridophagous* tribes are said to exist in Africa.—Strabo.

AC'RIMONY, *Acu'itas*, *Acrimo'nia*, *Acre*. *Acrimony* of the humours. An imaginary acrid change of the blood, lymph, &c., which, by the Humourists, was conceived to cause many diseases.

ACRIN'IA, from *α* privative, and *κρινω*, 'I separate.' A diminution in the quantity, or a total suspension of the secretions.

ACRIS, a sharp bony prominence. Also, the locust.

ACRIS'IA, from *α* privative, and *κρισις*, 'judgment.' A condition of disease, in which no judgment can be formed; or in which an unfavourable opinion must be given.—Hipp. and Galen.

ACRITICAL, *Acritos*, from *α* privative, and *κρισις*, 'judgment.' That which takes place without any crisis, or which does not foretell a crisis; as *a critical symptom*, *Abcess*, &c.

ACROBYS'TIA, *Acropos'thia*, from *ακρος*, 'top,' and *βυω*, 'I cover.' The extremity of the prepuce.—Hippocrates. Rufus.

ACROCHEIR', *Acrochir'*, *Acrocheir'on*, from *ακρος*, 'extremity,' and *χερς*, 'the hand.' The fore-arm and hand.—Gorraeus. Also, the hand.

ACHROCHOR'DON, from *ακρος*, 'extremity,' and *χορδη*, 'a string.' A tumour,

which hangs by a pedicle. A kind of hard wart.—Aëtius, Celsus.

ACHROCHORIS'MUS, from *ακρος*, 'extremity,' and *χορῶσα*, 'I dance.' A kind of dance with the ancients, in which the arms and legs were violently agitated.

ACROD'RYA, from *ακρος*, 'extremity,' and *δρυς*, 'a tree.' Autumnal fruits, as nuts, apples, &c.

ACRODYN'IA, from *ακρος*, 'extremity,' and *δύνη*, 'pain.' A painful affection of the wrists and ankles especially, which appeared at Paris as an epidemic, in 1828 and 1829. It was supposed by some to be rheumatic, by others to be owing to spinal irritation.

ACRO'MIAL, *Acromia'lis*. Relating to the Acromion.

The **ACROMIAL ARTERY**. *External Scap'ular*. *A. Artéria Thorac'ica humera'lis*, *Artère troisième des Thoraciques*.—(Ch.) *A. Thoracique humérale*, arises from the anterior part of the axillary artery, opposite the upper edge of the pectoralis minor. It divides into two branches: one, *superior*; the other, *inferior*: the branches of which are distributed to the subclavius, serratus major anticus, first intercostal, deltoid, and pectoralis major muscles, as well as to the shoulder joint, &c. They anastomose with the superior scapular, thoracics, and the circumflex arteries.

The **ACROMIAL VEIN** has the same arrangement as the artery.

ACRO'MIO-CORACOIDEUS. Belonging to the acromion and coracoid process.

The triangular ligament between the acromion and coracoid process of the scapula is so called.

ACRO'MION, *Acro'mium*, from *ακρος*, 'the top,' and *ωμος*, 'the shoulder,' *Os Acro'mii*, *Humerus summus*, *Armus summus*, *Mucro humeri*, *Rostrum porci'num*, *Caput Scap'ulae*. The process which terminates the spine of the scapula, and is articulated with the clavicle.

ACROM'PHALON, *Acrompha'lion*, from *ακρος*, 'the top,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' The extremity of the umbilical cord, which remains attached to the fœtus after birth.

ACROPSI'LON, from *ακρος*, 'extremity,' and *ψιλος*, 'naked.' The extremity of the glans penis.

ACROS, *ακρος*, 'extremity, top.' The strength of the *Athletæ*, and of diseases: the prominences of bones: the extremities of the fingers, &c. See *Acrocheir*, *Acromion*, &c.

ACROT'ERIAS'MUS, from *ακροτηρια*, 'the extremities;' hence *ακροτηριαζειν*, 'to mutilate.' Amputation of the extremities.

ACROTHYM'ION, from *ακρος*, 'top,' and *θυμον*, 'thyme.' A kind of conical, rugous, bloody wart: compared by Celsus to the flower of thyme.

ACROT'ICA, from *ακρος*, 'summit.' Diseases affecting the excrement functions of the external surface of the body.

Pravity of the fluids or emunctories that open on the external surface;—without fever or other internal affection, as a necessary accompaniment.

The 3d order of the class *Eccrit'ica* of Good.

ACT, *Actus*. The effective exercise of a power or faculty. The action of an agent. *Acte* is used by the French, to signify the public discussion, which occurs in supporting a thesis:—thus, *soutenir un Acte aux Ecoles de Médecine*, is, 'to defend a Thesis in the Schools of Medicine.'

ACTÆ'A RACEMO'SA. *Black snake-root*, *Richweed*. (F) *Actée à grappes*. *Nat. Ord.* Ranunculacæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. A common plant in the United States. The root is astringent; and, according to Barton, has been successfully used in the form of decoction, as a gargle in putrid sore throat. A decoction of the root cures the itch. It is acro-narcotic.

ACTION, *Actio*, *Operat'io*, *Enérgi'a*, *Praxis*: from *Agere*, 'to act.' Mode in which one object influences another.

The *animal actions* are those that occur in the animal body: the *vital*, those that are seen in bodies endowed with life: the *physiological*, those of a healthy character: the *pathological* or *morbific*, those that occur in disease, &c. The ancients divided the *physiological actions* into *vital*, *animal*, *natural*, *sexual*, *particular*, *general*, &c. See *Function*.

ACTIVE, same etymon. *Dras'ticus*, *Acti'vus*, *Sten'icus*, *Hypersten'icus*. (F) *Actif*. This adjective is used, in *Pathology*, to convey the idea of superabundant energy or strength. *Active symptoms*, e. g. are those of excitement. In *Therapeutics*, it signifies *energetic*:—as, an *active treatment*. The French use the expression *Médecine agissante*, in contradistinction to *Médecine expectante*. In *Physiology*, *active* has a similar signification, many of the functions being divided into active and passive.

ACTON. A village near London, at which there is a purgative mineral spring, like that at Epsom.

ACTUAL, *Actua'lis*. That which acts immediately. A term usually restricted to the red hot iron, or to heat in any form; in contradistinction to the *potential* or *virtual*, which is applied to caustics or escharotics.

ACTUA'RIOUS. Originally a title of dignity given to the Byzantine physicians.

ACUPUNC'TURE. *Acupunctura*, from *a'cus*, 'a needle,' and *punctu'ra*, 'a puncture.' A surgical operation, much in use amongst the Chinese and Japanese, which consists in puncturing parts with a very fine needle. It has been employed, of late years, in obstinate rheumatic affections, and apparently with success. Acupuncture is likewise a mode of infanticide in some countries: the needle being forced into the brain through

the fontanelles, or into the spinal marrow, &c.

ACUTE, *Acutus*, οξύς. (F) *Aigu*. A disease which, with a certain degree of severity, has a rapid progress, and short duration. *Ozynose'ma*, *Ozyn'osos*, *Ozynu'sos*.

Diseases were formerly subdivided into *Morbi acutis'simi*, very acute, or those which last only three or four days: *M. subacutis'simi*, which continue seven days: and *M. subacu'ti*, or those which last from twenty to forty days.

The antithesis to *acute* is *chronic*. *Acute*, when applied to pain, sound, cries, &c., means *sharp*.

ACYANOBLEP'SIA, α privative, κυανος, 'blue,' and βλέπω, 'I see.' Defective vision, which consists in incapability of distinguishing blue.

ADAKO'DIEN. A Malabar plant of the family Apocinæ, used in that country in diseases of the eyes.

ADACA. The *Sphæran'thus In'dicus*, a Malabar plant, which is acrid and aromatic.

AD'ALI, *Lippia*. A Malabar plant, which the Orientals regard as an antidote to the bite of the *naja*.

ADAMI'TA, *Adami'tum*. A very hard white calculus.—Paracelsus.

The first word has been used for stone in the bladder: the second for lithiasis or the calculous condition.

ADAR'CE, *Adar'cion*, *Adar'cis*. A concretion found about the reeds and grass in the marshy regions of Galatia, and hiding them, as it were: hence the name; from α privative, and δῖσκα, 'I see.' It was formerly in repute for cleansing the skin from freckles, &c.

ADDAD. A Numidian plant. Bitter and poisonous.

ADDEPHA'GIA, from ἀδν, 'much,' and φάγειν, 'to eat.' *Voraciousness*. Galen and Hoffman have given this name to the voracious appetite in children affected with worms. Sauvages refers it to *Bulimia*. Also, the goddess of gluttony.

ADDITAMEN'TUM. A term once used synonymously with *Epiphysis*. It is now restricted to the prolongations of two cranial sutures, the lambdoidal and squamous.

ADDUCTION, *Adduc'tio*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *ducere*, 'to draw.' *Parago'ge*. The action by which parts are drawn towards the axis of the body.

The muscles, which execute this function, are called *Adduc'tors*.

ADDUCTORS OF THE THIGH. These are three in number, which have, by some anatomists, been united into one muscle—the *Triceps Adduc'tor Fem'oris*.

1. The *Adduc'tor longus fem'oris*, *Adduc'tor fem'oris primus*, *Triceps minor*, *Pu'bio-femora'lis*.—(Ch.) (F) *Premier ou moyen adducteur*. Arises by a strong tendon from

the upper and fore part of the os pubis and ligament of the symphysis, at the inner side of the pectinalis. It runs downwards and outwards, and is inserted by a broad, flat tendon into the middle of the linea aspera.

2. The *Adduc'tor brevis*, *A fem'oris secundus*, *Triceps secundus*. *Sub-pubio-femora'lis*.—(Ch.) (F) *Secund ou petit Adducteur*. Arises tendinous from the os pubis, at the side of its symphysis, below and behind the last muscle. It runs obliquely outwards, and is inserted by a short, flat tendon into the inner and upper part of the linea aspera, from a little below the trochanter minor to the beginning of the insertion of the adductor longus.

3. The *Adduc'tor magnus*, *Adduc'tor fem'oris tertius et quartus*, *Triceps magnus*, *Is'chio-femoralis*.—(Ch.) (F) *Troisième ou grand adducteur*, is much larger than either of the others. It arises from the ramus of the pubis, from that of the ischium, and from the tuber ischii, and is inserted into the whole length of the linea aspera. Near the lower part of the linea aspera it is pierced by a kind of oblique, fibrous canal, through which the crural artery and vein pass.

ADDUC'TOR POL'LICIS MANUS, *A. Pol'licis*, *A. ad minimum dig'itum*, *Metacar'po-phalangæ'us pol'licis*.—(Ch.) (F) *Adducteur du pouce*. A muscle which arises, fleshy, from almost the whole length of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, and is inserted into the inner part of the root of the first bone of the thumb.

The ADDUC'TOR POL'LICIS PEDIS, *Antith'entar Metatarso-subphalangæus pollicis*.—(Ch.) *Tarso-metatarsi-phalangien du pouce*. (F) *Adducteur du gros orteil*, arises by a long, thin tendon, from the under part of the os calcis, from the os cuboides, os cuneiforme externum, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the second toe. It is divided into two fleshy portions, and is inserted into the external sesamoid bone, and root of the metatarsal bone of the great toe.

The ADDUC'TOR METACAR'PI MIN'IMI DIG'ITI, *Metacarpeus*, *Car'po-metacarpeus min'imi dig'iti*, is situated between the abductor and flexor, next to the metacarpal bone. It arises, fleshy, from the unciform process of the os unciforme, and from the contiguous part of the annular ligament of the wrist, and is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the forepart of the metacarpal bone of the little finger, from its base to its head.

Bichat has given the general name, *Adduc'tors*, to those of the interosseous muscles of the hand or foot, which perform the action of adduction.

ADEC. The inner man.—Paracelsus.

ADELODAGAM. A bitter Malabar plant, used in asthma, catarrh, and gout.

ADELPHIX'IA, *Adelphix'is*, from ἀδελφός, 'brother.' Consanguinity of parts in health

or disease. *Frater'nitas*, *Fratra'tio*. Hippocrates used the epithet *αδελφία*, *Adel'phia*, for diseases that resemble each other.

ADEN, *αδην*, 'a gland;' hence *Adenalgia*, *Adeniform*, &c.

ADENALGIA, from *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *αλγος*, 'pain,' glandular pain.

ADENEMPHRAXIS, from *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *εμφραξις*, 'obstruction,' glandular obstruction.

ADENIFORM, *Adeniformis*, *Adenoi'des*, *αδενειδης*, from *Aden*, 'a gland,' and *Forma*, 'form or resemblance.' *Glandiform*, or resembling a gland.

ADENITIS, from *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *Itis*, a termination denoting inflammation. Glandular inflammation.

ADENOCHIRAPSOLOG'IA, from *αδην*, 'a gland,' *χειρ*, 'the hand,' *απτω*, 'I lay hold of,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of curing scrophula or the king's evil by the royal touch.

ADENOGRAPHY, *Adenographia*, from *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' That part of anatomy which describes the glands.

ADENOL'OGY, *Adenologia*, from *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A treatise on the glands.

ADE'NO-PHARYNGÆ'US, from *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' Some fleshy fibres have received this name, which pass from the constrictor pharyngis inferior to the thyroid gland. Their existence is not constant.

ADE'NO-PHARYNGI'TIS, same etymon. Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

ADENO'SUS, (*Absces'sus*.) A hard, glandular abscess, which suppurates slowly.—M. A. Severinus.

ADENOT'OMY, *Adenotomia*, from *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' Dissection of the glands.

ADEPS SUILLÆ, *A'deps*, *Oxyn'gium*, *οξύγιον*. Pig's flare. The fat of the hog.

The ADEPS PRÆPARA'TA, *Hog's lard*, *Barrow's grease*, *Lard*, *Ax'unge*, *Axun'gia*, *Adeps suill'æ præpara'ta*, *A. præpara'ta*, *Axun'gia porci'na*, (F) *Graisse de Porc*, *Saindoux*, is prepared by melting the pig's flare, and straining it. This is called *rendering* the lard. Lard is emollient, but is chiefly used for forming ointments and plasters.

The ADEPS ANSERI'NA, *A'deps an'seris*, or *Goose grease*, (F) *Graisse d'Oie*, is also emollient. It has been used as an emetic.

ADEP'TA MEDICI'NA. Medicine, which treated of diseases contracted by celestial operations, or communicated from heaven.

ADHATO'DA, *Justic'ia adhatoda*. The *Malabar Nut Tree*. (F) *Noyer de Ceylon*. Used in India for expelling the dead fœtus in abortion. The word is said to convey this meaning in the Ceylonese.

ADHE'RENCE, *Adhe'sion*, *Adhæren'tia*, *Concre'tio*, *Atre'sia*, *Pros'physis*, *Proscolle'sis*, *Adhæ'sio*, from *adhæ'rere*, 'to stick to.' These words are usually employed synonymously. The French often use *adherence* for the state of union, and *adhesion* for the act of adhering.

ADHE'SIVE (INFLAMMATION), is that inflammation, which terminates by an adhesion between inflamed and separated surfaces.

Adhe'sive is also an epithet for certain plasters, which stick closely to the skin.

ADIAN'THUM CAPIL'LUS VEN'ERIS, *Maiden hair*. *Nat. Ord.* Filices. *Sex. Syst.* Cryptogamia Filices. (F) *Capillaire de Montpellier*. A European plant, of feeble aromatic and demulcent properties. It is used for forming the *Sirop de Capillaire* or *Capillaire*.

ADIAN'THUM PEDA'TUM, *A. Canaden'se*, *Capil'lus Canaden'sis*, *Canada Maidenhair*, (F) *Capillaire du Canada*, has the same properties. The *Capillaire* was once made from this.

ADIAPHRO'SIS, *Adiaphore'sis*, from *α* privative, *δια*, 'through,' and *πορος*, 'a pore.' Defect or suppression of perspiration, *Adiapneus'tia*, *αδιαπνευστία*.

ADIAPH'OROUS, *Adiaphorus*, *Indifferens*, *Neutral*. A medicine, which will neither do harm nor good.

ADIARRHCE'A, from *α* privative, and *διαρρην*, 'to flow.' Retention of any excretion.—Hipp.

AD'IPOCIRE, *Adipocira*, from *ad'eps*, 'fat,' and *ce'ra*, 'wax.' The base of biliary calculi, called also *Cholesterine*. (F) *Gras des Cadavres*, *Gras des Cimetières*. Also, a sort of soap, formed from animal matter under certain circumstances. The human body, when it has been for some weeks in water, assumes this appearance; and it has been a subject for legal inquiry, what length of time is necessary to produce it. This must, of course, depend upon various circumstances, as climate, season, &c.

AD'IPOSE, *Ad'ipous*, *Adipo'sus*, from *adeps*, 'fat.' (F) *Adipeux*. That which relates to fat:—as the *Adipose membrane*, *A. vessels*, &c. See *Fatty*.

The AD'IPOSE SARCO'MA of ABERNETHY, *Emphy'ma sarco'ma adipo'sum*, is suetty throughout, and is inclosed in a thin capsule of condensed cellular substance, connected by means of minute vessels. It is chiefly found on the fore and back part of the trunk. See *Sarcoma*.

ADIP'SIA, *Dipso'sis expers*. Absence of thirst.

ADIP'SON, from *α* privative, and *διψα*, 'thirst.' Any substance which relieves thirst. Applied to a decoction of barley to which oxymel has been added.—Hipp.

ADITUS, 'an entrance,' 'an approach;' *Prosodos*. The entrance to a canal or duct, as *Aditus ad Aquæductum Fallopii*.

ADIULIS'TOS, from *a* privative, and *δωλίζω*, 'I run.' Unstrained wine for pharmaceutical purposes.—Gorræus.

ADJUVANT, *Adjuvans*, from *Adjuva're*, 'to aid.' A medicine, introduced into a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis. Also, whatever assists in the removal or prevention of disease.

ADOLESCENCE, *Adolescen'tia*, *Juven'tus*, *Youth*. (F) *Jeunesse*. The period between puberty and that at which the body acquires its full developement; being, in man, between the 14th and 25th year; and, in woman, between the 12th and 21st.

ADO'LIA. A Malabar plant, whose leaves, put in oil, form a liniment, used in facilitating labour.

AD PONDUS OM'NIUM. The weight of the whole. In a prescription it means, that any particular ingredient shall equal in weight the whole of the others.

ADROBO'LON, from *αδρος*, 'great,' and *βωλος*, 'mass.' The Bdellium of India, which is in larger pieces than that of Arabia.

ADROS, *αδρος*, 'plump and full.' Applied to the habit of body, and also to the pulse.—Hippocrates.

ADULAS'SO. The *Justitia bivalvis*. A small shrub, used in India as a local application in gout.

ADULT AGE, *Andri'a*, from *Adoles'cere*, 'to grow.' *Viril'ity*. The age succeeding adolescence, and preceding old age. *Adult*, *Adul'tus*, is also used for one in the adult age.

ADUST, *Adus'tus*, from *Adu'rere*, 'to burn.' The blood and fluids were formerly said to be adust, when there was much heat in the constitution and but little serum in the blood.

ADUS'TION, *Adus'tio*. State of the body described under Adust. In Surgery, it signifies *cauterization*.

ADYNA'MIA, *Impoten'tia*, from *a* priv. and *δυναμις*, 'strength.' *Adyna'sia*, *Ady'natia*. Considerable debility of the vital powers; as in typhus fever. Some Nosologists have a class of diseases under the name *Adynamia*.

ÆDÆAG'RAPHY, *Ædæagraph'ia*, from *αἰδία*, 'organs of generation,' and *γράφω*, 'I describe.' A description of the organs of generation.

ÆDÆAL'OGY, *Ædæalog'ia*, from *αἰδία*, 'the pudendum,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A Treatise on the organs of generation.

ÆDÆAT'OMY, *Ædæato'mia*, from *αἰδία*, 'the pudendum,' and *τέμνω*, 'I cut.' Dissection of the parts of generation.

ÆDÆI'TIS. Inflammation of the genital organs.

ÆDOPSO'PHIA, from *αἰδία*, 'the pu-

dendum,' and *φασκύνω*, 'to make a noise.' Emission of wind by the urethra in man, by the vagina in woman.—Sauvages and Sagar.

ÆEIG'LUCES, *Æeig'luces*, from *αι*, 'always,' and *γλυκύς*, 'sweet.' A kind of sweet wine or must.—Gorræus.

ÆGAGROPHI'LA, from *αἰγαγρος*, 'the rock goat,' and *πῖλος*, 'hair.' *Bezoar d'Allemagne*, *Pila Dama'rum seu Rupicapra'rum*. A ball, composed of hairs, found in the stomach of the goat; once used medicinally. See Bezoar.

ÆGIAS, *Ægis*, *Æglia*, *Ægides*, from *αιξ*, 'the goat;' why, is not known. (F) *Aige* or *Aigle*. There is obscurity regarding the precise meaning of this word. It was used to designate an ulcer, or speck on the transparent cornea.—Hippocrates.

Maitre Jean uses it for a calcareous deposit between the conjunctiva and sclerotica.

Æ'GILOPS, *An'chilops*, *An'kylops*, from *αιξ*, 'a goat,' and *ωφ*, 'the eye.' An ulcer at the greater angle of the eye, which sometimes does not penetrate to the lacrymal sac, but at others does, and constitutes fistula lacrymalis.—Galen, Celsus, Oribasius, Aëtius, Paulus of Ægina, &c.

ÆGIR'INON, an ointment of which the fruit or flower of the poplar was an ingredient; from *αργυρος*, 'the black poplar.'

ÆGYPT'IA, an epithet for several medicines, mentioned by Galen, Paulus of Ægina, and Myrepsus.

ÆGYPT'IA STYPTE'RIA, *αιγυπτια στυπτηρια*, *Egyptian alum*, recommended by Hippocrates.

ÆGYPT'IA UL'CERA; *Egyptian ulcers*. Ulcers of the fauces and tonsils, described by Aretæus, as common in Egypt and Syria.

ÆGYPTIACUM, *αιγυπτιον, μανδησιον*, *Mel Egyptiacum*, *Phar'macum Egyptiacum*; a preparation of vinegar, honey, and verdigris, scarcely used now, except by veterinary surgeons, as a detergent. See Linimentum Æruginis.

ÆGYPTIUS PESSUS; *Egyptian Pessary*. A pessary, composed of honey, turpentine, butter, oil of lily or rose, saffron, each one part; with sometimes a small quantity of verdigris.

ÆON, *αιων*. The entire age of a man from birth till death.—Hippocrates, Galen. Also, the spinal marrow.

ÆO'RA, from *αιωρεω*, 'I suspend.' Gestation, Swinging.—Aëtius, Celsus, &c.

ÆQUAT'OR OCULI. The line formed by the union of the upper and under eyelid, when they are closed. It is below the middle of the globe.

ÆREOLUM, *Æreolus*, *Chalcus*. The sixth part of an obolus, by weight; consequently about 2 grains.

Æ'RESIS, *αιρεσις*, 'the removal of any thing.' A suffix denoting a removal or separation, as *Aphæresis*, *Diæresis*, &c.

AERIFLUX'US. The discharge of gas, and the fetid emanations from the sick.—Sauvages.

AEROL'OGY, *Aerologia, Aerolog'ice*, from *αἰρ*, 'air,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' That part of Physics which treats of the air, its qualities, uses, and its action on the animal economy.

AEROMAN'CY, *Aeromanti'a*, from *αἰρ*, 'air,' and *μαντια*, 'divination.' An art in judicial astrology, which consists in foretelling, by means of the air or substances found in the atmosphere.

AEROPHO'BIA, from *αἰρ*, 'air,' and *φοβος*, 'fear.' Dread of the air. This symptom often accompanies hydrophobia, and sometimes hysteria and other affections.

ÆRU'GO, *ῥος*, from *αἰς*, 'copper.' The rust of any metal, properly of brass. See *Cupri Acetas*.

ÆRU'GINOUS, *Ærugino'sus, ῥιδης*, from *Ærugo*, 'verdigris.' (F) *Erugineux*. Resembling verdigris in colour; as the bile when discharged at times from the stomach.

ÆSCHOS, *αισχος*. Deformity of the body generally, or of some part.—Hippoc.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCAS'TANUM, *Castan'ea equi'na, Pavi'na, Horse-chestnut, Buckeye*. (F) *Marronier d'Inde*. *Nat. Ord.* Hippocastanæ. *Sex. Syst.* Heptandria Monogynia. The bark has been advised as a substitute for the cinchona. Both bark and fruit are astringent. Externally, it has been employed, like the cinchona, in gangrene.

ÆSTHEMA, *αισθημα*, gen. *αισθηματος*, 'a sensation, a perception.'

ÆSTHEMATONU'SI, from *αισθημα*, and *νευροι*, 'diseases.' Diseases affecting sensation.

ÆSTHEMATORGANONU'SI. Diseases of the organs of sensation.

ÆSTHE'SIS, *αισθησις, Aisthe'sis*, from *αισθανομαι*, 'I feel.' The faculty of being affected by a sensation. Sensibility, as well as the senses themselves.

ÆSTHET'ICA, from *αισθανομαι*, 'I feel.' Diseases affecting the sensations. Dullness, depravation or abolition of one or more of the external organs of sense. The 2d order, class *Neurotica* of Good.

ÆSTUS VOLAT'ICUS. Sudden heat; scorching or flushing of the face.—Vogel.

ÆTHER, *Ether*, from *αιθρ*, 'air,' or from *αιθα*, 'I burn.' *Liquor æthereus*. A volatile liquor obtained by distillation from a mixture of alcohol and a concentrated acid.

The **ÆTHER CHLORICUS**, *Chloric Ether*, has been administered in spasmodic asthma, and in adynamic conditions of the nervous system, in the dose of 3ss.

The **ÆTHER HYDROCYANICUS**, *Æther Prussicus*, or *Hydrocyanic Ether*, has been advised in whooping cough, and where the Hydrocyanic Acid is indicated. Dose, 6 drops.

ÆTHER SULPHU'RICUS, *Æ. Vitriol'icus*,

Naphtha Vitrioli. Ether prepared from sulphuric ether and alcohol. (*Sp. rectificat. Acid. Sulph.* aa ℥ iss. Distil until a heavier liquid passes over Ph. L.)

The *Rectified Ether*, *Æther rectificatus* prepared by distilling 12 oz. from a mixture of *sulphuric ether*, f. 3 xiv, *fused potass*, 3 ss, and *distilled water*, f. 3 ij, is a limpid, colourless, very inflammable, volatile liquor; of a penetrating and fragrant odour, and hot, pungent taste. Its s. g. is 0.732. It is a diffusible stimulant, narcotic and antispasmodic, and is externally refrigerant. Dose grtt xxx to 3 iss.

The Parisian Codex has an *Æther acet'icus*, an *Æther muriat'icus* or *Æther hydrochlor'icus*, an *Æther nit'ricus vel nitro'sus*, and an *Æther phosphora'tus*. They all possess similar virtues.

ÆTHE'REAL, *Æthereus*. (F) *Ethe'rée, Teinture étherée*. An æthereal tincture is one formed by the action of sulphuric ether, at the ordinary temperature, on medicinal substances.

ÆTHIOP'ICUS LAPIS. Ethiopian stone. A stone formerly supposed to be possessed of considerable virtue.—Oribasius.

ÆTHIOPS, from *αιθα*, 'I burn,' and *ωψ*, 'countenance.' A black or burnt countenance. The ancients gave this name to certain oxides and sulphurets of metals, which were of a black colour.

ÆTHIOPS MARTIAL, *Deutoxydum Ferri nigrum*. The black deutoxide of iron. Once in repute as a tonic.

ÆTHOL'ICES, from *αιθα*, 'I burn.' Fiery pustules on the skin. Some have considered them to have been boils.

ÆTHU'SA MEUM, *Meum, Meu, Spig-nel, Baldmoney*. (F) *Ethuse Meum*. The root has been advised as carminative, stomachic, &c.

ÆTIOL'OGY, *Ætiolo'gia, Etiol'ogy, Ai-tiolo'gia*, from *αιτια*, 'a cause,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The doctrine of the causes of disease.

ÆTI'TES, *Eagle-stone. Pierre d'Aigle, Hydrate de tritoxide de fer*. This stone was formerly supposed to facilitate delivery, if bound on the thigh; and to prevent abortion, if bound on the arm. It was, also, called *Lapis Collymus*.

AFFADISSEMENT. (F) That condition of the digestive function in which the appetite is diminished, the sense of taste blunted, and the action of the stomach enfeebled; a state usually accompanied by general languor.

AFFEC'TION, *Affec'tio*; any mode in which the mind or body is affected or modified.

The **AFFECTIONS OF THE MIND**, *Affec'tus An'imi*, (F) *Affections de l'âme*, include not only the different passions, as love, hatred, jealousy, &c., but every condition of the

mind that is accompanied by an agreeable or disagreeable feeling, as pleasure, fear, sorrow, &c.

In Pathology, *Affection*, *Pathos*, *Pathe'ma*, is synonymous with disease: thus we speak of a *pulmonary affection*, a *calculous affection*, &c.

AFFECTIVE. That which affects, touches, &c. Gall gives the term *affective faculties*, (F) *Facultés affectives*, to functions dependent upon organization of the brain, and comprising the sentiments, affections, &c.

AFFERENT, *Afferens*, from *affero*, 'I bring.' The vessels which convey the lymph to the lymphatic glands, are called *afferent*.

AFFION or **OF'FIUM**, *O'pium*, (q. v.) The Bantamese thus designate an electuary of which opium is the basis, and which they use as an excitant.

AFFLA'TUS or **ADFLA'TUS**, *επιπνοια*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *flare*, 'to blow.' When any air strikes the body and produces disease, it is thus called.

AFFLUENCE and **AF'FLUX**, from *affluere*, 'to flow to.' A flow or determination of humours, and particularly of blood, towards any part.

AFFUSION, *Pros'chysis*, *Epich'ysis*, *Affusio*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *fundere*, 'to pour.' The action of pouring a liquid on any body. *Affusions*, cold and warm, are used in different diseases. The cold *affusion* is sometimes very beneficial in cutting short typhus fever and scarlatina, if used during the first week. It consists in placing the patient in a tub, and pouring cold water over him; then wiping him dry, and putting him to bed. The only precaution necessary, is, to use it in the state of greatest heat and exacerbation; not when chilliness, or topical inflammation is present.

AGACEMENT, (F), from *ακάζειν*, 'to sharpen.' The setting on edge.

Agacement des dents; a disagreeable sensation experienced when acids are placed in contact with the teeth. *Tooth edge*. Setting the teeth on edge.

Agacement des nerfs; a slight irritation of the system, and particularly of the organs of sense and locomotion, corresponding nearly to the English *Fidgets*.

AGALAC'TIA, *Agalax'is*, *Agalac'tio*, and *Agalacta'tio*, *Defectus lac'tis*, *Oligoga'lia*, from *a* privative, and *γαλα*, 'milk.' Absence of milk in the mammæ.

AGAL'LOCHUM, *Calambac*, *Calambouk*, *Lignum Agal'lochi ve'ri*, *Lignum Al'oës*, *L. Aspal'athi*, *Xylo-aloës*, *Aloes wood*. A resinous and very aromatic wood of the East Indies, from the *Excæcaria Agallocha*. Used in making pastils, &c.—Dioscorides, Oribasius, Paulus.

AG'ARIC, *Agar'icum*. A genus of plants in the Linnæan system, some of which are edible, others poisonous. It was so called from *Agaria*, a region of Sarmatia.—Dioscorides.

Among the edible varieties of the *Boletus*, the following are the chief. 1. The *Agar'icus edu'lis*, (F) *Agaric comestible et champignon de couche*. 2. The *Agar'icus odora'tus*, (F) *Mousseron*.

The most common poisonous varieties are the *Agar'icus Neca'tor*, (F) *Agaric meurtrier*; and 2. The *Agar'icus acris*, (F) *Agaric âcre*; besides the *Auranite*, a sub-genus, which includes several species. One of the most delicate is the *Agaricus Aurantiacus*, but care must be taken not to confound it with the *A. Pseudo-Aurantiacus*, which is very poisonous. The *A. aurantiacus* is called, in French, *Oronge*. See Poisons, Table of.

AGA'VE **AMERICA'NA**, *American Agave*. Nat. Ord. Bromeliaceæ, Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia. This plant has been considered diuretic and antisyphilitic.

AGE, *ἡλικια*, *Helikia*, *æ'tas*. Period of life. Time that has elapsed since birth, &c. Five ages are often designated in the life of man. 1. First infancy (*Infan'tia*): 2. Second infancy (*Pueri'tia*): Adolescence (*Adolescen'tia*): 4. The adult age (*Viril'itas*): 5. Old age (*Senec'tus*): all which see.

AGEN'ESIS, from *a* privative, and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' Imperfect developement of any part of the body: as *cerebral agenesis*, i. e. imperfect developement of the brain in the fœtus.

AGENT, *Agens*, from *ag'ere*, 'to act.' Any power which produces, or tends to produce, an effect on the human body. Morbific agents, (F) *Agens morbifiques*, are the causes of disease. Therapeutical agents, (F) *Agens thérapeutiques*, the means of treating it, &c.

AGERA'SIA, *Insenescen'tia*, from *a* privative, and *γενεσις*, 'old age.' A vigorous and green old age.

AGE'RATUS LAPIS. A stone used by cobblers to polish shoes. It was formerly esteemed discutient and astringent.—Galen, Oribasius, Paulus.

AGEUS'TIA or **AGHEUS'TIA**, *Apogeus'tia*, *Apogeu'sis*, *Dysæsthe'sia gustato'ria*, *Parageu'sis*, from *a* priv., and *γαστρις*, 'taste.' Diminution or loss of taste.—Sauvages, Cullen.

AGGLOM'ERATE, *Agglomera'tus*. Applied to humours or glands in aggregation.

AGGLU'TINANT, *Agglutinans*, *Collet'iticus*, *Glu'tinans*, from *gluten*, 'glue.' (F) *Agglutinant*, *Agglutinatif*, *Glutinatif*. Remedies were formerly so called, which were considered capable of uniting divided parts.—Paulus.

Plasters are called *agglutinant*, (F) *agglutinatifs*, which adhere strongly to the skin. Certain bandages are likewise so termed. (F) *Bandelettes agglutinatives*.

AGGLUTINA'TION, *Colle'sis*, *Epicolle'sis*, *Proscolle'sis*, *Glutina'tio*, from *agglutinare*, 'to glue together.' The first degree of adhesion. Also, the action of agglutinants.

AGGLU'TINATE, from *agglutina're*, 'to glue together.' The French use the word *agglutiner*, in the sense of 'to reunite;' as

agglutiner les lèvres d'une plaie, 'to unite the lips of a wound.'

AGIAHA'LID OR **AGIHA'LID**, or **AGRAHA'LID**, An Egyptian and Ethiopian shrub, similar to the *Ximenia*. The Ethiopians use it as a vermifuge. The fruit is purgative.

AG'GREGATE, *Aggregatus*, from *aggre-gare*, 'to assemble together.' Glands are called *aggregate*, which are in clusters. *Aggregate pills* (F) *Pilules agrégatives*, signified, formerly, those which were believed to contain the properties of a considerable number of medicines, and to be able to supply their place.

AGITA'TION, *Agitatio*: *Done'sis*, constant and fatiguing motion of the body (*inquiēs*), or distressing mental inquietude (*Animi agita'tio*).

AGLO'SSIA, from *a* priv. and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' A malformation which consists in the want of a tongue.

AGLOSSOSTOMOG'RAPHY, *Aglossostomogra'phia*, from *a* priv. *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue,' *στομα*, 'the mouth,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' Description of a mouth without a tongue.—Roland (of Saumur).

AGLUTI'TION, *Agluti'tio*, from *a* priv., and *glutire*, 'to swallow.' A hybrid term, designating the impossibility of swallowing.—Linnæus.

AGNA'THIA, from *a* priv. and *γναθος*, 'jaw.' A malformation which consists of a want of the jaw, especially of the lower.

AGNOIA, from *a* priv. and *γινωσκω*, 'I know.' State of a patient, who does not recognise individuals.—Hippocr., Galen, Foësius.

AGO'GE, *αγωγή*, the order or condition of a disease.—Hippocr., Galen. Likewise the state of the air.—Hippocr., Galen, Gorræus, Foësius.

AGOGUE, *αγωγός*, 'a leader,' from *αγω*, 'I lead or expel.' Hence *Cholagogue*, an expeller of bile; *Hydragogue*, &c.

AGOMPHI'ASIS, *Agompho'sis*, from *a* privative, and *γομφω*, 'I nail.' Looseness of the teeth. Gorræus.

AGONIS'TICA, from *αγων*, 'a combat.' The part of ancient gymnastics, which had reference to the combats of the *Athletæ*.

Also, very cold water, given internally, to calm febrile heat.—Paulus of Ægina.

AG'ONY, *ago'nia*, *an'gor*, from *αγων*, 'a combat.' The last struggle of life.—Galen, Gorræus, &c. The agony, which is of longer or shorter duration, is characterized by great change in the features, gradual abolition of sensation and motion, loss of voice, dryness or lividity of the tongue and lips, rattling in the throat, small and intermittent pulse, and coldness of the extremities. This state is not present in those who die suddenly. See *Facies Hippocratica*.

AGOS'TUS, from *αγω*, 'I lead.' The fore arm from the elbow to the fingers. Also the palm of the hand.—Gorræus.

AGRA, *αγρα*, from *αγρω*, 'I seize hold of,'—a seizure, as *Odontagra*, a tooth seizure, tooth-ache; *Chiragra*, *Podagra*, &c.

AG'RIMONY, *Eupato'rium*, *Caf'al*, *Lap-pula Hepat'ica*. (F) *Aigremoine*. The *Agri-mo'nia Eupato'ria*. Nat. Ord. Rosaceæ, *Sex. Syst.* Icosandria Digynia. A mild astringent and stomachic. Dose, in powder, from ℥j to ℥j.

AGRIOTHYM'IA, from *αγριος*, 'ferocious,' and *θυμος*, 'disposition.' Ferocious insanity.—Sauvages.

AGRIP'PA or **ÆGRIP'PA**, from *ager partus*, 'difficult birth:' or perhaps from *αγρα*, 'taking or seizure,' and *πους*, 'the foot.' This term has been given to those born by the feet. It is pretended that the family of Agrippa obtained their name from this circumstance. Parturition where the feet present is called *Agrippæ partus*, *Agrippinus partus*.

AGRYPNO'DES, *αγρυπνωδης*, from *αγρυπ-νος*, 'sleepless.' Characterized by sleeplessness, as *Febris agrypnodes*, a fever accompanied with sleeplessness.

AGRYP'NUS, *αγρυπνος*, 'sleepless,' 'vigilant;' hence *Agrypnodes* (Febris), fever attended with watching.

A'GUE CAKE, *Placen'ta febrilis*, *Phys-co'nia splen'icum*, *P. splenica*, *Splenis Tu-mor*; (F) *Gâteau fébrile*,—a visceral obstruction (generally in the spleen), which follows agues, and is distinctly felt by external examination. It is not common.

AGUL or **ALHA'GI**, the *Hedisarum alhagi*. A thorny shrub of Persia and Mesopotamia, which affords manna. The leaves are purgative.

AGY'ION, from *a* priv. and *γυιον*, 'limb.' Mutilated, or wanting limbs.—Hippocr. Weak, feeble.—Galen.

AGYR'IAS, from *αγυγίς*, 'a collection.' Opacity of the crystalline.—Aëtius. Paré.

AGYR'TÆ, from *αγυγίς*, 'a crowd.' Formerly meant certain strollers, who pretended to supernatural powers. Subsequently, a quack or illiterate pretender.

AIDE, (F) *Ad'jutor min'ister*. An assistant to a surgeon in his operations.

AIGLE. Near the city of this name, in Normandy, is the chalybeate spring of Saint Xantin, much used in the 16th and 17th centuries.

AIGUILLON, (F) *Spina Helmontii*. A term used since the time of Van Helmont, to designate the proximate cause of inflammation. According to him, an inflamed part is in the same condition as if an *aiguillon* or thorn was thrust into it.

AILERON, (F) *Extréma ala vel Pin'nula*, diminutive of (F) *Aile*, a wing. The extremity of the wing of a bird, to which the great feathers are attached.

AILERONS DE LA MATRICE, three folds at the base of the broad ligaments of the uterus, which are occupied by the ovary and its ligament, the Fallopian tube, and the round ligament.

AIMA, 'αἷμα, See Hæma.

AIR, *Aer*, from *αἶρ*, 'I breathe,' *Common air*, *Atmospheric air*, is an invisible, transparent, inodorous, insipid, ponderable, compressible, and elastic fluid, which, under the form of the atmosphere, surrounds the earth to the height of 15 or 16 leagues.

Air is essentially composed of two gases, oxygen and azote, in the proportion of 20 of the former to 80 of the latter. Oxygen is the vital portion, but the azote is necessary to dilute it. Air also contains a small portion of carbonic acid gas, and it has, always floating in it, aqueous vapour, different terrestrial emanations, &c. Its effects upon the human body vary according to its greater or less density, temperature, moisture, &c.; hence, change of air is found extremely serviceable in the prevention and cure of certain morbid conditions. See CLIMATE.

The AIR PASSAGES, (F) *Voies aériennes*, *aërières*, are the larynx, trachea, bronchi, &c.

AITHOMOMA from *αἴθος*, 'black.' A black condition of all the humours of the eye. A. Paré.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Called by the Germans, *Aachen*. A thermal, sulphureous, mineral water, which contains, in 1000 grammes, 28.54 cubic inches of hydro-sulphuric acid gas, 18.05 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, 0.1304 grammes of carbonate of lime, 0.0440 grammes of carbonate of magnesia, 0.5444 grammes of subcarbonate of soda, 2.3697 grammes of muriate of soda, 0.2637 of sulphate of soda, and 0.0705 of silica. The temperature is 46° R. (135.5 F.)

The *factitious water of Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Aqua Aquisgranensis*, (F) *Eau d'Aix-la-Chapelle*, is made by adding *pure water* 3 xviijss, to *hydrosulphuretted water* 3 iv, *carbonate of soda* gr. xx, *muriate of soda* gr. ix. Ph. P.

There are thermal sulphureous springs at Aix in Savoy, and some thermal springs at Aix in Provence.

AJU'GA. *A. pyramidalis*, *Consolida Media*, *Bugula*, *Upright Bugloss*, *Middle Consound*. (F) *Bugle pyramidale*. This plant is substringent and bitter.

The AJU'GA REPTANS, *Bugula*, *Common Bugle*, (F) *Bugle rampante*, has similar properties.

ALA, *Pinna*, *Pteryx*, 'a wing.' (F) *Aile*. A term often used by Anatomists for parts which project, like a wing, from the median line; as the *Alæ nasi*, *Alæ of the uterus*, &c.

ALABASTER, *Alabastrum*. (F) *Albâtre*, *Alabastrites*. A variety of compact gypsum; of which an ointment was once made;—the *unguentum alabastrinum*; used as a discutient. Alabaster likewise entered into several Dentifrices.

ALANFU'TA. A name given, by the Arabians, to a vein, situate between the chin and lower lip, which they were in the habit

of opening in cases of fœtor of the breath.—Avicenna.

ALAUQUE'CA. The Hindustanee name of a stone, found in small, polished fragments, which is considered efficacious in arresting hemorrhage when applied externally. It is a sulphuret of iron.

ALA'RES VENÆ. The superficial veins at the fold of the arm.

ALA'RIA OSSA. The wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

ALA'TUS. *Pterygo'des*. One whose scapulae project backwards like wings.

ALBADA'RA. The sesamoid bone of the metatarso-phalangeal joint of the great toe. The Rabbis and Magicians attributed extraordinary virtues to it.—Arabians.

ALBAN, SAINT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A French acidulous chalybeate, in the department of the Loire.

ALBICANTIA COR'PORA. *C. Candican'tia*, from *al'bico*, 'I grow white.' Willis's glands in the brain; anterior to the tuber annulare. See Mammillary Eminence.

ALBI'NO. 'White.' *Leuca'thiops*, *Æthiops albus*, *Dondo*, from *albus*, 'white.' (F) *Blafard*, *Nègre-blanc*. A Spanish word applied to individuals of the human race who have the skin and hair white, the iris very pale, bordering on red; and the eyes so sensible, that they cannot bear the light of day. This condition, which has been called *Leucæthiop'ia*, *Alpho'sis Æthiop'ica*, *Albino's'mus*, *Leucopathi'a*, is seen more frequently in the Negro. Both sexes are exposed to it; but it does not seem to be true, that there are tribes of Albinos in the interior of Africa.

AL'BORA. A kind of itch or complicated leprosy.—Paracelsus.

ALBUGIN'EUS. *Albugin'eus*, from *albus*, 'white.' A term applied to textures, humours, &c., which are perfectly white.

ALBUGIN'EA, *Tunica albugin'ea*, *A. Testis*, *Peritestis*, *Membra'na capsula'ris testis*. (F) *Albuginée*, *Tunique albuginée*, is a strong, fibrous, and resisting membrane, which immediately envelopes the testicle, and has, at its upper part, an enlargement, called corpus Highmorianum. From its inner surface it sends off a number of flat, filiform prolongations or septa, between which are contained the seminiferous vessels. Externally, it is covered by the tunica vaginalis testis.

ALBUGIN'EUS FIBRE, (F) *Fibre albuginée*, a name given by Chaussier to what he considers one of the four elementary fibres.

The albugineous fibre is linear, cylindrical, tenacious, elastic, but little extensible, and of a shining, satiny appearance. It always forms fasciæ or fasciculi, which constitute the tendons, articular ligaments, and aponeuroses: hence the name *albugineous membranes*, given by Chaussier to the fibrous membranes.

Gauthier considers that the rete mucosum consists of four layers, to two of which he gives the names,—*membra'na albugin'ea*

profunda, and *membra'na albugin'ea superficialis*, respectively.

ALBUM GRÆCUM *Cynocoprus*, *Spo'dium Græco'rum*, *Album Canis*, *Stercus Caninum Album*. The white dung of the dog. It consists almost wholly of *phosphate of lime*, from the bones used as food. It was formerly applied as a discutient to the inside of the throat in quinseys, but is now justly banished from practice.

ALBUM NIGRUM. The excrement of the mouse.

ALBU'MEN, from *albus*, 'white.' (F) *Albumine*. An immediate principle of animals and vegetables, which constitutes the chief part of the white of egg. It is found in the serum, chyle, synovia, serous fluids, &c.

The **ALBU'MEN OVI**, *Albu'mor*, *Albu'go Ovi*, *Albor Ovi*, *Can'didum Ovi*, *Albu'men*, *Clare'ta*, *Ovi albus liquor*, *Albamen'tum*, *Lac avis* or *white of egg*. (F) *Blanc d'œuf*, (Old F) *Albin d'œuf*, is used in pharmacy for suspending oils, &c., in water. See *Ovum*.

ALBUMINURIA, a hybrid, from '*Albumen*,' and *ουρον*, 'the urine.' The condition of the urine in which it contains albumen, the presence of which is indicated by its coagulation on the application of adequate heat.

AL'CAEST, *Al'cahest* *Al'chaest*, perhaps from (G) *all*, 'all,' and *geist*, 'spirit.' A word invented by Paracelsus to designate a liquor, which, according to him, was capable of removing every kind of swelling.

The same word was used by Van Helmont for a fancied universal solvent, capable of reducing every body to its elements.

The **ALCAEST OF GLAUBER** is a thick liquor obtained by detonating nitrate of potass on hot coals, which transforms it into subcarbonate of potass.

The **ALCAEST OF RESPOUR** is a mixture of potass and oxyd of zinc.

ALCALES'CENCE, *Alkales'cence*, *Alcalescen'tia*. The condition in which a fluid becomes alkaline.

ALCALESCENCE OF THE HUMOURS was an old notion of the Humorists. It can only occur during the putrid fermentation of animal matters, which contain azote, and produce ammonia. 'Alcalinity' is the quality of being alkaline.

AL'CALI or **AL'KALI**, from *al* (*Arab.*), 'the,' and *kali*, the name of the *Salso'la Soda*, a plant which contains a large quantity of one of the principal alkalis—*soda*. The alkalis are substances soluble in water, possessing generally a urinous, acrid, and caustic taste, turning the syrup of violets green, and restoring to blue the infusion of litmus, which has been reddened by acids; reddening the yellow of turmeric, and having the greatest tendency to unite with acids, whose character they modify, and form salts with them. In medicine we understand by this term *Potassa*, *Soda*, or *Ammonia* (q. v.)

CAUSTIC ALKALI, *Al'kali Caus'ticum*. A pure alkali. One deprived of its carbonic acid.

The **FIXED ALKALIS** are soda and potassa; the **Volatile Alkali**, ammonia.

ALCE'A RO'SEA, *Common Hollyhock*. Emollient, like the *Althæa*.

ALCHEMIL'LA, *A. vulga'ris*, *Common Ladies' Mantle*. *Pes Leo'nis*, *Leontopo'dium* (F) *Pied de Lion*. Formerly in great repute as an astringent in hemorrhage.

ALCHYMY, *Al'chemy*, *Alchemi'a*, *Alchimi'a*, *Adep'ta Philoso'phia*, from *al*, an Arabic particle, signifying superiority, excellence, and *Chimia*, 'Chymistry.' This word was formerly synonymous with Chymistry; but, from the 7th century, it has been applied to the mysterious art of endeavouring to discover a universal remedy, and a mode of transmuting the baser metals into gold: an operation to which they gave the name *Opus magnum*, and *Philosopher's stone*.

Alchymy has also been called *Scien'tia vel Philoso'phia Hermet'ica*, from an idea that Hermes or Mercury was its inventor.

Harris has well defined this chimerical art: '*Ars sine arte, cujus principium est mentiri, medium laborare, et finis mendicare.*'

AL'CHYMIST, *Flatua'rius*, *Adept'*; one pretending to Alchymy.

AL'COHOL, *Al'cool*, *Al'kool*; an Arabic word, formerly used for an impalpable powder, and signifying 'very subtile, much divided.' At the present day it is applied to the highly rectified spirit of wine. See *Spiritus rectificatus*, or rectified spirit, distilled from dried subcarbonate of potassa.

Alcohol is an inflammable liquor, lighter than water, of a warm, acrid taste, colourless, transparent, and of a pungent, aromatic smell. It is the product of the distillation of vinous liquors. Alcohol is miscible with water in all proportions, and it is the direct solvent of resins, balsams, &c. Various other vegetable principles are soluble in it, and hence it is used, in different states of concentration, in the preparation of *elixirs*, *tinctures*, *essences*, &c.

Alcohol acts on the animal body as a powerful stimulus: as such, in a dilute form, it is used in the prevention and cure of disease. Its habitual and inordinate use is the cause of many serious affections, of a chronic character especially, as visceral obstructions, dropsy, &c.

ALCOOLISER (F), Formerly, 'to reduce into an impalpable powder.' No longer used.

ALCORNOCQUE (F), *Cortex Alcornoco*, A bark but little known and distributed in France, which has been considered capable of curing phthisis. It is bitter, tonic, and slightly astringent. Dose of the powder $\mathfrak{z}$ i to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.

AL'CYON, *Hal'cyon*. A swallow of *Cochin China*, whose nests are gelatinous and

very nutritious. They have been proposed in medicine as analeptic and aphrodisiac.

ALCYONIUM, *Bastard sponge*. The ashes were formerly employed as dentifrices: they were believed proper for favouring the growth of the hair and the beard, and were used in Alopecia.

ALECTORIUS LAPIS, *Alectoria*; from αλεκτορ, 'a cock.' The name of a stone, supposed to exist in the stomach of the cock, or, according to others, in that of the capon, 4 years old. Many marvellous properties were formerly attributed to it, which are as groundless as its existence. There are no stones in the stomach, except what have been swallowed.

ALEIPTERIUM, from αλειψω, 'I anoint.' The place in the ancient gymnasium where the combatants anointed themselves.

ALEIPTRON, Same etymon. A box for containing ointments.

ALEM'BIC (*Arab.*) *Moorshead, Capitel'ium, Capitulum*, (F) *Alambic*. A utensil made of glass, metal, or earthen ware, and adapted for distillation. It consists of a *body* or *cucurbit*, to which is attached a *head* or *capital*, and out of this a *beak* descends laterally to be inserted into the receiver.

ALEM'BROTH (*Salt.*) The alchymists designated by this name, and by those of *Sal sapientiae*, *Sal vitæ* and *S. Scientiæ* the product resulting from the sublimation of a mixture of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac. It is stimulant, but not employed.

ALESE (F.) *Alèze, Lin'teum*, from αλεξω, 'I preserve.' A *guard*. A cloth arranged in several folds, and placed upon a bed, so as to *guard* it from the lochial or other discharges.

AL'ETRIS FARINO'SA. *Stargrass, Starwort. Nat. Ord. Asphodeleæ, Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia*. This plant is an intense and permanent bitter, and is used as a tonic and stomachic. It is common in the United States.

ALEXAN'DRINE, *Emplas'trum Alexan'dri*, a garlic plaster, invented by Alexander, contemporary of Mesuë. Other ancient preparations were called 'Alexandrine;' as the *Alexan'dri antid'otus au'rea*, used in apoplexy; the *Colly'r'ium siccum Alexandri'num*, or 'Collyrium of King Alexander,' mentioned by Aëtius.

ALEXIPHAR'MIC, *Alexiphar'micus, Antiphar'macus, Alexica'cus, Caco-alexite'ria, Lexiphar'macus*, (F) *Alexipharmaque*, from αλεξω, 'to repel,' and φαρμακον, 'poison.' A term formerly used for medicines which were considered proper for expelling from the body various morbid principles, or for preventing the bad effects of poisons taken inwardly.

ALEXITE'RIA, from αλεξασθαι, 'to assist.' Originally, *alexiterium* was used synonymously with remedy. In more modern times it has been applied to a class of medicines, that counteract poisons placed in con-

tact with the exterior of the body, in contradistinction to alexipharmic.

AL'GAROTH, *Al'garot, Algaro'thi Pulvis, Pulvis Angel'icus, Ox'idum seu submu'rias Stib'ii præcipitan'do para'tum: Antimo'nii Ox'y'dum; Ox'idum antimo'nii Nitro-muriaticum, Ox'idum Stib'ii Ac'ido Murial'ico oxygena'to para'tum, Mercu'rius Vitæ, Mercu'rius Mortis*, so called from Victor Algarothi, a Veronese physician; the *sub-muriate of protoxide of antimony*, separated from the muriate of antimony by washing away some of its acid. It was formerly much used as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic.

ALGE'DO, from αλγος, 'pain.' Violent pain about the neck of the bladder, occasionally occurring in gonorrhœa.—Cockburn.

AL'GIDUS, from *algor*, 'cold.' That which is accompanied by coldness.

FEBRIS AL'GIDA, *F. horrif'ica, F. quer'quera*. (F) *Fièvre algide*. A pernicious intermittent, accompanied by icy coldness, which is often fatal in the second or third paroxysms.

ALGOS, αλγος, 'pain.' Hence, *Alget'icus, αλγετικός*, 'painful,' as *Epilepsia algetica*. The suffix *algia* has the same signification, as in *Cephalalgia; Pleuralgia, Neuralgia, &c.*

AL'ICA, *Hal'ica, Farina'rium, Chondrus*, from αλιζ, 'bouillie.' A grain from which the ancients made their tisanes; supposed, by some, to have been the *Triticum Spelta*. At times, it seems to have meant the tisane itself.

AL'ICES, from αλιζω, 'I sprinkle.' Spots which precede the eruption of smallpox.

AL'IMENT, *Alimen'tum, Ciba'rium, Bro-ma, Comis'te, Cibus, Esca, Nutri'tus, Nutri-men'tum, Sitos, Trophê*, (F) *Aliment, Nourri-ture*, from *alere*, 'to nourish;' *food*. Any substance, which, if introduced into the system, is capable of nourishing it and repairing its losses.

The study of Aliments forms one of the most important branches of Hygiène. They are confined to the organized kingdom: the mineral affording none.

As regards the immediate principles, which predominate in their composition, they may be classed as follows.

TABLE OF ALIMENTS.

1. <i>Feculaceous.</i>	{ Wheat, barley, oats, rye, rice, Indian corn, potatoe, sago, peas, beans, &c.
2. <i>Mucilaginous.</i>	{ Carrot, salsify, beet, turnip, asparagus, cabbage, lettuce, artichoke, melon, &c.
3. <i>Saccharine.</i>	{ Sugar, fig, date, raisin, apricot, &c.
4. <i>Acidulous.</i>	{ Orange, currant, gooseberry, cherry, peach, strawberry, raspberry, mulberry, prune, pear, apple, sorrel, &c.
5. <i>Oleaginous and Fatty.</i>	{ Cocoa, olive, sweet almond, nut, walnut, animal fat, oil, butter, &c.
6. <i>Caseous.</i>	{ Different kinds of milk, cheese.
7. <i>Gelatinous.</i>	{ Tendon, aponeurosis, true skin, cellular texture; very young animals.
8. <i>Albuminous.</i>	{ Brain, nerve, eggs, &c.
9. <i>Fibrinous.</i>	{ Flesh and blood.

ALIMENTA'TION, *Alimenta'tio*; the act of nourishing.

ALINDE'SIS, from *αλινδομαι*, 'to be turned about.' A species of exercise, which consisted in rolling in the dust, after having been anointed with oil.—Hippocr.

ALIPÆ'NOS, *Alipæ'num*, *Alipan'tos*, from *α* priv. and *λιπαρην*, 'to be fat.' An epithet formerly given to every external remedy, devoid of fat or moisture; such as powders.—Galen.

ALIP'TA, *Alip'tes*, from *αλειφω*, 'I anoint.' He who anointed the *Athletæ* after bathing. The place where this was done was called *Alipterium*.

ALIP'TICA, same etymon. The part of ancient medicine, which treated of inunction, as a means of preserving health.

ALIS'MA PLANTAGO, *Water Plantain*, (F) *Plantain d'Eau*. *Nat. Ord.* Alismaceæ, *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Polygynia. The fresh root is acrid, and the dried leaves will vesicate. The leaves have been proposed as substitutes for the *Uva Ursi*.

AL'KALE, *O'leum Galli'næ*; an ancient pharmaceutical name for pullets' fat.

ALKER'MES, *Confec'tio Alker'mes*, *Alcher'mes*. A celebrated electuary, composed of a multitude of substances. It was so called from the grains of kermes contained in it. It was used as a stimulant.

ALLAMAN'DA, *A. cathar'tica*, *Ore'lia grandiflora*, *Gal'arips*, *Echi'nus scandens*, *Apoc'ynum scan'dens*: a shrub, native of Guiana, the infusion of whose leaves is said by Linnæus to be useful in colica pictorum.

ALLANTOIC ACID, *Ac'idum allantoi-cum*, a peculiar acid, found in the liquor of the allantois of the cow.

ALLIA'CEOUS, *allia'ceus*, from *allium*, 'garlic.' Belonging to garlic, as *alliaceous* odour.

ALLANTOIS, *Allantoi'des*, *Membra'na urina'ria*, *M. Farcimina'lis*, *M. Intestinalis*, the *Allantoid Vesicle*, from *αλλας*, 'a sausage,' and *ειδος*, 'shape.' A sort of elongated bladder, between the chorion and amnion of the fœtus, and communicating with the bladder by the urachus. It is very apparent in quadrupeds, but not in the human species. The fluid of the allantoid has been considered inservient to the nutrition of the fœtus, but our ideas, in regard to the vesicle, in man, are far from being determinate.

ALLANTOTOX'ICUM, from *αλλας*, 'a sausage,' and *τοξικον*, 'a poison.' The Germans have given this name to a poison developed in sausages formed of blood and liver.

ALLIA'RIA, *Erysimum allia'ria*, *Jack-in-the-hedge*, *Stinking hedge mustard*, *Sauce-alone*, *Hesperis allia'ria*, (F) *Alliaire*. This plant has been sometimes given in humid asthma and dyspnœa. It is reputed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

The Parisian Codex has a compound syrup

of *alliaria*, *Sirop d'erysimum composé*, which is used in hoarseness.

AL'LIUM, from *oleo*, 'I smell.' *A. sativum*, *Theriaca rustico'rum*, *Ampelop'rasum*, *Scor'odon*, *Garlic*, (F) *Ail. Nat. Ord.* Asphodelææ, *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia. A native of Sicily, but cultivated for use. The bulbs or cloves, *Ag'lithes*, have a strong, offensive, and penetrating odour; and a sweetish, biting, and caustic taste. Internally, garlic is stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue (?), diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. Externally, it is rubefacient, maturative, and repellent.

Dose, one to six cloves, swallowed whole, or from ʒss to ʒij of the juice.

TAYLOR'S *Remedy for Deafness*, a nostrum, appears to consist of garlic, infused in oil of almonds, and coloured by *alkanet root*.

AL'LIUM CEPA, *Common Onion*, *Cepul'la*, *Crom'myon*. (F) *Oignon*. Acrid and stimulating, and possessing very little nutriment. Onions have been used as stimulants, diuretics, and anthelmintics. The boiled or roasted onion, as a cataplasm, is emollient and maturating. The fresh root is rubefacient. The expressed juice is sometimes used in otalgia and in rheumatism.

AL'LIUM PORRUM, *Porrum*, *Prasum*, *πρασον*, the *Leek* or *Porret*, (F) *Poireau*, *Porreau*. Possesses the same properties as the onion.

The virtues of the genus *Allium* depend upon an acrid principle, soluble in water, alcohol, acids, and alkalies.

AL'LIUM VICTORIA'LE, *Victoria'lis longa*. The root, which, when dried, loses its alliaceous smell and taste, is said to be efficacious in allaying the abdominal spasms of pregnant women (?).

ALLOCHROMA'SIA, from *αλλος*, 'another,' and *χρωμα*, 'colour.' A change of colour.

ALLOPATH'IC, *Allopath'icus*, *Heteropath'ic*, from *αλλος*, 'another,' and *παθος*, 'affection.' Relating to the ordinary method of medical practice, in contradistinction to Homeopathic.

ALLOPATHY, *Allopathia*, from *αλλος*, 'another,' 'different,' and *παθος*, disease. The opposite to Homeopathy. The ordinary medical practice.

ALLOTRIODON'TIA, from *αλλοτριος*, 'foreign,' and *οδους*, 'a tooth.' Transplantation of teeth.

ALLOTRIU'RIA, from *αλλοτριος*, 'foreign,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' Admixture of foreign matters with the urine.

ALMOND BLOOM. A liquid cosmetic: formed of *Brazil dust*, ʒi, *water* ℥iij; boil and strain; and add *isinglass* ʒvj, *grand sylvestria* ʒij, or *cochineal* ʒij, *alum* ʒj, *borax* ʒiij; boil again, and strain through a fine cloth.

ALOEDA'RIMUM, *αλονδαριον*; a compound medicine, containing aloes.—Gorræus.

ALOES, *Al'oë*, *Fel Natu'ræ*; the inspiss-

sated juice of the *aloe*. *Nat. Ord.* Asphodeleæ, *Sex. Syst.* Hexandria Monogynia.

The SOCOTRINE ALOES, *A. Succotori'na*, *Turkey aloes*, *East India aloes*, *Alões lu'cida*, *A. Zoclorinia*, *A. spica'ta*, *A. spica'tæ extractum*, *A. extractum*, *An'ima Alões*, is the best species. Its odour is not unpleasant, taste very bitter, and slightly aromatic; colour reddish-brown, with a shade of purple; mass hard, friable, fracture conchoidal and glossy; soluble in dilute alcohol. Powder of a bright cinnamon-yellow colour. It is cathartic, warm, and stimulating: emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and stomachic. As a cathartic it affects the rectum chiefly. *Dose*, as a cathartic, gr. v to ʒj in pill.

ALOES HEPATICA, *A. vulga'ris*, *A. Barbadosis*, *Hepatic aloes*, *Bombay aloes*, *Barbadoes aloes*, *A. vulgaris extractum*, (F) *Aloes en calébasses*, *A. des Barbadoes*. This species has a very disagreeable odour, and an intensely bitter and nauseous taste. Properties the same as the last.

ALOES CABALLINA, *A. Guinien'sis*, *Horse-aloes*; used chiefly for horses. It is collected in Spain and Portugal, and is very coarse.

ALOETIC, *Aloet'icus*. A preparation, which contains aloes.

ALOGOTROPHIA, from *αλογος*, 'disproportionate,' and *τροφή*, 'nutrition.' Irregular nutrition. Used particularly to designate the irregular manner in which the nutrition of bones is operated in rickety individuals.

ALOPE'CIA, from *αλοπηξ*, 'a fox;' (this animal being said to be subject to the affection.) *Capillo'rum deflu'vium*, *Athrix dep'ilis*, *Phalacro'tis*, *A'rea*, *Depila'tio*, *Tricho'sis* *Ath'rix*, *Gangræ'na Alope'cia*; falling off of the hair; loss of the hair. When this is confined to the crown of the head, it is called *calvities* (q. v.), although the terms are often used synonymously.

ALOUCH'I. The name of a gum procured from the canella alba tree.

ALPAM. A shrub which grows on the coast of Malabar. Certain parts of this, infused in oil, form an antipsoric ointment. The juice of the leaves, mixed with that of the *calamus*, is employed against the bites of serpents.

AL'PHITON, *αλφιτον*, *Polen'ta*, *Fari'na*. Any kind of meal. Toasted barley-meal.—Hippocrates. Polenta means also a food composed of Indian meal, cheese, &c.

ALPHON'SIN, *Alphonsi'num*; a kind of bullet forceps, similar to a *Porte-Crayon*, so called from the inventor, Alphonso Ferri, of Naples.—Sculletus.

ALSINE ME'DIA, *Morsus Galli'næ*, *Holosteum Alsine*, *Mouse-ear*, *Chickweed*, (F) *Mouron des Oiseaux*, *Morgeline*. This plant, if boiled tender, may be eaten like spinach, and forms an excellent emollient poultice. It was formerly regarded as a vulnerary and detergent.

ALTERATION, *Alterat'io*, from *alter*, 'other,' *Alloio'sis*. This word is used in France to express the change which supervenes in the expression of the countenance (*altération de la face*), or in the structure of an organ (*altération organique*), or in the nature of fluids excreted (*altération de l'urine, des larmes, du lait, &c.*).

Alteration is also used in an entirely different sense, to express intense thirst in disease. In this case its etymology is different. It comes from *haleter*, and was formerly written *haletération*.

AL'TERATIVE, *Al'terans*, *Alloiot'icus*, a medicine considered to be capable of producing a salutary change in a disease, but without exciting any sensible evacuation. As Medicine improves, this uncertain class of remedies becomes, of necessity, diminished in number.

(F) *Altérant*. (The French term likewise means, that which causes thirst. *Siticulo'sus*, *Dipsel'icus*, as *Altérer* means both to change and to cause thirst. *S'altérer*, is, to experience a change for the worse,—*corrum'pi*.)

ALTHÆ'A, from *αλθω*, 'to heal;' *A. officina'lis*, *Malvavis'cum*, *Aristalthæa*, *Hibiscus*, *Ibis'cha mismal'va*, *Bismal'va*, *Marsh-mallow*. (F) *Guimauve*. *Nat. Ord.* Malvaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monodelphia Polyandria. The leaves and root contain much mucilage. They are emollient and demulcent, and are employed wherever medicines, possessing such properties, are required.

ALU'DEL, *Alu'tel*, *Vitrum sublimato'rium*; a hollow sphere of stone, glass, or earthenware, with a short neck projecting at each end, by means of which one glass might be set upon the other. The uppermost had no aperture at the top. Aludels were formerly used in the sublimation of various substances.

ALU'MEN, (an Arabic term, *alum*) *Alum*, *Hypersul'phas Alu'minæ et Potas'sæ*, *Sul'phas Aluminæ Acid'ulus cum Potas'sâ*, *Sul'phas Alu'minæ*, *Sul'phas Kal'ico-alumin'icum*, *Supersul'phas alu'minæ et potas'sæ*, *Argil'la sulphu'rica alcalisa'ta*, *A. vitriola'ta*, *Stypte'ria*, *Supersul'phas Argil'læ alcalisa'tum*, *Argilla Kali-sulphurica*. (F) *Alun*.

COMMON ALUM, *English alum*, *Rock alum*, *Alu'men facti'tium*, *Alu'men commu'ne*, *A. crystalli'num*, *A. ru'peum*, (F) *Alun d'Angleterre*, is the variety usually employed. It is in octahedral crystals, but generally in large, white, semitransparent masses; has a sweetish, styptic taste; effloresces in the air, and is soluble in 16 parts of water at 60°. It is tonic and astringent, and as such is used internally and externally. *Dose*, gr. v. to xv.

ROMAN ALUM, *Alu'men Roma'num*, *A. Ru'tilum*, *A. Rubrum*. (F) *Alun de Rome*. In crystals, which are of a pale red when broken, and covered with a reddish efflorescence.

ROCHE ALUM, *Alu'men de Rochi*, (F) *Alun*

de Roche, so called from Roccha in Syria, where there was a manufactory. It is in pieces of the size of an almond, covered with a reddish efflorescence.

COMMON ROCHE ALUM, *A. Rochi Gallis*. Fragments of common alum, moistened and shaken with prepared bole. It is white when broken.

ALU'MEN EXSICCA'TUM, *Alu'men ustum*, *A. calcina'tum*, *Sulphas alu'minæ fusus*, *Argil'la sulphu'rica usta*, *Burnt alum*, *dried alum*. (F) *Alun calciné*, (*alum melted in an earthen vessel until the ebullition ceases*.) Escharotic.

ALVE'OLAR. *Alveola'ris*, from *al'veus*, 'a cavity.' (F) *Alvéolaire*. That which relates to the alveoli.

The ALVE'OLAR ARCHES. (F) *Arcades alvéolaires*, are formed by the margins of the two jaws, which are hollowed by the Alveoli (q. v.)

The ALVE'OLAR ARTERY, *Supra-max'illary* (*Artère sus-maxillaire*) of Chaussier, arises from the internal maxillary, descends behind the tuberosity of the upper jaw, and gives branches to the upper molar teeth, gums, periosteum, membrane of the maxillary sinus, and buccinator muscle.

The ALVE'OLAR VEIN has a similar distribution.

The ALVE'OLAR MEMBRANES, are very fine membranes situate between the teeth and alveoli, and formed by a portion of the sac or follicle which inclosed the tooth before it pierced the gum. By some this membrane has been called the *alveolo-dental periosteum*.

ALVE'OLUS, same etymon. *Botrion*, *Bothrion*, *Frena*, *Mortariolum*, *Hol'micos*, *Præsepiolum*, *Phat'nion*, *Præsepium*, *Patne*, *Pathne*. (F) *Alvéole*. The alveoli are the sockets of the teeth, into which they are, as it were, driven. Their size and shape are determined by the teeth which they receive, and they are pierced, at the apex, by small holes, which give passage to the dental vessels and nerves.

ALVINE. *Alvi'nus*, from *alvus*, 'the abdomen.' That which relates to the lower belly, as *alvine dejections*, *alvine flux*, &c.

ALYPON, from *a* privative, and *λυπη*, 'pain.' An acrid, purging plant, described by Matthioli. By some it has been supposed to be the *Globula'ria alypum* of botanists.

AL'ZILAT. In some of the Arabian writers, a weight of three grains.—Ruland and Johnson.

AMANI'TÆ, from *a* priv, and *μανια*, 'madness:' i. e. not poisonous. A name given, by the Greeks and Romans, to the edible *champignons*. *Amanita* forms, at the present day, a genus, some of which are edible, others poisonous. Amongst others, it contains the *Agaricus aurantiacus* and *A. pseudo-aurantiacus*.

AMARACI'NUM, an ancient and esteemed plaster, containing several aromatics, the marjoram, *αμαρακος*, in particular.

AMA'RUS, *Picros*, bitter. (F) *Amèr*. The bitter principle of vegetables is the great natural tonic, and hence *bitters*, as they are termed collectively, belong to the class of tonics. Several are used in medicine; the chief are, gentian, quassia, cinchona, calumba, dogwood, &c.

AMASE'SIS, *Amasse'sis*, from *a*, privative, and *μασσησις*, 'mastication.' Mastication when impeded or impracticable.

AMAURO'SIS, *Obfusca'tio*, *offusca'tio*, from *αμαυρος*, 'obscure.' *Drop serene*, *Gutta sere'na*, *Catarac'ta nigra*, *Parop'sis amauro'sis*, *Immobil'itas pupil'læ*, *Black cat'aract*. (F) *Goutte-sereine*, *Cataracte noire*. Diminution, or complete loss of sight, without any perceptible alteration in the organization of the eye; generally, perhaps, owing to loss of power of the optic nerve or retina. Counter-irritants are the most successful remedial agents, although the disease is always very difficult of removal, and generally totally incurable.

AMBE, from *αμβανω*, 'I ascend;' *Ambi*. A superficial eminence on a bone. Also, an old surgical machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder; the invention of which is ascribed to Hippocrates. It is no longer used.—Hippocr., Scultetus.

AM'BERGRIS. *Ambra gri'sea*, *Ambor*, *Ambra cinera'cea*, *A. ambrosiaca*, *Am'barum*, *Suc'cinum cine'reum*, *S. gri'seum*, *Am'barum cineri'tium*. A concrete substance, of the consistence of wax, cineritious colour, studded with yellow and blackish spots, and exhaling a very pleasant odour. It seems highly probable that ambergris is formed in the intestines of the whale, and voided with its excrements. Like all aromatic substances, ambergris is slightly antispasmodic and excitant; but it is oftener employed as a perfume than as a medicine.

AMBIA. A liquid, yellow bitumen, the smell and virtues of which are similar to those of the resin *tacamahaca*. It is obtained from a spring in India.

AMBIDEX'TER, *Amphidex'ios*, from *ambo*, 'both,' and *dexter*, 'right.' One who uses both his hands with equal facility. Celsus says the surgeon ought to be '*non minus sinistra quam dextra promptus*.' One of the aphorisms of Hippocrates says, that a woman is never ambidexter. This is a mistake.

AMBLUS, *αμβλυσ*, 'obscure.' Hence.

AMBLYO'PIA, from *αμβλυσ*, 'obscure,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye.' *Amblyos'mos*, *Amblyog'mos*, *Amplio'pea* (so called by some, according to Castelli, *ob ignorantiam Græcæ linguæ*.) *Hebetu'do visûs*. Feebleness of sight. (F) *Vue faible*. First degree of amaurosis.—Hippocr.

AMBON, *αμβων*, 'the raised rim of a shield or dish,' from *αμβανω*, 'I ascend.' The fibro-cartilaginous rings or *bourrelets*, which surround the articular cavities, as the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the acetabulum, &c., have been so called.—Galen.

AMBROSIA, from α privative, and $\beta\rho\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, 'mortal.' Food which makes immortal, or the food of immortals. The food of the gods.—Homer.

AMBROSIA MARITIMA. A plant which grows on the shores of the Levant, and has a pleasant, bitter, and aromatic taste. It is given, in infusion, as a tonic and antispasmodic.

AMBULANCE, (F) from *ambula're*, 'to walk. A military hospital attached to an army, and moving along with it. Also called *Hôpital ambulant*.

AMBULANT, (F) *Am'bulans*, *Ambulati'vus*, *Am'bulative*. A morbid affection is said to be *ambulante*, when it leaves one part and goes to another; as *Erysipêles ambulants*, &c. When blisters are applied successively on different parts of the body, they are called *Vésicatoires ambulants*.

AM'BULI. The Brachmanic name for an Indian aquatic herb, which appears to belong to the family *Lysimachia*. The whole plant has a sweet smell. Its decoction has a very bitter taste, and is an excellent febrifuge. It is also taken in milk in cases of vertigo.

AM'BULO FLATULEN'TUS ET FURIOSUS. *Flatus furio'sus*, *Vare'ni*. Painful, mobile, and periodical tumours affecting different parts, which were once considered as the effect of very subtile vapours.—Michaelis. Their nature is by no means clear.

AMBUYA-EMBO. A very beautiful, creeping Aristolochia of Brazil, the decoction of which is exhibited successfully in obstructions. It is also used in fumigation and in baths as a tonic.

AM'ELI. A Malabar shrub, belonging to a genus unknown. The decoction of its leaves is said to relieve colic. Its roots, boiled in oil, are used to repel tumours.

AMENORRHŒA. *Paramé'nia obstructio'nis*, *Menocryph'ia*, *Menosta'sia*, *Apophrax'is*, *Arrhæ'a*, *Defec'tus men'sium*, *Menstrua'tio impedi'ta*, *Ischomé'nia*, *Amé'nia*, from α privative, $\mu\eta\nu$, 'a month,' and $\rho\alpha\iota$, 'I flow.' *Suppression of the menses*. This suppression is most commonly symptomatic, and hence the chief attention must be paid to the cause. Usually, there is an atonic state of the system generally, or of the uterus in particular, and hence chalybeates and other tonics are advisable.

Two great varieties of Amenorrhœa are commonly reckoned. 1. *A. Emansio'nis*, *Eman'sio men'sium*, *Menos'chesis*, or *retention of the menses*, when the menses do not appear at the usual age: and, 2. *Suppres'sio Men'sium*, *Amenorrhæ'a Suppressio'nis*, *Interrup'tio menstrua'tio'nis*, in which the catamenia are obstructed in their regular periods of recurrence. See *Emansio Mensium*, and *Menses*.

AM'ETHYST, *Amethys'tus*, from α priv. $\mu\epsilon\theta\upsilon\alpha$, 'I am drunk.' A precious stone, to which the ancients attributed the property of

preventing drunkenness. It was also used as an anti-diarrhœic and absorbent.—Pliny, Albertus Magnus.

AMINÆUM VINUM, *Aminean wine*, highly esteemed as a stomachic. Virgil distinguishes it from the Falernian.—Pliny, Macrobius, &c.

AMMI, *Ammi majus*, *Bishop's weed*, *A. Vulga'rē*. The seeds of this plant are aromatic and pungent. They are said to be carminative and diuretic, and are tonic and stomachic.

AMMOCHO'SIA, from $\alpha\mu\mu\omicron\varsigma$, 'sand,' and $\chi\iota\omega$, 'I pour.' *Arena'tio*. Putting the human body in hot sand, for the cure of disease.

AMMONIA, *Ammo'nia* or *Ammoni'acal gas*. *Volatile al'kali*, *Al'cali ammoni'acum caus'ticum*, *A. volat'ile caus'ticum*, *Ammo'nia caus'tica*, *A. pura*, *Ammoni'acum*, *A. caus'ticum*, (F) *Ammoniaque*, *Air alcalin*, *Gaz ammoniacal*. An alkali so called, because obtained principally by decomposing sal ammoniac (*muriate of ammonia*) by lime. This gas is colourless, transparent, elastic, of a pungent, characteristic odour, and an acrid urinous taste. It turns the syrup of violets green, and its specific gravity is 0.596. When inhaled, largely diluted with common air, it is a powerful irritant. When unmixed, it instantly induces suffocation.

AMMONIAC, GUM, *Gum'mi Ammoni'acum*, (F) *Ammoniac*, *Gomme ammoniaque*, so called from Ammonia in Libya, whence it is brought. A gum-resin, obtained from the *Heracle'um* or *Bubon gummiferum* of Barbary, Abyssinia, &c. It is in irregular, dry masses and tears, yellow externally, whitish within. Its odour is peculiar, and not ungrateful: taste nauseous, sweet, and bitter. It forms a white emulsion with water: is soluble in vinegar, partially so in alcohol, ether, and solutions of the alkalies.

Gum Ammoniacum is expectorant, deobstruent(?) antispasmodic, discutient, and resolvent. It is chiefly, however, used in the first capacity, and in the formation of certain plasters.

Two varieties are met with in the market, the *Guttæ ammoni'aci*, the best; and the *Lapis ammoni'aci*, the more impure.

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS. *A. Subcar'bonas*, *Salt of bones*, *Sal Os'sium*, *Salt of wood-soot*, *Sal Fulig'inis*, *Salt of urine*, *Volatile Sal Ammoniac*, *Baker's salt*, *Al'cali volat'ile aëra'tum*, *A. volat'ile ammoniacale*, *A. volat'ile ex sale ammoni'aco*, *Ammoni'acum volat'ile mite*, *Ammo'nium carbon'icum*, *A. subcarbo'neum*, *Car'bonas ammo'niæ alkali'nus seu incomple'tus seu super-ammoni'acus*, *Hypocar'bonas ammo'niæ*, *Flores salis ammoni'aci*, *Sal cornu cervi volat'ile*, *Sal volat'ilis salis ammoni'aci*, *Concrete volatile alkali*, *Carbonate or subcarbonate of ammonia*, *Ammo'nia præpara'ta*, *Sal volat'ile*, *Smelling salt*. (F) *Carbonate d'ammoniaque*, *Sel vola-*

til d'Angleterre. A white, striated, crystalline mass: odour and taste pungent and ammoniacal: soluble in two parts of water: insoluble in alcohol: effloresces in the air. It is stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic. Dose, gr. v to xv.

AMMO'NIÆ MU'RIAS, *Muriate of Ammonia, Hydroch'lorate of Ammo'nia, Sal Ammoni'acum, Sal Ammo'niac, S. Ammoni'acus, Ammo'nia Muriat'ica, Ammo'nium Muria'tum, Hydroch'loras Ammo'niæ, Sal Armoni'acum, Salmiac, Fuligo Al'ba Philosopho'rum, (F) Muriate d'Ammoniaque.* A saline concrete, formed by the combination of the muriatic acid with ammonia. In Egypt it is manufactured in large quantities by subliming the soot formed by burning camels' dung—26 pounds of the soot yielding 6 pounds. It is also prepared, in great quantities, by adding sulphuric acid to the volatile alkali obtained from soot, bones, &c., mixing this with common salt, and subliming.

Muriate of ammonia is inodorous, but has an acrid, pungent, bitterish, and urinous taste. Three parts of cold water dissolve one. Soluble also in 4.5 parts of alcohol. It is aperient and diuretic, but seldom used internally. Externally, it is employed, producing cold during its solution, in inflammations, &c.

AMMO'NIÆ NITRAS, *Nitrate of Ammonia, Al'kali volat'ile nitra'tum, Sal. ammoni'acus nitro'sus, Ammo'nia nitra'ta, Nitras ammoni'acæ, Nitrum flammans. (F) Nitrate d'Ammoniaque.* A salt composed of nitric acid and ammonia. It is diuretic and deobstruent.(?) Externally discutient and sialagogue.

AMMO'NIÆ SULPHAS, *Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphas ammoni'acæ, Ammo'nium sulphu'ricum, Al'kali volat'ile vitriola'tum, Sal Ammoni'acum secretum GLAUBERI, Sal secretus GLAUBERI, Vitriolum ammoniacale, (F) Sulfate d'Ammoniaque.* Formed by adding sulphuric acid either to sal ammoniac or to ammoniacal liquor. Its properties are like those of the muriate of ammonia.

AMMO'NIÆ SULPHURE'TUM, *Sulphuret of Ammonia, Hydrosulphuret of Ammonia, Hydrosulphas Ammo'niæ, Spir'itus BEGUI'NIS, Sp. fumans BEGUI'NI, Sulphure'tum ammoni'acæ, Sp. salis ammoni'aci sulphura'tus, Liquor ammo'nii hydrothiodis, Hydrosulphure'tum Ammon'icum, Hyd. ammoniacale aquo'sum, Hydrog'eno-sulphure'tum ammoni'acæ li'quidum, Spir'itus sulphuris volat'ilis, Hepar sulphuris volat'ile, BOYLE'S or BEGUINE'S fuming spirit. (F) Hydrosulfate sulfuré d'Ammoniaque, Liqueur fumante de BOYLE. Sulfure hydrogené d'Ammoniaque. Hydrosulfure d'Ammoniaque.* Odour very foetid; taste nauseous and styptic; colour dark yellowish green. It is reputed to be sedative, nauseating, emetic, disoxygenizing,(?) and has been given in diabetes and diseases of increased excitement. Dose, gtt. viij to gtt. xx.

AMMO'NIÆ TARTRAS, *Al'kali volat'ile tar-*

tariza'tum, Sal ammoni'acum tarta'reum, Tar'tarus ammo'niæ, Tartrate of Ammo'nia, (F) Tartrate d'Ammoniaque. A salt composed of tartaric acid and ammonia. It is diaphoretic and diuretic; but not much used.

AMMO'NION, from *αμμος*, 'sand.' An ancient collyrium of great virtues in many diseases of the eye, and which was said to remove sand from that organ.

AMNE'SIA, *Amnes'tia*, from *α* priv. and *μνησις*, 'memory.' *Moria imbec'ilis amne'sia, obliv'io, Memo'riæ debil'itas, Recollectio'nis jactu'ra, Dysæsthe'sia inter'na, Debil'itas memo'riæ, memo'ria dele'ta, (F) Perte de Memoire, 'loss of memory.'* By some Nosologists, Amnesia constitutes a genus of diseases. By most it is considered only as a symptom, which may occur in many diseases.

AMNIOCLEP'SIS, from *Amnion*, and *κλεπτα*, 'I steal or take away clandestinely.' Premature escape of the liquor amnii.

AM'NIOS, *Am'nion, Am'nium, Charta virgin'ea, Armatu'ra, Agni'na membra'na, Pellu'cida membra'na, Galea, Indu'sium, Amic'ulum, Membra'na fœtum invol'vens.* The innermost of the enveloping membranes of the fœtus. So called because first observed in the sheep.(?) *αμνος*, 'a sheep.' It is thin, transparent, perspirable, and possesses many delicate, colourless vessels, which have not been injected. It sends a prolongation, which serves as a sheath to the umbilical cord. Its external surface is feebly united to the chorion by cellular and vascular filaments. Its inner surface is polished, and is in contact with the body of the fœtus and the liquor amnii, (q. v.)

AMNIOT'IC ACID, *Ac'idum Am'nicum vel amniot'icum.* A peculiar acid, found, by Vauquelin and Buniva, in the liquor amnii of the cow.

AMNI'TIS or AMNII'TIS, from *Amnion* and *itis*, Inflammation. Inflammation of the Amnion.

AMO'MUM CARDAMO'MUM, *A. racemo'sum, A. verum, Alpin'ia cardamo'mum, Caró'pi, Mato'nia Cardamo'mum, Eletta'ria Cardamo'mum, Cardamo'mum Minus, Lesser or officinal Car'damom, Amo'mum repens. (F) Cardamome de la Côte de Malabar, Cardamome.* The seeds of this East India plant have an agreeable, aromatic odour; and a pungent, grateful taste. They are carminative and stomachic: but are chiefly used to give warmth to other remedies. The fruit is called *Amomis*. Dose, gr. v to ʒj.

AMOMUM GRANUM PARADÍ'SI, *Cardamo'mum majus, Meleguet'ta, Maniguet'ta, Cardamo'mum piperat'um, A. maximum, (F) Graines de Paradis.* Greater cardamom seeds resemble the last in properties. They are extremely hot, and are not much used.

AMOMUM ZIN'GIBER, *Zin'giber officina'le, Zin'giber album, Z. nigrum, Z. commune, Zin'ziber, Ginger, (F) Gingembre.* The white and black ginger, *Zin'ziber fuscum* and *album*, are the produce of the same plant, the

difference depending upon the mode of preparing them.

The odour of ginger is aromatic; taste warm, aromatic, and acrid. It yields its virtues to alcohol, and in a great degree to water. It is carminative, stimulant, and sialogogue.

The PRESERVED GINGER, *Zingib'eri Radix Condi'ta*, *Radix Zingib'eri condi'ta ex Indiâ alla'ta*, is a condiment, which possesses all the virtues of ginger.

GINGER-BEER POWDERS may be formed of white sugar, 3j and ʒij, zingib. gr. v, sodæ subcarb. gr. xxxvj in each blue paper: acid of tartar, ʒiiss in each white paper,—for half a pint of water.

OXLEY'S Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger is a mere solution of ginger in rectified spirit.

AMPAC, *Ampacus*; an East India tree, the leaves of which have a strong odour, and are used in baths as detergents. A very odoriferous resin is obtained from it.

AMPHARISTEROS, *Ambilæ'vus*, awkward, from ἀμφι, and ἀριστερος, 'the left;' opposed to ambidexter.

AMPHI, ἀμφι, 'both, around, on all sides.' Hence.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS, from ἀμφι, 'both,' and ἀρθρῶσις, 'articulation.' A mixed articulation, in which the corresponding surfaces of bones are united in an intimate manner by an intermediate body, which allows, however, of some slight motion. Such is the junction of the bodies of the vertebræ by means of the intervertebral cartilages. This articulation has also been called *Diarthrose de Continuité*. The motion it permits is but slight.

AMPHIBRAN'CHIA, from ἀμφι, 'around,' and βραγχία, 'the throat.' *Amphibron'chia*. The tonsils and neighbouring parts.—Hippoc.

AMPHIDIARTHRO'SIS, from ἀμφι, 'about,' and διαρθρῶσις, 'a movable joint.' A name given by Winslow to the temporomaxillary articulation, because, according to that anatomist, it partakes both of the ginglymus and arthrodia.

AMPHISPHAL'SIS, *Circumac'tio*, *Circumduc'tio*, from ἀμφι, 'around,' and σφαλλω, 'I wander.' The movement of circumduction used in reducing luxations.—Hippoc.

AM'PHORA, per syncop. for ἀμφιφορεῖς, from ἀμφι, 'on both sides,' and φερω, 'I bear;' because it had two handles. A liquid measure among the ancients, containing above 7 gallons. Also called *Quadrantal*, *Cera'mium*, *Ceram'nium*, *Cadus*.

AMPUTA'TION, *Amputa'tio*, from *amputa're*, 'to cut off.' *Apot'omē*, *Apotom'ia*. The operation of separating, by means of a cutting instrument, a limb or a part of a limb, or a projecting part, as the mamma, penis, &c., from the rest of the body. In the case of a tumour, the term *excision*, *removal*, or *extirpation*, (F) *Resection*, is more commonly used.

CIRCULAR AMPUTATION is that in which the integuments and muscles are divided circularly.

The FLAP AMPUTATION, (F) *A. à lambeaux*, is when one or two flaps are left so as to cover the stump, when the limb has been removed.

JOINT AMPUTATION, (F) *A. dans l'article ou dans la contiguité des membres*, is when the limb is removed at an articulation.

Each amputation requires a different process, which is described in works on operative surgery.

AMULE'TUM, from *Amoli'ri*, 'to remove.' An Amulet. *Periam'ma*, *Apotropæ'um*, *Periap'ton*, *Phylacte'rion*, *Apoteles'ma*, *Exarte'ma*, *Alexica'cum*, (F) *Amulette*. Any image or substance worn about the person for the purpose of preventing disease or danger.

AMURCA, ἀμουργη. The marc or grounds remaining after olives have been crushed and deprived of their oil. It has been used as an application to ulcers.

AMYC'TICA, from ἀμυσσω, 'I lacerate.' Medicines, which stimulate and vellicate the skin.—Cælius Aurelianus.

AMYG'DALA, same etymon; because there seem to be fissures on the shell. The almond, of which there are two kinds; the *Amyg'dalæ ama'ræ* and *A. dulces*, (F) *Amandes douces*, *A. amères*, obtained from two varieties of the *Amyg'dalus commu'nis*; or *A. sati'va*, a native of Barbary. *Nat. Ord.* Amygdalæ. *Sex Syst.* Icosandria Monogynia.

The taste of the *Amyg'dala dulcis* is soft and sweet; that of the *A. amara*, bitter. Both yield, by expression, a sweet, bland oil. The bitter almond contains Prussic acid. They are chiefly used for forming emulsions.

ALMOND CAKE, *Amyg'dalæ Placenta*, is the cake left after the expression of the oil. The ground Almond Cake, Almond Powder, *Fari'na Amygdala'rum*, is used instead of soap for washing the hands.

ALMOND PASTE, a cosmetic for softening the skin and preventing chaps, is made of bitter almonds, blanched, ʒiv, white of one egg, rose water, and rectified spirit, equal parts, and as much as is sufficient.

AMYG'DALUS PER'SICA. The common peach-tree, (F) *Pêcher*. The leaves and flowers have been considered laxative. They are bitter and aromatic, and have been given in hæmaturia, nephritis, &c. The fruit is one of the pleasant and wholesome summer fruits, when ripe. The kernels, *Amyg'dalæ Per'sicæ*, contain prussic acid, as well as the flowers.

PEACH BRANDY is distilled from the fruit, and is much used in the United States.

AM'YLUM, *Am'idum*, *Fec'ula*, *Amyl'eon*, *Amyl'ion*, from α priv. and μύλη, 'a mill,' because made without a mill. *Starch*. (F) *Amidon*, *Amydon*. The Starch of Wheat, *Fari'na*,

Trit'ici fari'na, *Fec'ula amyla'cea*, is inodorous and insipid, white and friable. It is insoluble in cold water and alcohol; but forms with boiling water a strong, semi-transparent jelly. It is demulcent; and is used as an emollient glyster, and as the vehicle for opium, when given *per anum*. Starch is met with abundantly in all the cereal grains, in the stalks of many of the palms, in some lichens, and in many tuberous roots, particularly in the bulbs of the orchis.

A'MYON, from *a* priv. and *μῦον*, 'a muscle.' *Emuscula'tus*, without muscle. Applied to the limbs, when so extenuated that the muscles cannot be distinguished.

AM'YRIS ELEMIF'ERA, (F) *Balsamier Elémifère*. Nat. Ord. Terebinthaceæ, Sex. Syst. Octandria Monogynia. The plant whence, it is supposed, the GUM EL'EMI is obtained. This gum or resin is brought from the Spanish West Indies. It is softish, transparent, of a pale whitish colour, inclining a little to green, and of a strong, though not unpleasant smell. It is only used in ointments and plasters, and is a digestive.

AM'YRIS OPOBAL'SAMUM, (F) *Balsamier de la Mecque*, *Bal'sem*, *Bal'samum*. The plant from which is obtained the BALSAM OF MECCA, *Bal'samum genuinum antiquorum*, *Balsamelæon*, *Ægyptiacum Bal'samum*, *Bal'samum Asiaticum*, *B. Judaicum*, *B. Syriacum*, *B. e Meccâ*, *Cocobal'samum*, *B. Alpi'ni*, *Oleum Bal'sami*, *Opobal'samum*, *Xylobal'samum*, *Balsam or Balm of Gilead*. (F) *Baume blanc*, *B. de Constantinople blanc*, *B. de Galaad*, *B. du Grand Caire*, *B. Vrai*, *Térébinthine de Giléad*, *T. d'Egypte*, *T. du Grand Kaire*, *T. de Judée*. A resinous juice obtained by making incisions into the *Amyris Gileadensis* of Linnæus. The juice of the fruit is called *Carpobal'samum*; that of the wood and branches *Xylobal'samum*. It has the general properties of the milder Terebinthines.

ANA, *ανα*, a word which signifies 'of each.' It is used in prescriptions as well as *a* and *aa*, its abbreviations. As a prefix to words, it means 'in,' 'through,' 'upwards,' 'above,' in opposition to *Cata*, (q. v.); also 'repetition,' like the English *re*. Hence,—

ANAB'ASIS, from *αναβαινω*, 'I ascend.' The first period of a disease, or that of increase.—Galen.

ANABLEP'SIS, from *ανα*, 'again,' and *βλεπω*, 'I see.' Restoration to sight.

ANABOLÆ'ON, *Anaboleus*, from *αναβαλλω*, 'I cast up.' An ointment for extracting darts or other extraneous bodies.

ANAB'OLE, from *ανα*, 'upwards,' and *βαλλω*, 'I cast.' *Anagoge*, *Anaph'ora*. An evacuation upwards. An act by which certain matters are rejected by the mouth. In common acceptation it includes, *Expuition*, *expectoration*, *regurgitation*, and *vomiting*.

ANABROCHIS'MUS, *Anabronchismus*, from *ανα*, 'with,' and *βροχος*, 'a running

knot.' An operation for removing the eyelashes, when they irritate the eye, by means of a hair knotted around them.—Hippocr., Galen, Celsus, &c.

ANACAR'DIUM OCCIDENTA'LE, *Cassu'vium pomif'erum*, (F) *Ac'ajou*, *Cashew* (W. Indies). Nat. Ord. Terebinthaceæ, Sex. Syst. Enneandria Monogynia. The Oil of the *Cashew Nut*, *O'leum Anacar'dii*, (F) *Huile d'Acajou*, is an active caustic, and used as such in the countries where it grows, especially for destroying warts, &c.

ANACATHAR'SIS, from *ανα*, 'upwards,' and *καθαριζειν*, 'to purge.' Purgation upwards. Expectoration.

ANACLINTE'RIUM, *Recubito'rium*, from *ανακλινω*, 'I recline.' A long chair or seat, so formed, that the person can rest in a reclining posture.

ANACOLLE'MA, from *ανα*, 'together,' and *κολλω*, 'I glue.' A healing medicine.

ANACOLUP'PA, a creeping plant of Malabar, the juice of which, mixed with powdered pepper, passes in India as a cure for epilepsy, and as the only remedy for the bite of the naja. It is supposed to be the *Zapania Nodiflora*.

ANADIPLO'SIS, from *ανα*, 'again,' and *διπλω*, 'I double.' *Epanadiplo'sis*, *Epanalep'sis*, *Reduplica'tio*. The redoubling which occurs in a paroxysm of an intermittent, when its type is double.—Galen, Alexander of Tralles.

ANAD'OSIS, from *αναδιδωμι*, 'I distribute.' Purgation upwards, as by vomiting. *Anadosis* seems also to have meant, occasionally, chylification, whilst *diadosis* meant capillary nutrition.—Hippocr., Galen.

ANAD'ROME, from *ανα*, 'upwards,' and *δρεμω*, 'I run.' The transport of a humour or pain from a lower to an upper part.—Hippocr.

ANÆMATOPOE'SIS, from *a*, *αν*, privative, *αιμα*, 'blood,' and *ποιω*, 'I make.' Impeded or obstructed hæmatosis.

ANÆ'MIA, *Anæmiasis*, *Anhæ'mia*, *Anæmo'sis*, *Oligæ'mia*, *Anæ'mia*, *αναιμια*, from *a* priv. and *αιμα*, 'blood.' Privation of blood. The opposite to plethora (q. v.) It is characterized by every sign of debility. Also, diminished quantity of fluids in the capillary vessels:—the opposite to *Hyperæmia*.—Andral.

ANÆSTHE'SIA, *Insensibil'itas*, *Anaph'ia*, *Anhaph'ia*, *Analge'sia*, from *a* priv. and *αισθανομαι*, 'I feel.' Privation of sensation, and especially of that of touch, according to some. It may be general or partial, and is almost always symptomatic.

ANAGAL'LIS, from *ανα* and *γαλα*, 'milk,' from its power of coagulating milk. *A. Phœnic'ea*, *Red Pimpernel*. Nat. Ord. Primulaceæ, Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. (F) *Mouron rouge*. A common European plant; a reputed antispasmodic and stomachic.

ANAG'YRIS, *Ac'opon*, *Anag'yris fœt'ida*,

Stinking Bean Trefoil. Native of Italy. The leaves are powerfully purgative. The juice is said to be diuretic, and the seeds emetic.—Dioscorides, Paulus.

ANAL, *Ana'lis*. That which refers to the anus;—as *Anal region*, &c.

ANALEP'SIA, *Analep'sis*, *Analen'tia*, *Analem'sia*, from *ανα*, 'afresh,' and *λαμβάνειν*, 'to take.' Restoration to strength after disease.—Galen. A kind of sympathetic epilepsy, originating from gastric disorder.

Also, the support given to a fractured extremity. *Appensio*.—Hippocr.

ANALEP'TICA, same etymon; *Analep'tics*. Restorative medicines or food; such as are adapted to recruit the strength during convalescence:—as sago, salep, tapioca, jelly, &c.

JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS consist of *James's Powder*, *Gum Ammoniacum*, and *Pill of Aloës and Myrrh*, equal parts, with *Tincture of Castor* sufficient to form a mass.

ANALGE'SIA, from *α* priv. and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Absence of pain both in health and disease.

ANAMNES'TIC, from *ανα*, 'again,' and *μνησμαι*, 'I remember.' A medicine for improving the memory. See, also, *Commemorative*.

ANANAZIP'TA, a word formerly scrawled on amulets to charm away disease.

ANAPETIA, *Expan'sio mea'tuum*, from *ανα*, and *πτεταω*, 'I dilate.' A state opposite to the closure of vessels.—Galen.

ANAPHALANTI'ASIS, from *αναφαλαντιας*, 'bald.' Loss of the hair of the eyebrows. Also, baldness in general.

ANAPHONE'SIS, from *ανα*, 'high,' and *φωνη*, 'the voice.' Exercise of the voice: vociferation:—the act of crying out. *Vociferatio*, *Clamor*.

ANAPHRODIS'IA, from *α* priv. and *Αφροδιτη*, 'Venus.' Absence of the venereal appetite. Sometimes used for *Impotence* and *Sterility*.

ANAP'LASIS, from *αναπλασσω*, 'I restore.' *Confirmatio*. Union or consolidation of a fractured bone.—Hippocr.

ANAPLERO'SIS, from *αναπληρωω*, 'I fill up.' Repletion. That part of Surgical Therapeutics whose object is to supply parts that are wanting. Also, *Apposition* or *Pros'thesis*, *προσθεσις*.

ANAPLEU'SIS, *Fluctua'tio*, *Innata'tio*, from *αναπλεειν*, 'to swim above.' The looseness or shaking of an exfoliated bone; or of a carious or other tooth, &c.—Hippocr., Paulus.

ANAP'OSIS, *Ampo'sis*, from *ανα*, 'again,' and *ποσις*, 'drink.' A recession of humours from the circumference to the centre of the body.—Hippocr.

ANARRHEGNU'MINA, from *αναρρηγνυμαι*, 'I break out again.' Fractures are so called when they become disunited; as well as ulcers when they break out afresh.

ANARRHI'NON, from *ανα*, 'upwards,' and *ρινη*, 'the nose.' That which returns by the nose.—Gorræus.

According to others, that which issues by the skin, from *ανα*, and *ρινος*, 'the skin.'

ANARRHŒ'A, *Anarrho'pia*, *Anas'tasis*, from *ανα*, 'upwards,' and *ρῖω*, 'I flow.' Afflux of fluid towards the upper parts of the body.

ANAR'THROS *αναρθρος*, from *α* priv. and *αρθρον*, 'a joint.' One who is so fat, that his joints are scarcely perceptible.—Hippocrates.

ANASAR'CA, from *ανα*, 'through,' and *σαρξ*, 'the flesh.' *Anasarch'a*, *Aqua intercutem*, *Hyposar'ca*, *Hydrops cellula'ris totius corporis*, *General dropsy*, *Katasar'ca*, *Epi-sarcid'ium*, *Hy'deros*, *Hydrosar'ca*, *Sarci'tes*, *Polylym'phia*, *Hyposarcid'ios*, *Leucophlegma'tia*, *Dropsy of the cellular membrane*. (F) *Anasarque*. Commonly, it begins to manifest itself by swelling around the ancles: and is characterized by tumefaction of the limbs and of the soft parts covering the abdomen, thorax, and even the face, with paleness and dryness of the skin, and pitting when any of these (especially the ancles) are pressed upon. Like dropsy in general, *Anasarca* may be *active* or *passive*; and its treatment must be regulated by the rules that are applicable to general dropsy. See *Hydrops*.

ANASPADLŒ'US, *Anaspadias*, from *ανα*, 'upwards,' and *σπασω*, 'I draw.' One whose urethra opens on the upper surface of the penis.

ANAS'PASIS, from *ανασπασω*, 'I contract.' Contraction, *Retractio*, especially of the stomach.—Hippocrates.

ANASTECHŒIO'SIS, from *ανα*, 'again,' and *στοιχειον*, 'element.' *Re-elementa'tio*. Resolution of a body or its parts into their elements.—Galen.

ANASTOMO'SIS, from *ανα*, 'with,' and *στομα*, 'a mouth.' *Inoscula'tio*, *Exanastomo'sis*, *Concur'sus*. (F) *Abouchement*. Communication between two vessels. By considering the nerves to be channels, in which a nervous fluid circulates, their communication has likewise been called *Anastomosis*. By means of anastomoses, if the course of a fluid be arrested in one vessel, it can proceed along others.

ANASTOMOT'ICS, *Anastomot'ica*. Certain medicines were so called, which were formerly believed to be capable of opening the mouths of vessels:—as aperients, diuretics, &c.

ANASTOMOT'ICUS MAGNUS, RAMUS, (F) *Artère collaterale interne*, *A. collatérale du coude*, is a branch of the brachial artery, which comes off a little above the elbow, and bestows branches to the brachialis internus, to the under edge of the triceps, and to the muscles, ligaments, &c. about the elbow-joint.

ANATHYMIASIS, from *ανα*, 'upwards,' and *θυμα*, 'fumigation.' *Œdéma fugax*,

œde'ma spas'ticum, œde'ma hyster'icum, Anasar'ca hyster'icum. An uncertain and transient swelling, said to have been at times observed in nervous and hysterical persons.

ANATOMIST, *Anatom'icus.* One who occupies himself with anatomy. One versed in Anatomy.

ANATOMY, *Anat'omê, Anato'mia*, from *ανα*, and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' (F) *Anatomie.*

The word *Anatomy* properly signifies *dissection*: but it has been appropriated to the study and knowledge of the number, shape, situation, structure, and connexion, in a word, of all the apparent properties of organized bodies. Anatomy is the science of organization. Some have given the term a still more extended acceptation, applying it to every mechanical decomposition, even of extra-organic bodies. Thus, *Crystallography* has been termed the *Anatomy* of crystallized minerals. Anatomy has also been called *Morphol'ogy, Somatol'ogy, Somatot'omy, Organol'ogy, &c.* It assumes different names according as the study is confined to one organized being, or to a species or class of beings. Thus *Androt'omy*, or *Anthropot'omy*, or *Anthropog'raphy*, or *Anthroposomatol'ogy*, is the *Anatomy of man*:—*Zoôt'omy*, that of the other species of the animal kingdom: and *Vet'erinary Anat'omy*, is the Anatomy of domestic animals: but when the word is used abstractedly, it means *human Anatomy*, and particularly the study of the organs in a physiological or healthy state. The Anatomy of the diseased human body is called *Patholog'ical* or *Morbid Anatomy*, and, when applied to Medical Jurisprudence, *Forensic Anatomy*. Several of the organs possessing a similarity of structure, and being formed of the same tissues, they have been grouped into *Systems* or *Genera of Organs*; and the study of, or acquaintance with, such systems, has been called *Gen'eral Anat'omy, Histol'ogy, or Morphol'omy*, whilst the study of each organ, in particular, has been termed *Descriptive Anat'omy*. Descriptive Anatomy has been divided into *Skeletol'ogy*, which comprises *Osteol'ogy* and *Syndesmolog'ogy*; and into *Sarcolog'ogy*, which is subdivided into *Myol'ogy, Neurol'ogy, Angiol'ogy, Adenol'ogy, Splanchnol'ogy, and Dermol'ogy. Sur'gical Anat'omy, Medico-Chirurgical Anatomy, (F.) Anatomie chirurgicale, A. des Régions, Topograph'ical Anat'omy, Regional (!) Anatomy*, is the particular study of the bones, muscles, nerves, vessels, &c., with which it is indispensable to be acquainted before performing operations. *Compar'ative Anat'omy* is the comparative study of each organ, with a view to an acquaintance with the modifications of its structure in different animals or in the different classes of animals. *Transcendental* or *Philosophical Anatomy* inquires into the mode, plan, or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed; and *Artific'ial Anat'omy* is the art of modelling and representing,

in wax or other substance, the different organs or different parts of the human body, in the sound or diseased state.

ANATRIPSOL'OGY, *Anatripsolog'ia*, from *ανατριψις*, 'friction,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on friction as a remedy.

ANATROPE, from *ανα*, 'upwards,' and *τρεπω*, 'I turn.' A *subversion*. A turning or subversion or inverted action of the stomach, characterized by nausea, vomiting, &c.—Galen. We still speak of the stomach turning against any thing.

ANCHU'SA OFFICINA'LIS, *Alca'na, Lingua Bovis, Buglos'sum sylves'tre, Offic'inal* or *Garden Al'kanet* or *Bugloss*; *Nat. Ord. Boragineæ, Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia, (F) Buglose*; a native of Great Britain. The herb was formerly esteemed as a cordial in melancholia and hypochondriasis; but it is now rarely used. It is also called *Buglos'sa, Buglos'sum angustifo'lium majus, B. vulga're majus, and B. sati'vum.*

ANCHU'SA TINCTO'RIA, *Alcan'na spu'ria, Dyer's Bugloss, Ane'bium, Buglos'sum Tincto'rum, Lithosper'mum villo'sum, Dyer's Al'kanet, (F) Orcanette*; a European plant. The medical properties are equivocal. It is used to give a beautiful red colour to ointments.

ANCONE'US, from *αγκων*, 'the elbow.' A term once applied to every muscle attached to the olecranon. Winslow distinguished four:—the *great, external, internal, and small*; the three first being portions of the same muscle, the *triceps brachialis*. The last has, alone, retained the name. It is the *Ancone'us minor* of Winslow: the *Ancone'us vel Cubitalis* RIOLA'NI of Douglas: the *Epicon'dylo-Cubitalis* of Chaussier: the *Brevis Cu'biti, (F) Anconé*, and is situated at the upper and back part of the fore-arm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the posterior edge of the upper third of the ulna. Its use is to aid in the extension of the fore-arm.

ANCTE'RES, 'Fibulae or Clasps,' by which the lips of wounds were formerly kept together.—Celsus, Galen.

ANCU'BITUS, *Petrifac'tio*. An affection of the eye, in which there is a sensation as if sand was irritating the organ.

ANCUNULEN'TÆ. A name formerly given, according to James, to females during menstruation, who were regarded as unclean.

ANCUS. *Ankus*, from *αγκων*, 'the elbow.' One who cannot extend his arms completely.

Also, the deformity resulting from a luxation of the humerus or fore-arm.—Hippocr.

ANDA. A tree of Brazil. *Anda Gomesii, Joannesia princeps. Nat. Order, Euphorbiaceæ. Sex. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphia.* An oil is obtained from the seeds by pressure, 50 to 60 drops of which act as a cathartic. The fruit is an oval nut, containing two seeds. These have the taste of the chestnut; but are strongly cathartic, and even emetic.

The shell is astringent, and used as such in diarrhœa, &c.

ANDELY, MINERAL WATERS OF. A. is in France, near Gisors, and 8 leagues from Rouen. The water is a cold and weak chalybeate. It is used in chlorosis and abdominal obstructions.

ANDRANATO'MIA. *Andranat'omē, Androt'omia, Androt'ome, Anthropot'omy*, from *ανδρ*, genitive *ανδρος*, 'a man,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' The anatomy of man.

ANDRIA MU'LIER. *Mu'lier Hermaphrodit'ica.* A female hermaphrodite.

ANDROGENI'A, from *ανδρ*, 'a man,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' The procreation of males.—Hippocr.

ANDROG'YNUS, from *ανδρ*, 'a man,' and *γυνη*, 'a woman.' An hermaphrodite. An effeminate person.—Hippocr.

ANDROM'EDA MARIA'NA. *Broad-leaved Moorwort.* A decoction of this American plant is said to have been successfully employed as a wash, in a disagreeable affection,—not uncommon amongst the slaves in the southern parts of the United States,—called the *Toe Itch*, and *Ground Itch*.—Barton.

ANDRUM. An Indian word, latinized by Kämpfer, and signifying a kind of elephantiasis of the scrotum, endemic in southern Asia.

ANEANTISSEMENT, (F) *Virium extinctio.* This word is often employed hyperbolically by patients, in France, to signify excessive fatigue, debility, or syncope.

ANECPYE'TUS, from *αν*, for *ανεω*, 'without,' and *πυωω*, 'I promote suppuration.' That which does not suppurate, or is not likely to suppurate.

ANEGER'TICE, from *ανεγειρω*, 'I awaken.' The art of resuscitating the apparently dead.

ANEILE'MA, *Aneile'sis*, from *ανελεισθαι*, 'to be rolled upwards.' Applied particularly to the motion of air in the intestines and the tormina accompanying it.—Hippocr.

ANEMONE. The *Wind Flower*, from *ανεμος*, 'the wind,' because it does not open its flowers till blown upon by the wind.

ANEMONE HEPAT'ICA, *Hepat'ica nobilis, Herba Trinitatis, Hepat'ica* or *Herb Trinity, Hepat'icus Flos, Trifo'lium Hepat'icum, Anem'ony.* The plant is a mild astringent and tonic. Dose, ʒj of the powder. It may be given in infusion.

ANEMONE NEMORO'SA, *Ranun'culus albus, Wood anem'ony.* (F) *Anémone des bois.* The herb and flowers are poisonous, acrid, and corrosive. They have been used as rubefacients.

ANEMONE PRATEN'SIS, *Pulsatilla nigricans.* This plant has similar properties with the last. It is also called *Meadow Anemony.* (F) *Pulsatilla noire, P. des prés.*

The **ANEMONE PULSATIL'LA,** *Pulsatilla vulgaris, Herba ventis, Nola culinaria, Pas-*

que flower, (F) *Coquelourde*, possesses like properties.

ANENCEPH'ALUS, from *α* priv. and *εγκεφαλος*, 'brain.' A monster devoid of brain.—Bonetus. Also, one that has a part only of the brain. A weak, silly person.—Hippocr.

ANEPITHYM'IA, from *α* priv. and *επιθυμια*, 'desire.' Many Nosologists have used this word for a loss of the appetites; as those of hunger, thirst, venery, &c.

ANERETHIS'IA, *Inirritabil'itas*, from *α* priv. and *ερεθισις*, 'irritability.' Defect of irritability.—Swediaur.

ANE'THUM. *Aneson, Aneton, Anetrum, Fœnic'ulum, Fœnic'ulum, F. dulce, Ligus'ticum fœnic'ulum, Fennel* or *Finckle, Mar'athrum, Anet, Sweet Fennel,* (F) *Fenouil ou Anis doux. Nat. Ord. Umbelliferæ. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia.* The seeds have an aromatic odour, and warm, sweetish taste. They are carminative. The root is said to be pectoral and diuretic.

ANE'THUM GRAVEOLENS, *A. horten'se, Dill, Anethum.* (F) *Aneth, Fenouil puant.* A native of the south of Europe. The seeds are stimulant and carminative. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj.

The **OLEUM ANE'THI,** or *Oil of Dill,* (F) *Huile d'Aneth*, possesses the carminative properties of the plant.

AN'EURISM, *An'eurysm, Aneuris'ma*, from *ανευρυνειν*, 'to dilate or distend.' *Dilatatio Arteria'rum, Ecta'sia, Emboris'ma, Exangi'a aneuris'ma, Absces'sus spirituosus, Arteriec'tasis,* (F) *Anévrysme, Aneurysme.* Properly, Aneurism signifies a tumour, produced by the dilatation of an artery; but it has been extended to various lesions of arteries, as well as to dilatations of the heart.

There are various kinds of aneurisms. The following are the chief.

I. When the blood, which forms the tumour, is inclosed within the dilated coats of the artery. This is the *true aneurism, Aneuris'ma verum, Hernia Arteria'rum.* (F) *Anévrysme vrai.*

II. When the blood has escaped from the opened artery, it is called *spurious* or *false aneurism, Aneuris'ma spu'rium, Ruptu'ra Arte'riæ, Arteriorrhex'is, Arte'riodial'ysis, Ecchymo'ma arterio'sum.* (F) *Anévrysme faux.* The latter is divided into three varieties.

1. The *diffused false aneurism,* (F) *Anévrysme faux, primitif, diffus, noncirconscriit, ou par infiltration*, which occurs immediately after the division or rupture of an artery, and consists of an extravasation of blood into the cellular texture of the part.

2. The *circumscribed false aneurism,* (F) *A. faux consécutif, circonscrit ou par épanchement, enkysté ou sacciforme, tumeur hémorrhagiale circonscrite*, in which the blood issues from the vessel, some time after the receipt of the wound, and forms itself a sac in the neighbouring cellular membrane.

3. The *An'eurism by Anastomo'sis*, or *Var'icose An'eurism*, *Phlebarteriodial'ysis*, *Aneurysma venoso-arteriosum*, *A. varico'sum*, (F) *Anévrysma par Anastomose ou variqueux*, *A. par Erosion*, *A. de Pott*, *A. des plus petites artères*, is that which arises from the simultaneous wounding of an artery and vein: the arterial blood passing into the vein, and producing a varicose state of it.

III. *Mixed Aneurism*, (F) *Anévrysme mixte*, is that which arises from the dilatation of one or two of the coats, with division or rupture of the other. Some authors have made two varieties of this.

1. *Mixed external Aneurism*, where the internal and middle coats are ruptured, and the cellular is dilated.

2. *Mixed internal Aneurism*, in which the internal coat is dilated, and protrudes, like a hernial sac, through the ruptured middle and outer coats. This variety has been called *Aneurisma Her'niam Art'eriæ sis'tens*.

Aneurisms have been likewise termed *Traumat'ic* and *Sponta'neous*, according as they may have been caused by a wound, or have originated spontaneously. They have also been divided into *internal* and *external*.

The *internal aneurisms* are situated in the great splanchnic cavities, and occur in the heart and great vessels of the chest, abdomen, &c. Their diagnosis is difficult, and they are often inaccessible to surgical treatment.

The *external aneurisms* are situated at the exterior of the head, neck, and limbs, and are distinctly pulsatory.

Aneurisms, especially the internal, may be combated by a debilitating treatment, on the plan of VALSALVA, which consists in repeated blood-letting, with food enough merely to support life. In external aneurism the artery can be obliterated. This is usually done by applying a ligature above the aneurismal tumour.

Aneurisms of the Heart, *Cardion'chi*, *Cardieurys'ma*, (F) *Anévrysmes du cœur*, have been divided into *active* and *passive*. The former can scarcely be esteemed aneurisms, as they most commonly consist of increased thickness of the parietes of the heart, which diminishes its cavity instead of increasing it. The term, *Hypertrophy of the heart*, (q. v.) better indicates their character. *Passive* aneurisms, on the contrary, are attended with extenuation of the parietes of the organ, and enlargement of the cavities. The physical signs of *dilatation of the heart* are the following.—The action of the heart is not visible, and no impulse is conveyed to the hand. On percussion, there is a loss of resonance over a larger surface than usual, but the dulness is much less intense than that which accompanies hypertrophy. On auscultation, the action of the heart is only slightly felt, and communicates at once the impression of its diminished power. The impulse is feebler than usual. Both sounds are widely transmitted over the

thorax, and are not much fainter at a distance from their point of origin.

ANEURIS'MAL, *Aneurys'mal*, *Aneuris-mat'ic*, *Aneurisma'lis*. That which belongs to Aneurism.

The ANEURISMAL SAC or CYST, (F) *Sac ou Kyste anévrysmal*, is a sort of pouch, formed by the dilatation of the coats of an artery, in which the blood, forming the aneurismal tumour, is contained.

ANFRACTUOS'ITY, *Anfrac'tus*, *Gyrus*, a groove or furrow. Used in anatomy to signify sinuous depressions, of greater or less depth, like those which separate the convolutions of the brain from each other.

These CEREBRAL ANFRACTUOSITIES, *Anfrac'tus Cer'ebri*, *Gyri Cer'ebri*, *Intestinu'la Cer'ebri*, (F) *Anfractuosités Cérébrales*, are always narrow, and deeper at the upper surface of the brain than at its base; and are lined by a prolongation of the pia mater.

The Ethmoid Cells are, sometimes, called *Anfractuosités ethmoïdales*.

ANGEIOG'RAPHY or ANGIOG'RA-PHY, *Angeiographia*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *γραφειν*, 'a description.' The anatomy of the vessels.

ANGEIOHYDROG'RAPHY, *Angiohy-drog'raphy*, *Angeiondrog'raphy*, *Angeiohydro-gra'phia*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' *υδωρ*, 'water,' and *γραφειν*, 'I describe.' A treatise on the lymphatics.

ANGEIOHYDROT'OMY, *Angiohydrot'omy*, *Angeiondrot'omy*, *Angeiohydrotomia*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' *υδωρ*, 'water,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' Dissection of the lymphatics.

ANGEIOLEUCITIS, *Lymphangei'tis*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' *λευκος*, 'white,' and *itis*, inflammation, (F) *Inflammation des tisses blancs*. Inflammation of the lymphatics: lymphatic or serophulous inflammation.

ANGEIOL'OGY, *Angiol'ogy*, *Angeiolo-gia*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A description of the vessels. The anatomy of the vessels. It includes *Arteri-ol'ogy*, *Phlebol'ogy*, and *Angeiohydrolog'ogy*.

ANGEIOPATHIA, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *παθος*, 'a disease.' Disease of the vessels.

ANGEIOSTEO'SIS, *Angiosto'sis*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *οσσεωσις*, 'ossification.' Ossification of vessels.

ANGEIOT'OMY, *Angiot'omy*, *Angeioto-mia*, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' Dissection of the vessels.

ANGEL'ICA. So called from its supposed angelic virtues. *Angel'ica Archangel'ica*, *Nat. Ord. Umbelliferæ*, *Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia*. Native of Lapland. *Garden Angelica*. (F) *Angélique*, *Racine de Saint Esprit*. The roots, stalk, leaves, and seed are aromatic and carminative. A sweetmeat is made of the root, which is agreeable.

ANGEL'ICA SYLVES'TRIS, *A sati'va*, *Wild Angel'ica*, (F) *Angelique sauvage*. It pos-

sesses similar properties to the last, but in an inferior degree. The seeds, powdered and put into the hair, are used to destroy lice.

ANGELINÆ CORTEX. The bark of a Grenada tree, which has been recommended as an anthelmintic and cathartic.

ANGIEC'TASIS, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel,' and *εκτασις*, 'dilatation.' Any dilatation of vessels.—Gräfe and Alibert.

ANGINA, *Febris Angino'sa*, from *angere*, 'to suffocate.' *Quinsey* or *Sore throat*, *Isthmi'tis*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the supra-diaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal, as well as of the air-passages. The Latin writers applied the term to every disease in which deglutition or respiration, separately or united, was affected, provided that such affection was above the stomach and lungs.—Boerhaave speaks of the angina of the moribund, which is nothing more than the dysphagia or difficult deglutition preceding death.—See *Cynanche*.

ANGINA NASALIS, *Nasi'tis postica*. An inflammation of the posterior portion of the Schneiderian membrane lining the nose.

The ANGINA ŒDEMATOSA, (F) *Angine œdémateuse*, *Œdème de la Glotte*, is an œdematous swelling of the glottis; the effect of chronic cynanche laryngea.

The ANGINA SICCA, (F) *Angine sèche*, is a chronic inflammation of the pharynx, with a distressing sense of dryness and heat, in chronic diseases of the stomach and lungs.

The ANGINA SQUIRRO'SA, (F) *Angine squirrheuse*, consists in difficulty of deglutition, caused by scirrhus disorganization of the pharynx or œsophagus.

ANGINA PECTORIS, *Sternal'gia*, *Asthma spas'tico-arthritis'icum incon'stans*, *Sternodynia syncoptica et palpitans*, *Cardiog'mus Cordis sinistri*, *Astheni'a pectoralis*, *Angor pectoris*, *Stenocardia*, *Diaphragmatic gout*, *Asthma convulsi'vum*, *Asthma arthritis'icum*, *A. dolorificum*, *Syn'copè angino'sa*, (F) *Angine de Poitrine*. A disease, the precise pathology of which is not well known. The principal symptoms are: violent pain about the sternum, extending towards the arms; anxiety, dyspnœa, and sense of suffocation. It is an affection of great danger, being usually dependent upon ossification, or other morbid affection of the heart. The most powerful stimulating and narcotic antispasmodics are required during the paroxysm.

ANGINA PELLICULARIS, *Diphtheri'tis*, *Diphtheritic Inflammation*. A name recently given to those inflammations about the throat and elsewhere, in which exudations or false membranes are thrown out, during the phlogosis of mucous membranes. *Aphthæ*, *Tracheitis*, when accompanied with the membraniform exudation, and *Diarrhœa tubularis* are specimens of diphtheritic inflammation.

ANGINO'SA, (F) *Angineux*. That which is accompanied with angina; as the *Scarlati'na angino'sa*.

ANGIO'SIS, from *αγγειον*, 'a vessel.' Under this term, Alibert includes every disease of the blood-vessels.

ANGLE, *An'gulus*, from *αγκυλος*, 'a hook.' The space between two lines which meet in a point.

The FACIAL ANGLE, pointed out by Camper, is formed by the union of two lines, one of which is drawn from the most prominent part of the forehead to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw, opposite the incisor teeth, and the other from the meatus auditorius externus to the same point of the jaw. According to the size of this angle it has been attempted to appreciate the respective proportions of the cranium and face, and, to a certain extent, the degree of intelligence of individuals and of animals. In the white varieties of the species, this angle is generally 80°; in the negro not more than 70°, and sometimes only 65°. As we descend the scale of animals, the angle becomes less and less; until, in fishes, it nearly or entirely disappears. Animals, which have the snout long and facial angle small, are proverbially foolish; at least they are so esteemed, such as the snipe, crane, stork, &c., whilst intelligence is ascribed to those in which the angle is more largely developed, as the elephant and the owl. In these last animals, however, the large facial angle is caused by the size of the frontal sinuses:—so that this mode of appreciating the size of the brain is very inexact, and cannot be depended upon.

The following is a table of the angle in man and certain animals.

FACIAL ANGLES.

Man	from 65° to 85°
Sapajou	65
Orang-Utang	56 to 58
Guenon	57
Mandrill	30 to 42
Coati	28
Pole-cat	31
Pug-dog	35
Mastiff	41
Hare	30
Ram	30
Horse	23

The OPTIC ANGLE, (F) *Angle optique*, is the angle formed by two lines, which shave the extremities of an object, and meet at the centre of the pupil.

ANGOLAM, a very tall Malabar tree, which possesses vermifuge properties.

AN'GONE, *Præfoca'tio Fau'cium*, *Globus hyster'icus*, *Orthopnœ'a hyster'ica*, *Dyspha'gia globosa*, *D. hyster'ica*, *Nervous Quinsey*. A feeling of strangulation, with dread of suffocation. It is common in hysterical females, and is accompanied with a sensation as if a ball arose from the abdomen to the throat.

ANGOR, *Anguish*, (F) *Angoisse*. Extreme anxiety, accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, and often with palpitation and oppression. It is frequently an unfavourable symptom.

AN'GULAR, *Angula'ris*, from *angulus*,

'an angle.' (F) *Angulaire*. That which relates to an angle.

The ANGULAR PROCESSES of the frontal bone are seated near the angles of the eyes. See Orbital.

ANGULAR ARTERY AND VEIN. A name given, 1. to the termination of the facial artery and vein because they pass by the greater angle of the eye; and, 2. to the facial artery and vein themselves, because they pass under the angle of the jaw. See Facial.

The ANGULAR NERVE is a filament furnished by the inferior maxillary, which passes near the greater angle of the eye.

ANGUS'TIA, *Angusta'tio*, *Stenoch'o'ria*. Anxiety or constriction.

ANHELA'TIO, from *anhelo*, 'I pant.' *Anhel'itus*, *Panting*. (F) *Essoufflement*. Short and rapid breathing. See Dyspnœa.

Anhela'tio is sometimes employed synonymously with Asthma.

ANHIS'TOUS, from *α, αν*, 'privative,' and *ιστος*, 'organic texture,' 'anorganic.' The tunica decidua uteri is termed by Velpeau the *anhistous membrane*.

ANICE'TON, *Mesia'mum*, from *α* privative, and *νικη*, 'victory,' 'invincible.' A plaster much extolled by the ancients in cases of achores. It was formed of litharge, cerusse, thus, alum, turpentine, white pepper, and oil.

ANIDRO'SIS, from *α* priv. and *ιδρωσ*, 'sweat.' *Sudo'ris nul'litas vel priva'tio*. Absence of sweat. Deficiency of perspiration.—Hippocr.

AN'IMA, *Ani'mus*, *Mens*, *Psyche*, the mind, breath, &c., from *ανεμος*, 'wind or breath.' (F) *Ame*. The principle of the intellectual and moral manifestations. Also, the principle of life: the life of plants being termed *An'ima vegetati'va*, (F) *Ame vége'tative*; that of man, *An'ima sensi'tiva*, (F) *Ame sensitive*.

Under the term *Anima Mundi*, the ancient philosophers meant a universal Spirit, which they supposed spread over every part of the universe.

The precise seat of the mind in the brain has given rise to many speculations. The point is unsettled.

AN'IMAL, ζῷον, from *an'ima*, 'the mind.' A name given to every animated being provided with digestive organs; even if such be merely a simple tube, as in the polypi. The greater part of animals have the power of locomotion; some can merely execute partial movements, such as contraction and dilatation. In other respects it is often a matter of difficulty to determine what is an animal characteristic. The study of animals is called *Zoölogy*.

AN'IMAL, (adjective), *Anima'lis*. That which concerns, or belongs to, an animal.

The ANIMAL KINGDOM, (F) *Règne Animal*, comprises all animated beings.

ANIMAL HEAT, *Calor anima'lis*, *Cal'idum anima'le*, *C. inna'tum*, *Biolych'nion*, (F) *Chaleur animale*, is the caloric constantly secreted

by the body of a living animal, and by virtue of which it preserves nearly the same temperature, whatever may be that of the medium in which it is placed. This secretion seems to take place in the capillary system over the whole of the body, and to be connected with the action of nutrition.

The following are the natural temperatures of certain animals; that of man being 98° or 100°.

ANIMALS.	Temperatures.
Arctic fox,	107
Arctic wolf,	105
Squirrel,	104
Hare,	103
Whale,	80 to 84
Arctomys citillus, <i>zivil</i> —in summer,	103
Do. when torpid,	103
Goat,	102
Bat, in summer,	101 or 102
Musk,	101
Marmota bobac, — <i>Bobac</i> ,	101 or 102
House mouse,	101
Arctomys marmota, <i>marmot</i> ,—in summer,	101 or 102
Arctomys marmota, <i>marmot</i> ,—when torpid,	43
Rabbit,	100 to 104
Polar bear,	100
Dog,	100 to 103
Cat,	100 to 103
Swine,	100 to 103
Sheep,	100 to 103
Ox,	100 to 102
Guinea-pig,	99
Arctomys glis,	98
Shrew,	96
Young wolf,	96
Fringilla arctica, <i>Arctic finch</i> ,	111
Rubecola, <i>redbreast</i> ,	110 or 111
Fringilla linaria, <i>lesser red poll</i> ,	100
Falco palumbarius, <i>goshawk</i> ,	109 to 110
Caprimulgus Europæus, <i>European goat-sucker</i> ,	109
Emberiza nivalis, <i>snow-bunting</i> ,	109
Falco lanarius, <i>lanner</i> ,	108
Fringilla carduelis, <i>goldfinch</i> ,	108
Corvus corax, <i>raven</i> ,	108
Turdus, <i>thrush</i> , (of Ceylon,)	108
Tetrao perdrix, <i>partridge</i> ,	108
Anas clypeata, <i>shoveler</i> ,	108
Tringa pugnax, <i>ruffe</i> ,	108
Scolopax limosa, <i>lesser godwit</i> ,	108
Tetrao tetrix, <i>grouse</i> ,	108
Fringilla brumalis, <i>winterfinch</i> ,	108
Loxia pyrrhula,	108
Falco nisus, <i>sparrowhawk</i> ,	108
Vultur Barbatus,	108
Anser pulchricollis,	108
Colymbus Auritus, <i>dusky grebe</i> ,	108
Tringa vanellus, <i>lapwing</i> , (wounded,)	107
Tetrao lagopus, <i>ptarmigan</i> ,	107 to 111
Fringilla domestica, <i>house-sparrow</i> ,	107 to 111
Strix passerina, <i>little owl</i> ,	106
Hematopus ostralegus, <i>sea-pie</i> ,	106
Anas penelope, <i>widgeon</i> ,	106
Anas strepera, <i>gadwall</i> ,	106
Pelecanus carbo,	106
Falco ossifragus, <i>sea-eagle</i> ,	105
Fulica atra, <i>coot</i> ,	105
Anas acuta, <i>pintail-duck</i> ,	105
Falco milvus, <i>kite</i> , (wounded,)	104
Merops apiaster, <i>bee-eater</i> ,	104
Goose,	103 to 107
Hen,	103 to 107
Dove,	103 to 107
Duck,	103 to 107
Ardea stellaris,	103
Falco albicollis,	103
Picus major,	103
Cossus ligniperda,	89 to 91
Shark,	83
Torpedo Marmorata,	74

ANIMAL'CULE, *Animalculum*, a diminutive of *animal*. A small animal. An animal perceptible only by means of the microscope.

ANIMAL'CULIST, *An'imalist*. One who attempts to explain different physiological or pathological phenomena by means of animalcules.

ANIMAL'ITY, *Animal'itas*. Qualities which distinguish that which is animated. That which constitutes the animal.

ANIMALIZA'TION, *Animalisa'tio*. The transformation of the nutritive parts of food into the living substance of the body to be nourished.

ANIMA'TION, *Zoo'sis*, *Anima'tio*, from *anima*, 'the soul or mind.' The act of animating. The state of being enlivened.

To **ANIMATE**, *Anima're*. To unite the living principle with an organized body. The French use it in the sense of,—to excite or render active; as, *animer un vésicatoire*: to excite a blister to suppurate.

AN'IME, *Gum an'imē*, *Aminē'a*, *Can'camy*, *Gummi an'imē*, *Can'camum*. A resin obtained from the trunk of the *Hymenē'a cour'baril*. It has been given as a cephalic and uterine. It is not used. The plant is also called *Cour'baril*.

ANIME, (F) an epithet applied to the countenance, when florid, in health or disease.

AN'IMIST, from *an'ima*, 'the soul.' The Animists are those who, following the example of Stahl, refer all the phenomena of the animal economy to the soul.

The soul, according to Stahl, is the immediate and intelligent agent of every movement, and of every material change in the body. Stahl therefore concluded, that disease was nothing more than a disturbance or disorder in the government of the economy, or an effort by which the soul, attentive to every morbid cause, endeavoured to expel whatever might be deranging the habitual order of health.

ANISA'TUM, from *Anisum*, *Anise*. A sort of medicated wine, formerly prepared with honey, wine of Ascalon, and aniseed.

ANISOS'THENES, *Inæqua'li rob'ore pol'lens*. That which is unequal in strength: from *a priv.* *ισος*, 'equal,' and *σθενος*, 'strength.' An epithet applied particularly to the muscular contractility, which, in the sick, is sometimes augmented in certain muscles only: in the flexors, for example.

ANISOT'ACHYS, from *a priv.* *ισος*, 'equal,' and *ταχυσ*, 'quick.' An epithet for the pulse when at the same time quick and unequal.—Gorræus.

ANKYLOBLEPH'ARON, *Ancylobleph'aron*, *Palpebra'rum coal'itus*, from *αγκυλη*, 'contraction,' and *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid.' A preternatural union between the free edges of the eyelids. Also called *Symbleph'aron*, *Symblepharo'sis*, and *Pros'physis*.

Also, union between the eyelids and globe of the eye.—Aëtius.

ANKYLOGLOS'SUM, *Ancyloglos'sum*, *Concre'tio linguæ*, from *αγκυλος*, 'crooked,' or 'contracted,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of adhesion between its margins and the gums; or in consequence of the shortness of the frænum: the latter affection constituting the *Tongue-tie*, *Olopho'nia lin'guæ fræna'ta*. It merely requires the frænum to be divided with a pair of scissors.

ANKYLOME'LE, *Ancylome'le*, from *αγκυλος*, 'crooked,' and *μηλη*, 'a probe.' A curved probe.—Galen.

ANKYLOMERIS'MUS, *Ancylomeris'mus*, from *αγκυλη*, 'a contraction,' and *μερος*, 'a part.' Morbid adhesion between parts.

ANKYLO'SIS, *Ancylō'sis*, *Anchylo'sis*, *Orthoco'lon*, *Orthocyllo'sis*, *An'cylē*, *Stiff Joint*, from *αγκυλος*, 'crooked.' An affection, in which there is great difficulty or even impossibility of moving a diarthrodial articulation. It is so called, because the limb remains, commonly, in a constant state of flexion. Anchylosis is said to be *complete* or *true*, when there is an intimate adhesion between the synovial surfaces and union of the articular extremities of the bones. In the *incomplete* or *false* anchylosis, there is obscure motion, but the fibrous parts around the joint are more or less stiff and thickened. In the treatment of this last state, the joint must be gently and gradually exercised; and oily, relaxing applications be assiduously employed.

ANKYLOT'OMUS, *Ancylot'omus*, *αγκυλοτομος*, from *αγκυλος*, 'crooked,' and *τεμνω*, 'to cut.' Any kind of curved knife.—Paulus. An instrument for dividing the frænum linguæ.—Sculletus.

ANNO'TA'TIO, *Episema'sia*. Under this term some have included the preludes to an attack of intermittent fever—as 'yawning, stretching, somnolency, chilliness, &c.

ANNUAL DISE'ASES, *Morbi an'nui*, *M. anniversa'rii*. (F) *Maladies annuelles*. A name given, by some, to diseases which recur, every year, about the same period. *Feb'ris annua* is a term used for a fancied intermittent of this type. (F) *Fièvre annuelle*.

ANNUIT'IO *Nod'ding*. A gesture denoting assent in most countries. Also, the state of somnolency, (when the individual is in the erect or sitting posture, with the head unsupported,) in which the power of volition over the extensor muscles of the head is lost, and the head drops forward.

AN'NULAR, *Annula'ris*, *Cricoei'des*. Any thing relating to a ring, or which has the shape or fulfils the functions of a ring; from *annulus*, 'a ring.'

The **ANNULAR FINGER**, or *Ring Finger*, *Dig'itus annula'ris*, *Param'esos*, is the fourth

finger ; so called from the wedding-ring being worn there.

The AN'NULAR LIG'AMENT OF THE RA'DIUS, is a very strong fibro-cartilaginous band, which forms, with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the cubitus, a kind of ring in which the head of the radius turns with facility.

The AN'NULAR LIG'AMENTS OF THE CARPUS, *Armil'lae manus membranosæ*, are two in number. The one, *anterior*, is a broad, fibrous, quadrilateral band, extending transversely before the carpus, and forming the gutter, made by the wrist, into a canal. It is attached, externally, to the trapezium and scaphoides ; and internally to the os pisiforme and process of the unciforme. It keeps the tendons of the flexor muscles, median nerve, &c., applied against the carpus. The *posterior* ligament is situated transversely behind the joint of the hand, and covers the sheaths of the tendons, which pass to the back of the hand. Its fibres are white and shining, and are attached, externally, to the inferior and outer part of the radius ; internally, to the ulna and os pisiforme.

The AN'NULAR LIG'AMENTS OF THE TARSUS are two in number. The *anterior* is quadrilateral, and extends transversely above the instep. It is attached to the superior depression of the os calcis, and to the malleolus internus. It embraces the tendons of the extensor muscles of the toes, the *tibialis anticus*, and *peroneus anticus*. The *internal* is broader than the last. It descends from the malleolus internus to the posterior and inner part of the os calcis, with which it forms a kind of canal, inclosing the sheaths of the tendons of the *tibialis posticus*, *flexor longus digitorum pedis*, and *F. longus pollicis pedis*, as well as the plantar vessels and nerves.

The ANNULAR VEIN, *Vena annula'ris*, is situate between the annular finger and the little finger. Aëtius recommends it to be opened in diseases of the spleen.

ANO, *ανα*, a prefix denoting 'above, up.'

ANO'DIA, from *αν* priv. and *αδν*, 'song.' An unconnected or dissonant mode of speech.

AN'ODYNE, *Anod'ynus*, *Paregor'icus*, *Hypnot'icus*, *Anel'icus*, *Antal'gicus*, (F) *Anodin* or *Anodyn*, from *α*, *αν*, priv. and *αδυνν*, 'pain.' *Anodynes* are those medicines, which relieve pain, or cause it to cease ; as opium, belladonna, &c. They act by blunting the sensibility of the brain, so that it does not appreciate the morbid sensation.

ANODY'NIA, *Indolen'tia*. Cessation or absence of pain. Vogel has given this name to a genus of diseases, characterized by a cessation of pain, and the exasperation of other symptoms ; as we see in gangrene.

ANCEA, from *α* privative, and *νοος*, 'mind.' Delirium, imbecility.

ANOMA'LIA, from *αν* priv. and *ομαλος*, 'regular.' *Abnor'mitas*, *Aliena'tio*. Anom-

aly, irregularity. In Pathology, anomaly means something unusual in the symptoms proper to a disease.

ANOM'ALOUS, *Ano'malis* ; the same etymon. Irregular, contrary to rule. (F) *Anomal*. In Medicine, a disease is called *anomalous*, in whose symptoms or progress there is something unusual. Affections are also called anomalous, which cannot be referred to any known species.

ANOMOCEPH'ALUS, from *α* priv. *νομος*, 'rule,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' An individual, whose head is deformed.—Geoffroi Saint-Hilaire.

ANOM'PHALOS, from *αν* priv. and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Devoid of navel. Many writers have endeavoured to show that Adam and Eve must have been *ανομφαλοι*, as they could not have been nourished by umbilical vessels.

ANON'YMOUS, *Anon'ymus*, *innomina'tus*, (F) *Anonyme*, from *αν* priv. and *ονομα*, 'name.' That which has no name.

The word has been applied to many parts of the body :—to the *Anonymous bone* or *Os innominatum* :—the *Anonymous foramen* or *Foramen innominatum*, &c.

ANOPS'IA, from *αν* priv. and *οψ*, 'the eye.' A case of monstrosity in which the eye and orbit are wanting.

ANOR'CHIDES, from *αν* priv. and *ορχις*, 'a testicle.' Those born without testicles.—Fortunatus Fidelis.

ANOREX'IA, from *αν* priv. and *ορεξις*, 'appetite.' *Inappeten'tia*, *Limo'sis expers*, (F) *Perte d'appetit*. Absence of appetite, without loathing. Anorexia or want of appetite is symptomatic of most diseases. Indigestion.

ANO'SIA, from *α* priv. and *νοσος*, 'disease.' Health. Freedom from disease.

ANOS'MIA, from *α* privative, and *οσμη*, 'odour.' Loss of smell. Diminution of the sense of smell. Called, also, *Anosphre'sia*, *Paros'mis*, *Olfac'tus amis'sio*, *Dysæsthe'sia olfacto'ria*, *Odora'tus deper'ditus*, *Caco'dia*.

ANSE (F), *Ansa* (L), signifies, properly, the handle of certain vessels, usually of an arched form. By analogy it has been applied to that which is curved in the form of such handle. Thus, the French speak of—*Anse intestinale*, to signify a portion of intestine, supported by its mesentery, and describing a curved line :—also, *Anse nerveuse*, *Anse anastomotique*, &c.

Anse de fil is used, in Surgery, to designate a thread, curved in form of an *Anse*.

ANTAC'IDS or ANTI-AC'IDS, *Anti-ac'ida*. Remedies, which obviate acidity in the stomach. They are chemical agents, and act by neutralizing the acid. Those chiefly used are ammonia, calcis carbonas, calx, magnesia, magnesiæ carbonas, potassa, potassæ bicarbonas, p. carbonas, sodæ bicarbonas, and s. carbonas. They are, of course, only palli-

atives, removing that which exists, not preventing its formation.

ANTAG'ONISM, *Antagonis'mus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *αγωνίζω*, 'to act.' Action in an opposite direction. It applies to the action of muscles which act in a contrary direction to others. In estimating the force of the muscles, this antagonism must be attended to.

ANTAG'ONIST, *Antagonis'ta*. A muscle, whose action produces an effect contrary to that of another muscle. Every muscle has its antagonist, because there is no motion in one direction without a capability of it in another.

ANTAPHRODIS'IAC and **ANTAPHRODIT'IC**, *Antaphrodisiacus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *αφροδισιακος*, 'aphrodisiac,' *Anteroticus*. A substance capable of blunting the venereal appetite.

ANTAPOD'OSIS, from *ανταποδιδωμι*, 'I return in exchange.' The succession and return of febrile periods.—Hippocr.

ANTATROPH'IC *Antatroph'icus*, *Antiatroph'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ατροφια*, 'atrophy.' A remedy opposed to atrophy or consumption.

ANTECEDEN'TIA. The precursory or warning symptoms of a disease.

ANTELA'BIA, *Prochei'la*, from *ante*, 'before,' and *labia*, 'the lips.' The extremity of the lips.

ANTEM'BASIS, from *αντι*, mutually, and *μεβαινω*, 'I enter.' *Mu'tuus ingres'sus*. The mutual reception of bones.—Galen.

ANTENEAS'MUS, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *εξω*, 'audacious.' One furious against himself. Mania, in which the patient attempts his own life.—Zacchias.

ANTENNA'RIA DIOICA, *Catsfoot*, *Gnaphalium Dioicum*, *Hispid'ula*, *Pes cati*, *Elich'rysum montanum* (F) *Pied de chat*. A common European plant, which has been advised in hemorrhage, diarrhoea, &c.

ANTEREISIS, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *εσθω*, 'I support.' The resistance—the solidity—of bones.—Hippocr.

ANTE'RIOR, *Ante'rior*, *Anti'cus*. Situate before. Great confusion has prevailed with Anatomists in the use of the terms *before*, *behind*, &c. Generally, the word *anterior* is applied to parts situate before the median line, the body being in the erect posture, with the face and palms of the hands turned forwards; and the feet applied longitudinally together.

ANTE'RIOR AURIS Muscle, *Auricula'ris ante'rior*, (F) *Auriculaire antérieur*, *antérieur de l'oreille*, *Zygomato-oriculaire*. A small muscle, passing from the posterior part of the zygoma to the helix. *Use*. To draw the ear forwards and upwards.

ANTEVER'SION, *Antever'sio*, from *ante*, 'before,' and *ver'tere*, 'to turn.' Displacement of the uterus, in which the fundus is turned towards the pubis, whilst its orifice is towards the sacrum. It may be caused by

extraordinary size of the pelvis, the pressure of the viscera on the uterus, &c.; and is recognised by examination *per vaginam*. See *Retroversio uteri*.

ANTHELITRAGUS, (F) *Anthélitragien*, one of the proper muscles of the pavilion of the ear.

AN'THELIX or **ANTI-HELIX**, from *αντι*, 'before,' and *ελξ*, 'the helix.' An eminence on the cartilage of the ear, in front of the helix, and extending from the concha to the groove of the helix, where it bifurcates.

ANTHELMIN'TIC, *Antihelmin'ticus*, *Antiscol'icus*, *Antivermino'sus*, *Vermif'ugus*, *Ver'mifuge*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ελμινς*, 'a worm.' A remedy which destroys or expels worms, or prevents their formation and development. The chief anthelmintics are, the *Chenopodium*, *Dolichos*, *oleum animale Dippelii*, *oleum Terebinthinæ*, *Sodii Chloridum*, *Spigelia*, and *Pulvis Stanni*. See *Worms*.

AN'THEMIS COT'ULA, *Cot'ula fœt'ida*, *Cota*, *Cynan'themis*, *Chamæme'lum fœt'idum*, *Mayweed*, *Stinking Chamomile*. *Nat. Ord.* *Compositæ Corymbiferae*, *Sex. Syst.* *Syngenesia Superflua*, (F) *Maroute*, *Camomille fétide*. This plant has a very disagreeable smell; and the leaves have a strong, acrid, bitterish taste. It is reputed to have been useful in hysterical affections.

AN'THEMIS NO'BILIS, *Chamæme'lum*, *Chamæme'lum No'bile*, *Chamomil'la Roma'na*, *Euan'themon*, *An'themis*, *Chamæme'lum odora'tum*, *Leucan'themum*, *Matrica'ria*, *ανθιμις*, *ανθιμις*, (F) *Camomille Romaine*. The leaves and flowers have a strong smell, and bitter, nauseous taste. The flowers are chiefly used. They possess tonic and stomachic properties, and are much given as a pleasant and cheap bitter. A simple infusion is taken to produce or to assist vomiting. Externally, they are often used in fomentations.

The *O'LEUM ANTHEM'IDIS* possesses the aromatic properties of the plant, but not the bitter and tonic. Consequently the '*Chamomile Drops*,' as sold by the druggists, must be void of the latter qualities. They are made by adding *Ol. anthem.* 3j to *Sp. vini rectific.* ℞j.

AN'THEMIS PYRE'THRUM, *Pyre'thrum*, *Pyre'thrum verum*, *Buphthal'mum cret'icum*, *Denta'ria*, *Herba saliva'ris*, *Pes Alexandri'nus*, *Spanish Chamomile*, *Pellitory of Spain*, (F) *Pyrèthre*, *Racine salivaire*, *Pied d'Alexandre*. The root is hot and acrid; its acrimony residing in a resinous principle. It is never used except as a masticatory in toothache rheumatism of the face, paralysis of the tongue, &c. It acts as a powerful sialagogue.

AN'THEMIS TINCTORIA, *Buphthalmi Herba*, *Dyers' Chamomile*. A European plant. Has a bitter and astringent taste, and has been regarded stomachic and vulnerary, (F) *Camomille des Teinturiers*, *Œil de Bœuf*.

ANTHERA, *ανδρα*. A remedy com-

pounded of several substances, myrrh, sandarac, alum, saffron, &c. It was used under the form of liniment, collyrium, electuary, and powder.—Celsus, Galen.

ANTHRA'CIA, from *ανθραξ*, 'coal.' *Carbun'cular Exan'them*. An eruption of tumours, imperfectly suppurating, with indurated edges, and, for the most part, a sordid and sanious core. A genus in the order *Exanthematica*; class *Hæmatica* of Good, and including Plague and Yaws.

AN'THRACOID, *Anthraco'des*, from *ανθραξ*, 'coal,' and *ειδος*, 'a resemblance,' (F) *Charbonneux*. That which is black as a coal. That which is accompanied by or resembles anthrax.

ANTHRACO'SIS, *Anthra'cia*, *Carbo Palpebra'rum*, from *ανθραξ*, 'a coal.' A species of carbuncle, which attacks the eyelids and globe of the eye.—Paulus of Ægina. Also, carbuncle in general. It has been used recently for the black lung of coal miners.

ANTHRAX, *An'trax*, *Carbo*, *Rubinus verus*, *Codesel'la*, *Erythe'ma gangrenosum*, *Grantristum*, *Pruna*, *Per'sicus Ignis*, *Granatristum*, *Phyma anthrax*, *Erythe'ma anthrax*, *Carbun'culus*, *Anthroco'sia*, *Anthrocoma*, *Absces'sus gangrænascens*, *A. gangrænosus*, *Furun'culus malignus*, *F. gangrænusus*, *Carbuncle*, (F) *Charbon*. An inflammation, essentially gangrenous, of the cellular membrane and skin, which may arise from an internal or external cause. In the latter case it is called, by the French pathologists, *Pustule maligne*, *Anthra'cion*, *Bouton d'Alep*, and is characterized at the outset by a vesication or bleb filled with a sero-sanguinolent fluid, under which a small induration is formed, surrounded by an areolar inflammation, which becomes gangrenous. It has been thought by some to be induced altogether by contact with the matter of the carbuncle of animals, or of the exuviae of bodies of such as had died with the disease. But it is now known to arise primarily in the human subject.

Anthrax is a malignant boil, and its treatment is similar to that which is required in cases of gangrene attacking a part.

ANTHROPOGE'NIA, from *ανθρωπος*, 'man,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' Knowledge or study of human generation.

ANTHROPOL'OGY, *Anthropolo'gia*, from *ανθρωπος*, 'man,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on man. By some this word is used for the science of the structure and functions of the human body. Frequently, it is employed synonymously with,—*Natural history of man*.

ANTHROPOMANCY, *Anthropomanti'a*, from *ανθρωπος*, 'a man,' and *μαντεια*, 'divination.' Divination by inspecting the entrails of a dead man.

ANTHROPOM'ETRY, from *ανθρωπος*, 'a man,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An acquaintance with the dimensions of the different parts of the human body.

ANTHROPOPH'AGUS, from *ανθρωπος*, 'a man,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' A name given to one who eats his own species.

ANTHROPOPH'AGY, *Anthropopha'gia*, same etymon. The custom of eating human flesh. A disease in which there is a desire to eat it.

ANTHYPNOT'IC, *Anthypnot'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *υπνωτικος*, 'stupefying.' A remedy for stupor.

ANTHYPOCHON'DRIAC, *Anthypochondri'acus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *υποχονδριακος*, 'hypochondriac.' A remedy for hypochondriasis.

ANTHYSTER'IC, *Antihyster'ic*, *Antihyster'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *υστερα*, 'the uterus.' A remedy for hysteria.

ANTI, *αντι*, as a prefix, in composition generally means 'opposition.'

ANTIADON'CUS, from *αντιαδεις*, 'the tonsils,' and *ογκος*, 'tumour.' A swelling of the tonsils.—Swediaur. *Anti'ager* has a similar meaning.

ANTIAPOPLEC'TIC, *Antiapoplec'ticus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *αποπληξια*, 'apoplexy.' A remedy for apoplexy.

ANTIARTHRIT'IC, *Antarthrit'ic*, *Antiarthrit'icus*, *Antipoda'gric*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *αρθριτις*, 'the gout,' (F) *Antigoutteux*. A remedy for gout.

ANTIASTHMAT'IC, *Anti-asthmaticus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ασμα*, 'asthma.' A remedy for asthma.

ANTIBRA'CHIAL, *Antibrachia'lis*. That which concerns the fore-arm.—Bichat. J. Cloquet suggests that the word should be written *antebrachial*, from *ante*, 'before,' and *brachium*, 'the arm:'—as *antebrachial region*, *antebrachial aponeurosis*, &c.

The **ANTEBRA'CHIAL APONEURO'SIS**, (F) *Apo-névrose antebrachiale*, is a portion of the aponeurotic sheath which envelopes the whole of the upper limb. It arises from the brachial aponeurosis, from a fibrous expansion of the tendon of the biceps muscle, from the epicondyle, epitrochlea, and, behind, from the tendon of the triceps brachialis. Within, it is inserted into the cubitus, &c.; and, below, is confounded with the two annular ligaments of the carpus. It is covered by the skin, by veins, lymphatics, and by filaments of superficial nerves; covers the muscles of the fore-arm, adheres to them, and sends between them several fibrous septa, which serve them for points of insertion.

ANTICACHEC'TIC, *Anti-cachec'ticus*, *Anti-cacochym'ic* from *αντι*, 'against,' and *καχεξια*, 'cachexy.' A remedy against cachexy.

ANTICAN'CEROUS, *Anti-cancero'sus*, *Anti-cancro'sus*, *Anti-carcinom'atous*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer,' 'carcinoma.' Opposed to cancer.

ANTICATAR'RHAL, *Anti-catarrrha'lis*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *καταρρhis*, 'catarrh.' A remedy for catarrh.

ANTICAUSOD'IC, *Anti-causot'ic*, *Anti-*

causodicus, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *καυσος*, 'a burning fever.' A remedy for *Causus*, or inflammatory fever. Junken speaks of a *Syrupus Anticausol'icus*.

ANTICIPATING, *Antic'ipans*, *Prolept'icus*. Periodical phenomena recurring at progressively shorter intervals. An *anticipating intermittent* is one in which the intervals between the paroxysms become progressively less.

ANTICOL'IC, *Anticol'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *κολικος*, 'the colic.' That which is opposed to colic.

ANTIDIARRHÆ'IC, *Anti-diarrhæ'icus*. A remedy for diarrhœa. Opposed to diarrhœa.

ANTIDIN'IC, *Antidin'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *δινος*, 'vertigo.' Opposed to vertigo.

ANTIDOTA'R'IUM, from *αντιδοτος*, 'an antidote.' A Dispensatory. A Pharmacopœia or Formulary.

ANTIDOTE, *Antid'otus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *διδωμι*, 'I give.' Originally this word signified an *internal remedy*. It is now used synonymously with *counter-poison*, and signifies any remedy capable of combating the effect of poisons, by decomposing them.

ANTIDYSENTER'IC, *Anti-dysenter'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *εντερον*, 'intestine.' Opposed to dysentery.

ANTIEMET'IC or **ANTEMET'IC**, *Anti-emet'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *εμετικος*, 'emetic.' A remedy for vomiting.

ANTIEPHIAL'TIC or **ANTEPHIAL'TIC**, *Antiephial'ticus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *εφιαλτης*, 'nightmare.' A remedy for nightmare.

ANTIEPILEP'TIC or **ANTEPILEP'TIC**, *Antiepilep'ticus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *επιληψια*, 'epilepsy.' A remedy for epilepsy.

ANTIGALAC'TIC, *Antigalac'ticus*, *Antilac'teus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *γαλα*, 'milk.' (F) *Antilaiteux*. Opposed to the secretion of milk, or to diseases caused by the milk.

ANTIG'ONI COLLYR'IUM NIGRUM, *Black collyrium of ANTIG'ONUS*. It was composed of cadmia, antimony, pepper, verdigris, gum arabic, and water.

ANTIHEC'TIC, *Antithec'ticus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ἔξω*, 'habit of body.' The *Antithec'ticum POTE'RII* is the white oxyd of antimony: also called *Diaphoret'icum Joviale*.

ANTHEMORRHOI'DAL, *Antihæmorhoida'lis*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *αἰμορροειδης*, 'hemorrhoids.' A remedy for hemorrhoids.

ANTHERPET'IC, *Antiherpel'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ἑρπης*, 'herpes.' (F) *Antidartreux*. A remedy for herpes.

ANTIHYDROPHOB'IC, *Antihydrophob'icus*, *Antily'ssus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' *υδαρ*,

'water,' and *φοβος*, 'dread.' A remedy for hydrophobia.

ANTIHYDROP'IC, *Antihydroph'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *υδρωψ*, 'dropsy.' A remedy for dropsy.

ANTI-ICTERIC, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ικτερος*, 'jaundice.' A remedy for jaundice.

ANTILEP'SIS, *Apprehen'sio*, from *αντιλαμβανω*, 'I take hold of.' The mode of attaching a bandage over a diseased part, by fixing it upon the sound parts.—Hippocrates. The mode of securing bandages, &c. from slipping.

ANTILITH'ICS, *Antilith'ica*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' A substance that prevents the formation of calculi in the urinary organs.

The chief antilithics, according as the calculi are lithic acid or phosphatic, are alkalies or acids; with revellents, especially change of air; tonics, especially the *diosma crenata*,(?) and *uva ursi*.(?)

ANTILLY, MINERAL WATERS OF. A celebrated French medicinal spring, near Méaux in France. The waters have not been analyzed; but astonishing and chimerical effects have been ascribed to them.

ANTILOI'MIC, *Antiloi'micus*, *Antipestilentia'lis*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *λοιμος*, 'the plague.' A remedy for the plague.

ANTIL'OPUS. The *An'telope*. (F) *Gazelle*. An African animal, whose hoofs and horns were formerly given in hysteric and epileptic cases.

ANTIMELANCHOL'IC, *Antimelanchol'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *μελαγχολια*, 'melancholy.' A remedy for melancholy.

ANTIMO'NIAL, *Antimonia'lis*, *Stibia'lis*, from *Antimo'nium*, 'antimony.' A composition into which antimony enters. A preparation of antimony.

The **ANTIMO'NIAL POWDER**, *Pulvis antimonia'lis*, *Ox'idum antimoni cum phos'phate calcis*, *Phosphas calcis stibia'tus*, *P. Cal'cium stibia'tum*, *Pulvis Jame'sii*, *Pulvis stibia'tus*, *Pulvis de phos'phate calcis et stib'ii compos'itus*, *Factitious JAMES'S Powder*, *SCHWANBERG'S Fever Powder*, *CHENEVIX'S Antimonial Powder*. (F) *Poudre antimoniale composée, ou de JAMES*. A peroxide of antimony combined with phosphate of lime. (Take of common sulphuret of antimony, ℥j; hartshorn shavings, ℥ij. Roast in an iron pot, until they form a gray powder. Put this into a long pot, with a small hole in the cover. Keep it in a red heat for two hours. and grind to a fine powder.) This preparation has long been esteemed as a febrifuge: but it is extremely uncertain in its action. The ordinary dose is 6 or 8 grains.

ANTIMO'NIUM, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *μονος*, 'alone:' i. e. not found alone: or according to others, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *moine*, 'a monk:' because it is asserted certain monks suffered much from it. *Stibi*, *Stib'ium*, *Reg'ulus Antimo'nii*, *Minera'lium*,

Gynæceum, *Magne'sia Satur'ni*, *Marcasi'ta plum'bea*, *Platyophthal'mon*, *Stim'mi*, *Aurum lepro'sum*, *Common Antimony*, *Sulphuret of Antimony*, *Antimo'nium crudum*, *Antimo'nii sulphure'tum*, *Sulphure'tum stib'ii nigrum*. (F) *Antimoine*. The sulphuret of antimony is the ore from which all the preparations of antimony are formed. When prepared for medical use, by trituration and levigation, it forms a powder of a black, or bluish gray colour, which is insoluble. It is slightly diaphoretic and alterative, and has been used in chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, &c.

ANTIMO'NIUM DIAPHORET'ICUM, *Diaphoret'ic Antimony*, *Antimo'nious Acid*, *Min'eral Bez'oard*, *Antimo'nium Calcina'tum*, *Mineral Diaphoret'ic*, *Matière perlée de KERKRING*, *Peroxide of Antimony*, *Calx Antimo'nii*, *Antimo'nium diaphoret'icum lotum*, *Cerus'sa Antimo'nii*, *Calx Antimo'nii elo'ta*, *Oxo'des stib'ii album*, *Ox'idum stibio'sum*, *Deutoxide of Antimony*, *Ox'idum stib'ii album median'te nitro confectum*. (F) *Oxide blanc d'Antimoine préparé par le moyen du nitre*. (*Common antimony*, ℞j; *purified nitre*, ℞iij.—Throw it by spoonfuls into a red-hot crucible; powder and wash. The flowers that stick to the side of the crucible must be carefully separated, otherwise they render it emetic. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

ANTIMO'NIUM MEDICINA'LE, *Reg'ulus Antimo'nii Medicina'lis*, *Medicinal Reg'ulus of Antimony*. (*Common Antimony*, 3v, *Kali ppt.* 3i, *Sodæ muriat.* 3iv. Powder, mix, and melt. When cold, separate the scorixæ at top, powder the mass, and wash it well.) It is conceived to be more active than common antimony.

ANTIMO'NIUM MURIA'TUM, *Antimo'nii Mu'rias*, *Chlor'uret of Antimony*, *Chlorure'tum stib'ii*, *Caus'ticum antimoniale*, *Spuma trium draco'num*, *Deuto-mu'rias stib'ii sublima'tus*, *Butter of Antimony*, *Muriate of Antimony*, *Chloride of Antimony*, *Buty'rum Antimo'nii*, *O'leum Antimo'nii*, *Buty'rum stib'ii*, *Caus'ticum antimoniale*; *Antimonium sali'tum*. (F) *Chlorure d'Antimoine*, *Beurre d'Antimoine*. (*Common antimony and corrosive sublimate, of each equal parts: grind together, and distil in a wide-necked retort, and let the butyraceous matter that comes over, run, in a moist place, to a liquid oil.*) A caustic, but not much used as such. Sometimes taken as poison.

ANTIMO'NIUM SULPHURE'TUM PRÆCIPITA'TUM, *Sulphur antimoniatum*, *Hydrosulphure'tum stibio'sum cum sul'phure*, *Oxo'des stib'ii sulphura'tum*, *Oxyd'ulum antimo'nii hydrosulphura'tum aurantiacum*, *Ox'y'dum aurat'um antimo'nii*, *Sulphure'tum stib'ii oxydula'ti*, *Hydro-sulphure'tum lu'teum ox'ydi stib'ii sulfura'ti*, *Sulphur antimo'nii præcipita'tum*, *Sulphur aurat'um antimo'nii*, *Golden Sulphur of Antimony*.

The *Antimo'nii Sulphure'tum Præcipita'tum*,

(F) *Soufre doré d'Antimoine*, of the London Pharmacopœia, is nearly the same as the old *Kermes Mineral*. It is a powder of an orange colour, and of a metalline, styptic taste. It is emetic, diaphoretic, and cathartic, according to the dose, and has been chiefly used in chronic rheumatism and in cutaneous affections. Dose, gr. j to gr. iv.

ANTIMO'NIUM SULPHURE'TUM RUBRUM, *Red Sulphuret of Antimony*, *Hydrosulphure'tum stib'ii rubrum*, *Sub-hydrosul'fas stib'ii*, *Hydrosulphure'tum rubrum stib'ii sulphura'ti*, *Pulvis Carthusiano'rum*, *Kermes mineral*. (F) *Hydrosulfure rouge d'Antimoine sulfuré*, *Vermillon de Provence*. Properties the same as the last. Dose, gr. j to gr. iv.

ANTIMO'NIUM TARTARIZA'TUM, *Tartris Antimo'nii*, *Tartar Antimoniatum*, *Sal Antimo'nii*, *Tartras Potas'sæ stibio'sus seu stibia'lis*, *Tartris lixiv'ixæ stibia'tus*, *Deuto-tartras potas'sæ et stib'ii*, *Tartarized Antimony*, *Emetic Tartar*, *Tartar Emetic*. (F) *Tartre stibié*, *Tartre emétique*, *Emétique*. In some parts of the United States vulgarly and improperly called *Tartar*, *Tar'tarus emet'icus*, *Tar'tarum emet'icum*, *Tartras antimo'nii*, *Tartras Antimo'nii et Potassæ*. (*Glass of Antimony*, *Cream of Tartar*, each ℞j; *water*, one gallon. Boil, filter, and crystallize.—Ph. L. 1824.)

Tartarized antimony is emetic, sometimes cathartic and diaphoretic. Externally, it is rubefacient. Dose, as an emetic, gr. j to gr. iv. in solution:—as a diaphoretic, gr. one-sixteenth to gr. one-quarter.

The empirical preparation, called *NORRIS'S Drops*, consists of a solution of *tartarized antimony* in *rectified spirit*, disguised by the addition of some vegetable colouring matter.

ANTIMO'NIUM VITRUM, *Glass of Antimony*, *Antimo'nii ox'y'dum sulphure'tum vitrifac'tum*, *Ox'y'dum stib'ii semivit'reum*, *Antimo'nium vitrifac'tum*, *Ox'idum antimonii cum sul'phure vitrifac'tum*, *Vitrum stib'ii*, *Antimo'nii vitrum hyacin'thinum*, *Oxyd'ulum stib'ii vitrea'tum*. (F) *Verre d'Antimoine*. (Formed by roasting powdered common antimony in a shallow vessel over a gentle fire, till it is of a whitish grey colour, and emits no fumes in a red heat, then melting it, in a quick fire, into a clean, brownish-red glass.) It is used for preparing the tartarized antimony and antimonial wine.

ANTINEPHRIT'IC, *Antinephret'ic*, *Antinephret'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *νεφρις*, 'nephritis.' A remedy for inflammation or pain of the kidney.

ANTI'OCHI HIERA. A preparation extolled by the ancients in melancholy, hydrophobia, epilepsy, &c. It was formed of *germander*, *agaric*, *pulp of colocynth*, *Arabian stœchas*, *opoponax*, *sagapenum*, *parsley*, *aristolochia*, *white pepper*, *cinnamon*, *lavender*, *myrrh*, *honey*, &c.

ANTI'OCHI THERIACA. A theriac employed by Antiochus against every kind of poison. It was composed of *thyme*, *opopo-*

nax, millet, trefoil, fennel, aniseed, nigella sativa, &c.

ANTIODONTAL'GIC, *Antodontal'gic*, *Antodontal'gicus*, *Odontal'gic*, *Odont'ic*, *Antiodontal'gicus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *odontalgia*, 'toothache.' A remedy for toothache.

ANTIORGAS'TIC, *Antiorgas'ticus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *οργαα*, 'I desire vehemently.' A remedy for orgasm or erethism, and for irritation in general.

ANTIPARALYT'IC, *Antiparalyt'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *παρалуσις*, 'palsy.' Opposed to palsy.

ANTIPATHI'A, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *παθος*, 'passion, affection.' Aversion. A natural repugnance for any person or thing.

ANTIPATH'IC, *Antipath'icus*. (F) *Antipathique*. Belonging to antipathy. 'Opposite, contrary;' as '*Humeurs Antipathiques*.' Humours opposed to each other.

ANTIP'ATRI THERIACA, *Theriac of Antipater*. A farrago of more than 40 articles: used as an antidote against the bites of serpents.

ANTIPERISTAL'TIC, *Antiperistal'ticus*, *Antivermic'ular*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *περιστella*, 'I contract.' An inverted action of the intestinal tube.

ANTIPERIS'TASIS, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *περιστασις*, 'reunion, aggregation.' A union of opposite circumstances: the action of two contrary qualities, one of which augments the force of the other.

The Peripateticians asserted, that it is by Antiperistasis that fire is hotter in winter than in summer. Theophrastus attributes the cause, which renders men more vigorous, and makes them digest more readily in winter, to the augmentation of heat caused by Antiperistasis.

ANTIPHAR'MACON, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *φαρμακον*, 'poison.' A counter-poison. An antidote.—Dioscorides.

ANTIPHLOGIS'TIC, *Antiphlogis'ticus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *φλεγω*, 'I burn.' Opposed to inflammation;—as *Antiphlogistic remedies*, *A. regimen*, &c.

ANTIPHTHIS'ICAL, *Antiphthis'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *φθισις*, 'consumption.' Opposed to phthisis.

ANTIPHYS'ICAL, *Antiphys'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *φυσα*, 'I blow.' An expeller of wind: a carminative, (q. v.)

It has also been used for any thing preternatural; here the derivation is from *αντι*, 'against,' and *φυσικ*, 'nature.' The French sometimes say, '*Un goût antiphysique*.'

ANTIPLEURIT'IC, *Antipleuret'icus*, *Antipleuret'ic*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *πλευριτις*, 'pleurisy.' Opposed to pleurisy.

ANTIPRAX'IS, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *πρασσα*, 'I act.' A contrary state of different parts in the same patient: e. g. an increase of heat in one organ, and diminution in another.

ANTIPSOR'IC, *Antipso'ricus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *ζαα*, 'the itch.' (F) *Antigaleux*. Opposed to the itch.

ANTIPTY'IC, *Antipy'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *πυον*, 'pus.' Opposed to supuration.

ANTIPTYRET'IC, *Antipyret'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *πυρετος*, 'fever.' A febrifuge.

ANTIPTYROT'IC, *Antipyrot'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *πυρ*, 'fire.' Opposed to burns.

ANTIQUARTANA'RIMUM, *Antiquar'ticum*. A remedy formerly used against quartan fever.

ANTIRACHIT'IC, *Antirachit'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *rachitis*. Opposed to rachitis, or rickets.

ANTIRHI'NUM LINA'RIA, *Lina'ria*, *Osyris*, *Urina'ria*, *Common Toad Flax*. (F) *Linnaire*. The leaves have a bitterish taste. They are reputed to be diuretic and cathartic. An ointment made from them has been extolled in hemorrhoids.

The **ANTIRRH'NUM ELATI'NE**, *Elati'ne*, *Fluellen* or *Female Speedwell*, was formerly used against scurvy and old ulcerations.

ANTISCORBU'TIC, *Antiscorbu'ticus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *scorbutus*, 'the scurvy.' Opposed to scurvy.

ANTISCROPH'ULOUS, *Antistrumo'sus*. Opposed to scrophula.

ANTISEP'TIC, *Antisepticus*, *Antiputrid*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *σηπτος*, 'putrid.' *Antiputredinosus*. Opposed to putrefaction. The chief Antiseptics, internally or externally employed, are the Acidum Muriaticum, Acidum Nitricum, Acidum Sulphuricum, Carbo Ligni, Calcis Chloridum, Chlorinum, Cinchona and its active principles, Creosote, Dauci Radix, Fermentum Cerevisiæ, and Sodæ Chloridum.

ANTISPASMOD'IC, *Antispasmod'icus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *σπασω*, 'I contract.' Opposed to spasm.

The whole operation is probably revulsive.

The following are the chief reputed antispasmodics. Æther Sulphuricus, Asafœtida, Castoreum, Dracontium, Galbanum, Moschus, Olea Essentialia, Oleum Animale Dipelii, Petroleum, Sagapenum, Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici, Succinum, Valeriana—with the mental antispasmodics,—abstraction, powerful emotions, fear, &c.

Of direct antispasmodics, we have not an example.

ANTISTERIG'MA, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *στηριγμα*, 'a support.' A fulcrum, support, crutch.—Hippocrates.

ANTISTER'NUM, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *στερνον*, 'the sternum.' The back.—Rufus.

ANTISYPHILIT'IC, *Antisymphilit'icus*, *Antisymphilit'ic*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *sypphilis*, 'the venereal disease.' Opposed to the venereal disease.

ANTITRAG'ICUS, or **ANTITRA'GEUS**, (F) *Muscle de l'Antitragus*, *M. antitragien*.—Ch. Belonging to the Antitragus. A small muscle is so called, the existence of which is not constant. It occupies the space between the antitragus and anthelix.

ANTITRAGUS, from *αντι*, 'opposite to,' and *τραγος*, 'the tragus.' A conical eminence on the pavilion of the ear, opposite the tragus.

ANTITYP'IA, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *τυπτα*, 'I strike.' Resistance. Hardness.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *Antivene'reus*, from *αντι*, 'against,' and *Venus*, 'Venus.' The same as Antisyphilitic. Formerly it was used synonymously with Antaphrodisiac.

ANTRUM. 'A cavern,' *αντρον*, *Bar'athrum*, (F) *Antre*. A name given to certain cavities in bones, the entrance to which is smaller than the bottom.

ANTRUM of Highmore, *Antrum Highmoria'num*, *Antrum Genæ*, *Antrum maxilla're vel maxillæ superio'ris*, *Genyan'trum*. The Maxillary Sinus, *Sinus genæ pituita'rius*. (F) *Antre d' Hyghmore*, *Sinus Maxillaire*. A deep cavity in the substance of the superior maxillary bone communicating with the middle meatus of the nose. It is lined by a prolongation of the Schneiderian membrane.

ANUS, *Podex*, *Potex*, *Mol'ynê*, *Cath'edra*, *Cyr'ceon*, *Cys'saros*, *Cysthos*, *Hedra*, *Proctos*, *Archos*, *Sedes*, *Culus*. The circular opening situate at the inferior extremity of the rectum, by which the excrement is expelled. The *fundament*. The *seat*. The *body*.

ANUS also signifies the anterior orifice of the *Aqueduct of Sylvius*. By some, this *Anus*, called also *Fora'men commu'ne poste'rius*, has been supposed to form a communication between the back part of the third ventricle and the lateral ventricles. It is closed up, however, by the tela choroidea, and also by the fornix, which is intimately connected to this. The foramen is situate between the commissura mollis of the optic thalami and the pineal gland.

ANUS, Artificial. An opening made artificially, in case of the rectum being wanting, to supply the natural anus. The term is often used to include also the following.

ANUS, Preternatural, (F) *Anus contre nature* or *A. anormal*. An accidental opening which gives issue to the whole or to a part of the fæces. It may be owing to a wound, or, which is most common, to gangrene attacking the intestine in a hernial sac.

This term is also employed, as well as *Anus devié*, *devious anus*, to the case where the anus, instead of being in its natural situation, is in some neighbouring cavity, as the bladder, vagina, &c.

ANUS, imperforate. A malformation in which there is no natural anus. See Imperforation.

ANUS, contracted. (F) *Anus rétréci*. A state of the anus when, from some cause, it is constricted.

ANXI'ETY, *Anxi'etas*, *Anxietude*, *Adæmo'nia*, *Dyspho'ria anxi'etas*, *Alys'mus*, *Al'yce*, *Al'ysis*, *Asê*. A state of restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition, and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium. *Inquietude*, *anxiety*, and *anguish*, represent degrees of the same condition.

AOCHLE'SIA, from *α* priv. and *οχλος*, 'disturbance.' Tranquillity. Calmness.

AOR'TA, *Arte'ria magna*, *A. crassa*, *A. maxima*. (F) *Aorte*. This name was given by Aristotle to the chief artery of the body. It may have been derived from *αορτεομαι*, 'I am suspended,' as it seems to be suspended from the heart: or from *αηρ*, 'air,' and *τηρηα*, 'I keep,' because it was supposed to contain air. It is probable, that Hippocrates meant by *αορται*, the bronchi and their ramifications. The Aorta is the common trunk of the arteries of the body. It arises from the left ventricle of the heart, about opposite the fifth dorsal vertebra, passes upwards (*ascending Aorta*), forms the *great arch* of the Aorta, and descends along the left of the spine (*descending Aorta*), until it reaches the middle of the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, where it bifurcates, to give origin to the common iliacs. The Aorta is sometimes divided into the *Thoracic* or *pectoral* and the *Abdominal*. For the arteries which arise from it, &c., see Artery.

AORTEURIS'MA, from *αορτη*, 'the aorta,' and *ευρος*, 'dilated.' Aneurism of the Aorta. By carefully ausculting over the dorsal vertebræ, a bellows' sound, with a deep and not always perceptible impulse, may be detected.

AOR'TIC, *Aor'ticus*. Relating to the Aorta. The *Aortic ventricle*, (F) *Ventricle aortique*, is the left ventricle. The *Aortic valves* are the sigmoid valves at the origin of the Aorta, &c.

AORTRA, **AORTRON**, *αορτρα*, *αορτρον*. A lobe of the lungs.—Hipp.

APAG'MA, *Apoclas'ma*, *Apocecaulis'menon*, from *απο*, 'from,' and *αγα*, 'I remove.' Separation, abduction. Separation of a fractured bone.—Galenus, Foësius.

APAL'LAGE, from *απαλαττα*, 'I change.' Mutation, change. It is generally taken in a good sense, and means the change from disease to health.—Hippocr.

APALOT'ICA, from *απαλοτης*, 'softness, tenderness.' Fortuitous lesions or deformities affecting the soft parts. The first Order in the Class *Tychica* of Good.

APANTHIS'MUS, from *απο*, 'from,' and *ανθια*, 'I flower.' The obliteration of parts, previously inservient to useful purposes, as of the ductus venosus and ductus arteriosus, which are essential to fœtal existence, but are subsequently unnecessary.

APANTHRO'PIA, from *απο*, 'from,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'man.' Detestation of men; desire for solitude.—Hippocrates. One of the symptoms of hypochondriasis.

APARACH'YTUM VI'NUM, from *α* priv. and *παραχωω*, 'I pour over.' The purest wine:

that which has not been mixed with sea-water.—Galen.

AP'ATHY, *Apathi'a*, from *a* priv. and *παθος*, 'affection.' (F) *Apathie*. Accidental suspension of the moral feelings. It takes place in very severe diseases, particularly in malignant fevers.

APECHE'MA, from *απο*, 'from,' and *ηχος*, 'sound.' Properly the action of reflecting sound. In Medicine, it is synonymous with the Latin *Contrafissura*. A counter-fissure, a counter-blow.—Gorræus, Celsus.

APEL'LA or APPEL'LA, *Leipodermos*, from *a* priv. and *pellis*, 'skin.' One whose prepuce does not cover the glans.—Galenus, Linnæus, Vogel. Retraction or smallness of any other soft appendage.—Sagar.

APE'RIENT, *Ape'riens*, *Aperiti'vus*, from *aperire*, 'to open.' A *laxative*, (q. v.) (F) *Apéritif*. A medicine which gently opens the bowels. The term had, formerly, a much more extensive signification, and was given to every substance supposed to have the power of opening any of the passages, and even the blood-vessels.

APERIS'TATON, *Aperis'tatum*, from *a* privative, and *περιστημι*, 'I surround.' An epithet for an ulcer not dangerous or considerable, or surrounded by inflammation.

APERTO'RIUM, from *aperio*, 'I open.' An instrument for dilating the os uteri during labour.

APEX. The point or extremity of a part:—as the apex of the tongue, nose, &c.

APHASSOM'ENOS, from *αφασσα*, 'I touch, I feel.' The touching of the parts of generation of the female as a means of diagnosis.—Hippocr. See Esaphe.

APHELI'A, *αφελης*, 'simple.' Simplicity. The simple manners of the sect of Methodists in teaching and practising Medicine.

APHELX'IA, from *αφελκω*, 'I abstract.' Voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects, during wakefulness. *Revery*, (F) *Reverie*.

Dr. Good has introduced this into his Nosology, as well as *Aphelx'ia socors* or *absence of mind*—*A. inten'ta* or *abstraction of mind*: and *A. otio'sa*, *Stu'dium ina'ne*, *brown study* or *listless musing*.

APHE'RESIS or APHÆ'RESIS, from *αφαιρω*, 'I take away.' An operation by which any part of the body is separated from the other. Hippocrates, according to Foësius, uses the expression *Aphæresis Sanguinis*, for excessive hemorrhage; and Sennertus, to express the condition of an animal deprived both of the faculties of the mind and of the mind itself.

APH'ESIS, from *αφηναι*, 'I relax.' A remission. This word expresses sometimes the diminution or cessation of a disease; at others, languor and debility of the lower extremities.

APHILAN'THROPY, *Aphilanthro'pia*,

from *a* privative, *φιλειω*, 'I love,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'a man.' Dislike to man. Love of solitude. Vogel has given this name to the first degree of melancholy.

APHOR'ME, *αφορμη*, 'occasion.' The external and manifest cause of any thing. The occasional cause of a disease.—Hippocrates.

APHRO'DES, *αφροδης*, 'frothy,' from *αφρος*, 'foam,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Applied to the blood and the excrements.—Hippocrates.

APHRODIS'IAC, *Aphrodisiacus*, from *Αφροδιτη*, 'Venus.' (F) *Aphrodisiaque*. Medicine or food believed to be capable of exciting to the pleasures of love; as ginger, cantharides, &c. They are generally stimulants.

APHRODISIOG'RAPHY, from *Αφροδιτη*, 'Venus,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' Etymologically, this term means a description of the pleasures of love, but it has been placed at the head of a work describing the venereal disease.

APHROG'ALA, from *αφρος*, 'foam,' and *γαλα*, 'milk.' *Lac spumosum*. A name formerly given to milk rendered frothy by agitation.

APHTHÆ or APHTÆ, *Apthæ*, from *απτω*, 'I inflame.' The *Thrush* or *sore mouth*. *Aptha lactu'cimen*, *Em'phlysis apthæ*, *Ulcers serpentina Oris*, *Pustula oris*, *Febris aptho'sa*, *Angina aptho'sa*, *Vesic'ulæ gingiva'rum*, *Typhus apthoidæ'us*. It consists of roundish, pearl-coloured vesicles, confined to the lips, mouth, and intestinal canal, and generally terminating in curd-like sloughs. In France, the Aphthæ of children, *Apthes des enfans*, is called *Muguet*, and *Catarrhe buccal*: and generally receives two divisions—the *mild* or *discreet*, (F) *Muguet bénin ou discret*, and the *malignant*, (F) *Muguet malin ou confluent*, the *Black Thrush*. Common Thrush is a disease of no consequence, requiring merely the use of absorbent laxatives. The malignant variety, which is rare, is of a more serious character, and is accompanied with typhoid symptoms.

APH'THOUS, *Aptho'sus*, (F) *Apthoux*. Belonging to Aphtha; complicated with Aphtha. As *Apthous Fever*.

APITES, *απιτης*, from *απιον*, 'a pear.' *Perry*.—Gorræus.

APIUM GRAVEOLENS, *Apium*, *Paluda'pium*, *Belinum*, *Smallage*. (F) *Ache*. *Nat. Ord. Umbelliferae*. *Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia*. The plants, roots, and seeds are aperient and carminative.

The Selery is a variety of this.

APIUM PETROSELI'NUM, *A'pium Horten'se*, *Eleoseli'num*(?), *Grielum*; the *Petroseli'num* or *Common Parsley*. (F) *Persil*. The roots and seeds are diuretic and aperient.

APLEU'ROS, from *a* privative, and *πλευρος*, 'a rib.' One without ribs.—Hippocrates. Galen.

APLOT'OMY, *Aplotomia*, from *απλος*,

'simple,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' A simple incision.

APNŒA, from α privative, and πνεω, 'I respire.' Absence of respiration, or insensible respiration.—*Asphyxia, Apneustia.*

APNUS, απνους. One devoid of respiration. An epithet applied by authors to cases in which the respiration is so small and slow, that it seems suspended.—Castelli. It is probable, however, that the word was always applied to the patient, not to the disease.

APO, απο, a prefix, denoting 'from, of, off, out.' Hence.

APOCENO'SIS, from απο, 'out,' and κενωσις, 'evacuation.' A partial evacuation, according to some, in opposition to Cenosis, which signifies a general evacuation.—Cullen and Swediaur apply it to morbid fluxes.

APOCH'YMA, from αποχεω, 'I pour out.' A sort of tar, obtained from old ships; and which is impregnated with muriate of soda.—Aëtius, Paulus, Gorræus.

APOC'OPE, from απο, and κοπτειν, 'to cut.' Abscission. A wound with loss of substance. Fracture, with loss of part of the bone. Amputation.

APOCROUS'TIC, *Apocrous'tica remedia*, from απο, 'out,' and κρονω, 'I push.' An astringent and repellent.—Galenus.

APOC'YNUM ANDROSÆMIFO'LIIUM, *Dog's Bane.* (F) *Apocin gobe-mouche.* *Nat. Ord.* Apocynæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The root of this plant is found from Canada to Carolina. Thirty grains evacuate the stomach as effectually as two-thirds of the amount of Ipecacuanha, by which name it is known in various parts of the eastern states. It is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

APOC'YNUM CAMNAB'INUM, *Indian Hemp.* This American plant possesses emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic and diuretic properties, and has been strongly recommended in dropsy. It has been given in decoction,—3ij of the root boiled in three pints of water to two. A wine-glassful for a dose.

APODACRYT'ICUS, *Delachrymati'vus*, from απο, 'from,' and δακρυω, 'I weep.' A substance, supposed to occasion a flow of the tears, and then to arrest them.—Columella, Pliny, Galenus.

APODYTE'RIUM, *Coniste'rium, Spolia.to'rium, Spolia'rium*, from αποδυω, 'I strip off.' The ante-room, where the bathers stripped themselves in the ancient Gymnasia.

APOG'ONUM, from απο, and γινομαι, 'I exist.' A living fœtus in utero.—Hippocrates.

APOLEP'SIS, from απολαμβανω, 'I retain.' Retention, suppression.—Hippocrates. *Asphyxia.*

APOLEX'IS, from αποληγω, 'I cease.' Old age, decrepitude.

APOLINO'SIS, from λινον, 'a flaxen thread.' The mode of operating for Fistula in ano, by means of a thread of *Ho-*

molinson or *Linum crudum*.—Hippocrates, Paulus.

APOLYS'IA or APOL'YSIS, from απολυω, 'I loosen.' Solution. Relaxation:—debility of the limbs or looseness of bandages.—Erotian. Expulsion of the fœtus and its dependencies. Termination of a disease.—Hippocrates, Galen.

APOMATHE'MA or APOMATHE'SIS, from απο, and μαθησθαι, 'I learn.' Forgetfulness of things taught.—Hippocr.

APOM'ELI, from απο, 'of,' and μελι, 'honey.' An oxymel or decoction made of honey.—Galen, Aëtius, Paulus, &c.

APOMYLE'NAS, from απομυλλανω, 'I make a wry mouth.' One who pushes his lips forwards, pressing them against each other. Occasionally a symptom of nervous fever.—Galen, Erotian.

APOMYTHO'SIS, from απομυσσω, 'I snore.' A disease in which there is Stertor.—Sauvages, Sagar.

APONEUROG'RAPHY, *Aponeurographia*, from απονευρωσις, an 'aponeurosis,' and γραφη, 'a description.' A description of the Aponeuroses.

APONEUROL'OGY, *Aponeurologia*, from απονευρωσις, 'an aponeurosis,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' *Aponeurosiology.* The Anatomy of the Aponeuroses.

APONEURO'SIS or APONEVRO'SIS, from απο, 'from,' and νευρον, 'a nerve.' *Pronervatio, Expan'sio nervosa.* (F) *Aponeurose, Aponévrose.* The ancients called every white part νευρον, and regarded the Aponeurosis as a nervous expansion. The Aponeuroses are white, shining membranes, very resisting, and composed of fibres interlaced. Some are continuous with the muscular fibres, and differ only from tendons, by their flat form. They are called *Aponeuroses of insertion*, (F) *Aponévroses d'insertion*, when they are at the extremities of muscles, and attach them to the bone.—*Aponeuroses of intersection*, (F) *Aponévroses d'intersection*, if they interrupt the continuity of the muscle, and are continuous on both sides with muscular fibres. The others surround the muscle, and prevent its displacement: they are called *Enveloping Aponeuroses*, (F) *Aponévroses d'enveloppe*.

APONEUROT'IC, *Aponeurot'icus.* What relates to Aponeuroses:—thus we say, *Aponeurotic expansion, Aponeurotic muscle, &c.*

APONEUROT'OMY, *Aponeurotomia*, from απονευρωσις, 'aponeurosis,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Anatomy of Aponeuroses.

It has, also, been proposed for the division, (*débridement*) of filaments, &c. in aponeurotic openings.

APONIA, from α privative, and πονος, 'pain.' Freedom from pain.

APOPALLE'SIS or APOPAL'SIS, from αποπαλλω, 'I throw off.' Expulsion. Protrusion.—Hippocr.

APOPATE'MA and APOP'ATHOS. The

excrements, and the place where they are deposited.—Dioscorides, Erotian.

APOPHLEGMATISANTIA, *Apophlegmatison'ta*, from *απο*, 'out,' and *φλεγμα*, 'phlegm.' Medicines, which facilitate the upward expulsion of mucus from the mucous membrane of the digestive or air-passages,—as gargles, masticatories, &c.

APOPHLEGMATISM, *Apophlegmatis'mus*, the action of Apophlegmatisantia.—Galen.

APOPH'RADES, from *αποφρας*, 'unlucky,' an epithet applied to unlucky days (*dies nefandi*.) Days on which a favourable change is not expected to occur in a disease.—A. Laurentius.

APOPHTHAR'MA and **APOPH'THORA**, from *απο*, and *φθειρω*, 'I corrupt.' Abortion, as well as a medicine to procure abortion.

APOPHY'ADES, from *απο*, 'from,' and *φυα*, 'I spring.' The ramifications of veins and arteries.—Hippocr.

APOPH'YSIS, from *απο*, 'from,' and *φυα*, 'I rise,' *Proces'sus*, *Appendix*. A process of a bone. When the apophysis is yet separated from the body of the bone by intervening cartilage, it is called *Epiphysis*. The apophyses or processes are, at times, distinguished by epithets, expressive of their form; as *A. styloid*, *A. coracoid*, &c. Others are not preceded by the word apophysis; as *Trochanter*, *Tuberosity*, &c.

APOPH'YSIS OF INGRAS'SIAS, is a term applied to the lesser ala of the sphenoid bone.

APOPIES'MA, from *αποπιζω*, 'I compress.' Hippocrates uses the term to signify a fancied expression or forcing out of humours, by the application of bandages in wounds and fractures.

APOPLEC'TIC, *Apoplec'ticus*. Referring to Apoplexy. This word has various significations. It is applied, 1. To individuals labouring under apoplexy: 2. To remedies proper for combating apoplexy: 3. To the constitution or temperament, which predisposes to it: and, 4. To the symptoms, which characterize apoplexy; as *Apoplectic sleep*, *A. stroke*, *A. stertor*, &c. The jugular veins have also, by some, been called *Apoplectic veins*.—*Venæ apoplec'ticæ*.

APOPLEXY, *Apoplex'ia*, *Hæmorrh'gia Cerebri*, *Aphro'nia*, *Carus Apoplex'ia*, *Coma Apoplex'ia*, *Pulpe'zia*, *Sidera'tio*, *Apilep'sia*, *Morbus atton'itus*, *Gutta*, *Theople'gia*, *Theoplex'ia*, from *αποπληττειν*, 'to strike with violence.' (F) *Apoplexie*, *Coup de sang*. A disease, characterized by diminution, or loss of sensation and mental manifestation; by the cessation, more or less complete, of motion; and by a comatose state:—circulation and respiration continuing. It generally consists in pressure upon the brain; either from turgescence of vessels or from extravasation of blood: and the general prognosis is unfavourable: especially when it occurs after the

age of 35. When A. is accompanied with a hard, full pulse, and flushed countenance, it is called *apoplexia sanguin'ea*, *cataph'ora coma*; when with a feeble pulse and pale countenance, *Apoplexia serosa*, and *A. pituitosa*, *serous apoplexy*, *cataphora hydrocephalica*.

APOPTO'SIS, from *αποπιπτω*, 'I fall down.' A relaxation of bandages.—Erotian.

APORRŒ'A, from *απορρεω*, 'I flow from.' An emanation, effluvium, contagion.—Moschion. A falling off of the hair, according to some.

APOSCEM'MA, and **APOSCEP'SIS**, from *αποσκηπτω*, 'I lie down, I direct myself towards.' Afflux of fluids towards a part. Metastasis. The first word has been applied to the excrements.—Hippocr., Galen.

APOSCEPARNIS'MUS, *Deascia'tio*, from *απο*, and *σκεπαγνον*, 'a hatchet.' Wound of the cranium, by a cutting instrument, in which a piece of the bone has been cut out, as with a hatchet.—Gorræus.

APOS'CHASIS or **APOSCHAS'MOS**, from *αποσχαζω*, 'I scarify.' Scarification. A slight superficial incision in the skin. Also, blood-letting.—Hippocr.

APOS'IA, *Sitis defec'tus*, from *α* privative, and *ποσις*, 'drink,' want of thirst, absence of desire for liquids.

APOSI'TIA, from *απο*, 'from,' and *σιτος*, 'food.' Aversion for food.—Galen.

APOSIT'IC, *Apositicus*; the same etymology. Any substance which destroys the appetite, or suspends hunger.

APOSPAS'MA, from *αποσπαιω*, 'I tear or lacerate.' A solution of continuity, especially of a ligament. *Rhegma ligamenta're*, *Lacera'tio ligamenta'ria*.

APOSPHACEL'ESIS, *Aposphacelis'mus*, from *απο*, and *σφακελος*, 'mortification.' Gangrene in wounds and fractures, owing to the bandages being too tight.—Hippocr.

APOSPHINX'IS, *αποσφιγξις*; constriction, compression. The action of a tight bandage.—Hippocr.

APOSPONGIS'MUS, *αποσπογγισμος*; the act of sponging for any purpose.—Gorræus.

APOSTALAG'MA, and **APOSTAG'MA**, from *απο*, 'from,' and *σταλαζω*, 'I flow.' The ancient name for the saccharine liquor which flows from grapes when not yet pressed.

APOS'TASIS, from *απο*, and *ιστημι*, 'I stop.' The ancients had different significations for this word. It was most commonly used for an abscess. The separation of a fragment of bone by fracture. Removal of disease by some excretion, &c.

APOSTAX'IS, from *αποσταζω*, 'I distil from.' The defluxion of any humour, as of blood from the nose.—Hippocr.

APOSTE'MA, from *απο*, 'from,' and *ιστημι*, 'I settle,' or from *αφιστημι*, 'I recede from.' This word is used, by the ancients, somewhat vaguely. It meant an affection in which

parts, previously in contact, are separated from each other by a fluid collected between them. The moderns regard it as synonymous with *Abscess*. Some, even of the moderns, have applied it to any watery tumour, and even to tumours in general.

APOSTERIG'MA, from ἀποστηρίζω, 'I support.' Any thing that supports a diseased part, as a cushion, a pillow, &c.—Galen. A deep-seated and inveterate disease of the intestines.—Hippocr.

APOSTOLO'RUM UNGUEN'TUM, *Do-decaphar'macum*, *Ointment of the Apostles*. So called, because as many solid ingredients entered into its composition as there were Apostles. It contained several resins and gum resins, yellow wax, oil, vinegar, verdigris, &c., and was formerly employed as a vulnerary.

APOS'TROPHE, from ἀπο, and στρέφω, 'I turn.' An aversion, disgust for food.—Paulus.

APOTELES'MA, from ἀπο, and τελεσμα, 'completion.' The result or termination of a disease.

APOTHE'CA, ἀποθήκη, *Pharmace'um*, from ἀπο, and τίθημι, 'to place.' Any place where things are kept, and therefore 'a shop.' A place where medicines are kept.

APOTH'ECARY, *Apotheca'rius*, *Dispensa'tor*, *Pharmacopo'la*, *Pigmenta'rius*, *Pharmacopœ'us*, *Rhizotomus*, *Myrop'oles*, same derivation. (F) *Apothicaire*, *Pharmacien*, *Pharmacopole*. In every country, except Great Britain, it means one who sells drugs, makes up prescriptions, &c. In addition to these offices, which, indeed, they rarely exercise, except in the case of their own patients, the Apothecaries in England, form a privileged class of practitioners,—a kind of sub-physician.

APOTHECARIES' HALL; the Hall of the Corporation or Society of Apothecaries of London: where medicines are prepared and sold under their direction, &c. This Company obtained a charter of incorporation in the 15th year of James the First. No general practitioner can establish himself in England or Wales without having obtained a license from the Court of Examiners of the Company.

APOTHERAPEI'A, from ἀποθεραπεύω, 'I cure.' A perfect cure.—Hippocr. In the ancient Gymnastics it meant the last part of the exercises:—the friction, inunction, and bathing, for the purpose of obviating fatigue, or curing disease.—Galen, Gorræus.

APOTHER'MUM, a pickle made of mustard, oil, and vinegar.—Galen. From ἀπο, and θέρμην, 'heat.'

APOTH'ESIS, from ἀποτίθημι, 'I replace.' The position proper to be given to a fractured limb, after reduction.

APOTHICAIRERIE (F), from ἀποθήκη, 'warehouse, shop.' The same as *Apotheca*; also, a gallipot.

APOTHLIM'MA, from ἀπο, and θλίβω, 'I press from.' Anciently, the dregs, and sometimes the expressed juice of plants.—Gorræus.

APOTHRAU'SIS, from ἀποθραύω, 'I break.' Fracture of a bone, with spicula remaining. Also, extraction of a spiculum of bone.—Gorræus.

APOT'OKOS, from ἀπο, and τικτω, 'I bring forth.' An abortive foetus.—Hippocr.

APPARA'TUS, *Parasceue*, from παρα're, 'to prepare.' This word signifies,—a collection of instruments, &c. for any operation whatever. (F) *Appareil*.

In surgery it means the methodical arrangement of all the instruments and objects, necessary for an operation or dressing. By extension, the French give the name *Appareil*, *capsa chirurgica*, to the case or drawers, in which the apparatus is arranged.

Apparatus has likewise been applied to the different modes of operating for the stone.—See Lithotomy.

In *Physiology*, *Apparatus* (*Appareil*) is applied to a collection of organs, all of which work towards the same end. A *system of organs* comprehends all those formed of a similar texture. An *apparatus* often comprehends organs of very different nature. In the former there is analogy of structure; in the latter, analogy of functions.

APPAREILS DE FORMATION (F). Gall admits, in the brain, two kinds of fibres: the one, divergent, and proceeding from the cerebral peduncles to the convolutions, and constituting what he calls *appareils de formation*: the other, convergent, and proceeding from the convolutions to the centre of the organ, constituting what he calls *appareils de réunion*. The first, as a whole, form the organs of the mental faculties: the latter are commissures, which unite parts of the organ that are double and in pairs.

APPEN'DIX, ἐπιφύσις, from ἀπεν'dere, 'to hang from.' Any part that adheres to an organ, or is continuous with it:—seeming as if added to it. An *appendage*. (F) *Appendice*, *Annexe*.

APPEN'DIX OF APPENDIC'ULA VERMIFORMIS CÆCI, *Ec'phyas*, ἐκφυας, *Additamentum Coli*, *Appen'dix Cæci*. (F) *Appendice vermiform*, *A. cæcal ou digital*. A vermicular process, the size of a goose-quill, which hangs from the intestinum cæcum. Its functions are unknown.

APPENDIC'ULÆ EPIPLOICÆ, *Appen'dices coli adipo'sæ*. (F) *Appendices Epiploïques*. Prolongations of the peritoneum beyond the surface of the great intestine, which are analogous in texture and arrangement to omenta.

APPETENCE, *Appeten'tia*, from ἀπ'petere, 'to desire.' An ardent, passionate desire for any object.

APPETITE, *Appeti'tus*, *Appeten'tia*, *Appeti'tia*, *Cupi'do*, *Orex'is*, *Ormē*, same etymology as the last. An internal sensation,

which warns us of the necessity of exerting certain functions, especially those of digestion and generation. In the latter case it is called *venereal appetite*, (F) *Appetit vénérien*: in the former, simply *appetite*, (F) *Appetit ou appetition*. If the desire for food, occasioned by a real want, be carried to a certain extent, it is called *hunger*, when solid food is concerned; *thirst*, when liquid. *Appetite* and *hunger* ought not, however, to be employed synonymously: they are different degrees of the same want. Hunger is an imperious desire: it cannot be provoked, like the appetite. It is always allayed by eating: but not so the appetite; for, at times, it may be excited in this manner. They are very generally, however, used synonymously.

APPLICA'TA, from *applica're*, 'to apply.' A word, unnecessarily introduced into medical language, to express the objects which are applied immediately to the surface of the body, as clothes, cosmetics, baths, &c.—Hallé.

APPLICA'TION, *Applica'tio*, in a moral signification, is synonymous with Attention. The act of applying one thing to another; as the A. of an apparatus, of a bandage, blister, &c.

APPREHEN'SIO. This word is employed in various senses. It means catalepsy or catochia.—Paul Zacchias. A kind of bandage for securing any part. Also, a therapeutical indication.

APPROXIMA'TION, *Approxima'tio*. Ettmüller gave this name to a pretended method of curing disease, by making it pass from man into some animal or vegetable, by the aid of immediate contact.

APRAC'T, from α priv. and $\pi\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha$, 'I act.' Without action. An epithet for the parts of generation, when unfit for copulation or generation.

APROSOP'IA, from α priv. and $\pi\rho\sigma\omega\pi\omicron\nu$, 'the face.' A malformation, which consists in the face being deficient.

APSINTHA'TUM, from $\alpha\psi\iota\nu\theta\iota\omicron\nu$, 'wormwood.' A sort of drink made of wormwood.—Aëtius.

APTYS'TOS, from α priv. and $\pi\tau\upsilon\omega$, 'I spit.' Devoid of expectoration. An epithet given to certain pleurisies, in which there is no expectoration.—Hippocr.

APYE'TOS, from α priv. and $\pi\upsilon\omicron\nu$, 'pus.' An external affection, which does not end in suppuration.

AP'YOS, from α priv. and $\pi\upsilon\omicron\nu$, 'pus,' (F) *Apyique*. That which does not afford pus.

APYRET'IC, *Apyret'icus*, from α priv. and $\pi\upsilon\varsigma$, 'fire, fever.' Without fever. This epithet is given to days in which there is no paroxysm of a disease; as in the case of an intermittent; as well as to some local affections which do not induce fever. Urticaria is sometimes called an *apyretic exanthem*.

APYREX'IA, the same etymology. Absence of fever: *Dialeim'ma*, *Intermis'sio*.

Apyrexia is the condition of an intermittent fever between the paroxysms: the duration of the apyrexia, consequently, depends on the type of the intermittent. Occasionally, the term has been applied to the cessation of the febrile condition in acute diseases.

APYROME'LE or **APYRENOME'LE**, from α priv. $\pi\upsilon\gamma\eta\nu$, 'a nut,' and $\mu\eta\lambda\eta$, 'a sound.' A sound or probe, without a button or nut. It is the *Melo'tis*, *Specil'lum auricula'rium* or *auricular sound* of Galen.

AQUA BINELLII, *Acqua Binelli*. A celebrated Italian hæmostatic, invented by one Binelli. Its composition is unknown, but its virtues have been ascribed to creosote; although there is reason for believing it to possess no more activity than cold water.

AQUÆ DISTILLA'TÆ, *Distilled Waters*. These are made by putting vegetable substances, as roses, mint, pennyroyal, &c. into a still with water, and drawing off as much as is found to possess the aromatic properties of the plant. To every gallon of the distilled water, 5 oz. of spirit should be added to preserve it. The *simple distilled waters* are sometimes called *Aquæ stillatit'ie simplices*: the *spirituous*, *Aquæ stillatit'ie spirituosæ*, but more commonly *Spir'itus*.

AQ'UÆDUCT, *Aquæduc'tus*, (F) *Aqueduc*. Properly, a canal for conducting water from one place to another. Anatomists have used it to designate certain canals.

AQUÆDUCTUS FALLO'PII, *Canal spiroïde de l'os temporal*, of Chaussier, *Aqueduc de Fallope*. A canal in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, which extends from the meatus auditorius internus to the foramen stylo-mastoïdeum, and gives passage to the facial nerve. The opening into this aqueduct is called the *Hia'tus Fallo'pii*.

AQUÆDUCTUS VESTIBULI or *Aquæductus Cotun'nii*, (F) *Aqueduc du vestibule* and *Aqueduc de Cotugno*. This begins in the vestibule, near the common orifice of the two semicircular canals, and opens at the posterior surface of the *pars petrosa*.

AQUÆDUCTUS COCH'LEÆ, (F) *Aqueduc du Limaçon*;—a very narrow canal, which proceeds from the tympanic scala of the cochlea, to the posterior edge of the *pars petrosa*.

AQUÆDUCTUS SYL'VII, *Aqueduc de Sylvius*, *Iter ad quartum ventric'ulum*, *Canalis medius*, *Canal intermédiaire des ventricules* of Chaussier. A canal forming a communication between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain.

AQUALIC'ULUS. That part of the abdomen, which extends from the umbilicus to the pubes. See Hypogastrium. It has also been applied to the stomach or intestinal canal.

AQUAS'TER. A word used, by Paracelsus, to express the visions or hallucinations of patients.

A'QUEOUS, *Aqu'osus*, 'watery,' *Hydato'*.

des, Hydro'des, from *aqua*, 'water,' (F) *Aqueux*.

The absorbents or lymphatics are sometimes called, in France, *Conduits ou canaux aqueux*.

AQUEOUS HUMOUR OF THE EYE, *Humor aquo'sus*, the *Albugineous humour*, *Oœi'des*, *ωοιδης*, *Hydaloï'des*, *ὕδατοςιδης*, *Ova'tus* or *Ovifor'mis humor*, (F) *Humeur aqueuse*. The limpid fluid, which fills the two chambers of the eye, from the cornea to the crystalline, and which is, consequently, in contact with the two surfaces of the iris. Quantity, 5 or 6 grains: s. g. 1.0003. It contains gelatine, albumen, muriate of soda, and phosphate of lime in small quantity; and is enveloped in a fine membrane:—the membrane of the aqueous humour—the *Tunica propria seu Vagina humo'ris a'quei*, *Demuria'na membra'na*.

AQ'UILA. The alchemists used this word for sublimed sal ammoniac, precipitated mercury, arsenic, sulphur, and the philosopher's stone.

AQ'UILA CŒLESTIS; a sort of panacea, of which mercury was a constituent.

AQ'UILA LACH'RYMÆ; a liquid prepared from several ingredients, especially from calomel.

AQ'UILA PHILOSOPHO'RUM; the alchemists, whose terms were always mysterious, called mercury thus, when reduced to its original form.

AQ'UILA VEN'ERIS; an ancient preparation, made by subliming verdigris and sal ammoniac.

AQUILE'GIA VULGA'RIS, *Common Colombine*, (F) *Ancolie*. The seeds, herb, and flowers were formerly used in jaundice and cutaneous diseases. They are still retained in many of the Pharmacopœias of continental Europe.

ARA PARVA, a small altar;—a kind of bandage invented by Sostratus, which represents the corners of an altar.—Galen.

AR'ABE; a wound, a blow.—Erotian.

ARAB'ICA ANTID'OTUS HEPAT'ICA, *Arabie Hepat'ic An'tidote*. A powder, composed of myrrh, costus, white pepper, &c. It was administered in new wine.

ARAB'ICUS LAPIS. A sort of white marble, found in Arabia and analogous to alabaster. It was regarded as an absorbent and desiccative, and was employed in hæmorrhoids.

AR'ABIS MALAG'MA. An antiscrophulous medicine, composed of myrrh, olibanum, wax, sal ammoniac, iron pyrites, &c.—Celsus.

AR'ABS, MEDICINE OF THE. The Arabians kept the torch of medical science illuminated, during a dark period of the middle ages. Before the year of the Hegira, they had Schools of Medicine; but these were most flourishing during the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries. The chief additions,

made by them to medical science, occurred in the departments of pharmacy and in the description of diseases. Their principal writers were Avicenna, Serapion, Averrhoes, Hali Abbas, Moses Maimonides, Avenzoar, Rhazes, Albucasis, &c.

ARACH'NE, *αραχνη*, 'a spider, a cobweb.' Hence—

ARACHNI'TIS or ARACHNOIDI'TIS, *Inflammation of the Arachnoid*. A variety of phrenitis; which see.

ARACH'NOID MEM'BRANE, *Meninx Me'dia*, *Arachnoïdeus*, *Arachno'des*, from *αραχνη*, 'a cobweb,' and *ειδος*, 'form, resemblance.' *Tu'nica ara'nea*, *Tu'nica arachno'des*, *Menin'gion*. A name given to several membranes, which, by their extreme thinness, resemble spider-webs.—Celsus and Galen called thus the membrane of the vitreous humour,—the *tunica hyaloidea*. The moderns use it now for one of the membranes of the brain, situate between the dura mater and pia mater. It is a serous membrane, and composed of two layers; the *external* being confounded, in the greater part of its extent, with the dura mater, and, like it, lining the interior of the cranium and spinal canal: the *other* being extended over the brain, from which it is separated by the pia mater, without passing into the sinuosities between the convolutions, and penetrating into the interior of the brain by an opening at its posterior part under the corpus callosum. It forms a part of the investing sheath of the nerves, as they pass from the encephalic cavities. Its chief uses seem to be;—to envelope, and, in some measure, protect the brain, and to secrete a fluid for the purpose of keeping it in a state best adapted for the proper performance of its functions.

ARACK', *Arrack'*; Indian. A spirituous liquor made in India in various ways, often from rice, sometimes from sugar, fermented along with the juice of the cocoa nut: frequently from toddy, the juice which flows from the cocoa nut tree by incision, and from other substances. It is a strong, heating spirit.

MOCK ARACK is made by adding ʒij of *Benzoic acid* to a quart of rum. The celebrated Vauxhall punch is made with such arack.

AR'ADOS, from *αγαδω*, 'I am turbulent.' The agitation excited in the stomach by the coction of aliments of different nature.—Hippocr. Likewise, the motion produced by cathartics.

ARÆOT'ICA, from *αραιω*, 'I rarefy.' A medicine supposed to have the quality of rarefying the humours.

ARA'LIA NUDICAULIS, *False Sarsaparil'la*. This American plant is said to be a mild stimulant and diaphoretic, and has been recommended as a substitute for the sarsaparilla. It is used, also, as a tonic. In the secondary list, Pharm. United States.

ARA'LIA SPINO'SA, *Angelica Tree*, *Prickly Ash*, *Toothache Tree*. Its properties are not clear. The berries and a tincture of them have been employed, it is said, successfully in *toothache*. A spirituous infusion has also been used in colic.

ARA'NEI TELA, *Cobweb*, (F) *Toile d'Araignée*. Formerly, this substance was much employed, and supposed to possess extraordinary virtues, especially when applied to the wrists. It has been recently used again in intermittents. It is a mechanical styptic, and is so applied, externally, at times.

ARANEO'SA URI'NA; a term applied to the urine when loaded with filaments, like cobwebs.

ARANEO'SUS PULSUS; a term employed to express extreme weakness of pulse; when the movements resemble those of a delicate net raised by the wind.

ARA'NEUM ULCUS, *Astakil'los*. A name given by Paracelsus to a malignant, gangrenous ulcer, extending from the feet to the legs.

ARBOR VITÆ, (F) *Arbre de vie*. A name given to an arborescent appearance, observed on cutting the cerebellum longitudinally; and which results from the particular arrangement of the white substance with the cineritious.

AR'BORES. A morbid alteration of the skin, which precedes its ulceration.—Ruland.

AR'BUTUS UVA URSI, *Arctostaph'ylos*, *Uva Ursi Fo'lia*. *Nat. Ord.* Ericææ, *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia, (F) *Busserolle* ou *Raisin d'Ours*. The leaves of this plant are tonic and astringent, and have been employed, chiefly, in diseases of the urinary organs. Dose of powder from gr. xv to 3 ss. The English name is *Bear's Whortleberry*.

The AR'BUTUS UNE'DO, *Andrach'ne*, *Une'do*, *Une'do papyra'cea*, *κομαρος*, (F) *Arbousier*. A decoction of the leaves is astringent, and has been used in diarrhœa.

ARC or ARCH, *Arcus*. Any part of the body resembling an arch in form; as the *Arch of the colon*, (F) *Arc du colon*;—the transverse portion of that intestine:—*Arch of the aorta*, *Ar'cus aor'tæ*, (F) *Crosse de l'Aorte*, &c. the turn which the aorta takes in the thorax.

An ANASTOMOTIC ARCH, (F) *Arcade anastomotique*, is the union of two vessels, which anastomose by describing a curved line. The vessels of the mesentery anastomose in this manner.

ARCHES OF THE PALATE. These are two in number on each side of the throat, one of which is termed *anterior*, the other *posterior*.

The *anterior arch* arises from the middle of the velum palati, at the side of the uvula, and is fixed to the edge of the base of the tongue.

The *posterior arch* has its origin, likewise,

from the side of the uvula, and passes downwards to be inserted into the side of the pharynx.

The anterior arch contains the circumflexus palati, and forms the isthmus faucium. The posterior arch has, within it, the levator palati: and between the arches are the tonsils.

ARCÆUS or ARCÆUS, BALSAM OF. (F) *Baume d'Arcæus*. A kind of soft ointment used in sores, contusions, &c. It is made by melting two parts of mutton suet, one part of hog's lard: of turpentine and rosin, each one part and a half: straining and agitating till cold.

ARCA'NUM, from *ar'ca*, 'a chest.' A secret, a *nostrum*, (F) *Arcane*. A remedy whose composition is kept secret; but which is reputed to possess great efficacy.

ARCHÆUS, *Archeus*, from *αρχη*, 'commencement,' (F) *Archée*. A word, invented by Basil Valentine, and afterwards adopted by Paracelsus and Van Helmont. The latter used it for the internal principle of our motions and actions. This archæus, according to Van Helmont, is an immaterial principle, existing in the seed, prior to fecundation, and presiding over the developement of the body, and over all organic phenomena. Besides this chief archæus, whose seat Van Helmont placed in the upper orifice of the stomach, he admitted several of a subordinate character, which had to execute its orders: one, for instance, in each organ, to preside over its functions: each of them being subject to anger, caprice, error, and every human failing.

ARCHE, *αρχη*, *Initium*, *Princip'ium*, *Inva'sio*; the first attack of a disorder.

ARCHELO'GIA, from *αρχη*, 'beginning,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the fundamental principles of Medicine.

ARCHEN'DA. A powder of the leaves of the *ligustrum*, used, by the Ægyptians, after bathing, to obviate the unpleasant odour of the feet.—Prosper Alpinus.

ARCHIA'TER; *Protomed'icus*, *Protiatros*, from *αρχη*, 'authority,' and *ιατρος*, 'physician.' The original signification of this word is a matter of dispute. Some consider, with Mercurialis, that it meant physician to a prince, king, emperor, &c.; others, with C. Hoffmann, apply it to every physician who, by his situation, is raised above his colleagues. The former opinion seems to have prevailed,—*Archiatre des Rois de France*, being applied to the chief physician to the king.

ARCHIG'ENI MOR'BI. Acute diseases; because they hold the first rank: from *αρχη*, 'beginning,' and *γινωμαι*, 'I am.'

ARCHINGEAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Archingeay is situate in France, three leagues from St. Jean d'Angely. The waters are prized in all diseases. They seem to contain carbonate of lime, a little muriate of soda, carbonate of iron, and some bitumen.

ARCHORRHA'GIA, from *αρχος*, 'the anus,' and *ῥεω*, 'I flow.' Hemorrhage from the anus. *Archorrhœa*.

ARCTA'TIO and **ARCTITU'DO**, from *arcto*, 'I make narrow.' Contraction of a natural opening or of a canal, and especially of the vulva; of the orifice of the uterus, or of the intestinal canal. Constipation. Reunion by suture or infibulation.—Scribonius Largus, Paul Zacchias, &c.

ARCTIUM LAPPA. The root and seed; the *Clit-bur*, *Barda'na*, *Arctium*, *Flaphis*, *Lappa glabra*, *Lappa major*, *L. persona'ta*, *Burdock*, (F) *Bardane*, *Glouteron*. *Nat. Ord.* Compositæ, *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia æqualis. *Root* diuretic, *seed* cathartic. It has been used in decoction in diseases of the skin and in syphilis.

ARCTU'RA, from *arcto*, 'I straiten.' The effects of a nail grown into the flesh, *Arctu'ra ung'uis*.—Linnaeus.

ARCUA'TIO. An anterior gibbosity or projection of the sternum. *Concava'tio*.

ARCUEIL, WATERS OF. Arcueil is about one league south of Paris. The water contains carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, muriate of soda, and some deliquescent salts.

A celebrated society held its meetings at this village, of which Berthollet, Humboldt, La Place, &c. were members.

AR'CULÆ. The Orbital Fossæ: *πρωλιδες*.—Rufus of Ephesus.

AR'CULUS. A small arch; a cradle. (F) *Arceau*, *Archet*. A semicircular box or basket used for preventing the coverings of the body from coming in contact with injured or diseased parts. An ordinance of the Grand Duke of Tuscany forbade mothers to sleep with an infant near them, unless it was put under a solid cradle.

ARDENT. *Ardens*, from *ar'dere*, 'to burn.' *Ardent Fever*, (F) *Fièvre ardent*. The *Causus*, *Synocha*, or inflammatory fever.

Mal des ardens, a name given to a species of pestilential erysipelas, or *Saint Anthony's Fire*, which reigned epidemically in France in 1130.

Ardent eyes, (F) *Yeux ardents*, or inflamed; so called when they are injected, red.

Ardent urine, (F) *Urines ardentes*; when it is of a deep red, &c.

AR'DOR, (F) *Ardeur*. A feeling of burning, of violent heat. *Æst'us*, *Æstua'tio*, *Causo'ma*.

ARDOR URI'NÆ, (F) *Ardeur d'Urine*, a scalding sensation occasioned by the urine in passing over the inflamed mucous membrane of the urethra, or over the neck of the bladder.

ARDOR FEBRI'LIS, (F) *Ardeur de la Fièvre*, the hot period of fever.

ARDOR VENTRIC'ULI, (F) *Ardeur d'Estomac*, *Heartburn*. See *Cardialgia*.

A'REA. A Latin word, used by some authors to designate a variety of Alopecia, in which the hair changes colour, but does not fall off.

ARE'CA. The fruit of the *Are'ca Cat'echu*, *Caun'ga*. *Nat. Ord.* Palmæ, *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphia. (F) *Arec*, is astringent and tonic, and enters into the composition of the *Betel*, the great masticatory of Orientals.

AREFAC'TION, *Arefac'tio*, *ξηγανσις*, from *arefacere*, 'to make dry.' The process of drying substances, prior to pulverization.

ARENA'TIO, *Sand* or *Earth Bath*, from *are'na*, 'sand.' *Saburratio*. The application of hot sand to the body of a patient, instead of placing him in a water-bath. *Pedilu'via* of sand were formerly used in Ascites.

ARENO'SA URI'NA. *Sandy Urine*. Urine when it deposits a sandy sediment. The person, passing such urine, has been called *Arenosus*.

ARE'OLA. A diminutive of *A'rea*. Anatomists understand, by *Areolæ*, the interstices between the fibres composing organs; or those existing between laminæ, or between vessels which interlace with each other.

Areola is, also, applied to the coloured circle or *Halo*, which surrounds the nipple; and which becomes much darker during pregnancy, as well as to the circle surrounding certain vesicles, pustules, &c.; as the pustules of the small-pox, the vaccine vesicle, &c. Chaussier, in such cases, recommends the word *Aurè'ola*. (F) *Auréole*, *Aire*.

AREOLAR, *Areola'ris*, appertaining to an areola.

AREOLAR EXHALATIONS are those recremental secretions, which are effected within the organs of sense, or in parenchymatous structures,—as the aqueous, crystalline and vitreous humours, &c.

AREOM'ETER, *Areom'etrum*, *Gravim'eter*. *Alcoölom'eter*, *Aërostat'ic Bal'ance*, from *αἶστος*, 'light,' and *μετρον*, 'measure:' i. e. *measure of lightness*. An instrument, so called, because first employed to take the specific gravity of fluids lighter than water. The *Areometer of Beaumé*, which is the most used in Pharmacy, particularly in France, consists of a tube of glass, largely expanded towards its inferior extremity, and terminating, below, by a small ball, containing mercury or lead, which serves it as a balance, so that it may remain upright in the fluid. This tube is furnished with a graduated scale. If the fluid, into which the Areometer is plunged, be heavier than water, the instrument rises: if lighter, it sinks. There are various Areometers, as those of the Dutch, of Fahrenheit, Nicholson, &c. The Areometer is also called *Hydrom'eter*, (F) *Aréomètre*, *Pèse-li-queur*.

SCALE OF THE AREOMETER WITH CORRESPONDING SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

1. *Ascending Scale for light liquids.*
(Beaumé.)

Scale of Beaumé.	Specific Gravities.	Substances.
	700	Pure hydrocyanic acid.— <i>Gay Lussac.</i>
66	715	Very pure sulphuric ether.
60	742	The same concentrated.
50	782	
48	792	Equal parts of alcohol, and ether.
42	819	Very pure alcohol for pharmaceutical purposes.
40	827	
36	847	Pure alcohol. Naphtha.
33	863	Alcohol of commerce.
32	868	Essential oil of turpentine.
30	878	
	900	Hydrocyanic acid of Scheele and pure hydrocyanic acid, mixed with an equal portion of water. (<i>Robiquet.</i>)
25	906	
23	915	Acetic ether.
		Nitric ether.
Id.	Id.	Muriatic ether.
22	923	Liquid ammonia.
		Olive oil.
Id.	Id.	
20	935	Brandy.
18	948	
13	980	Burgundy wine.
12	986	
11	993	Bordeaux wine.
10	1000	Distilled water.

2. *Descending Scale for heavy liquids.*
(Dutch.)

Scale of Beaumé.	Specific Gravities.	Substances.
0	1000	Common distilled water.
1	1007	
	1009	Distilled vinegar.
2	1014	Common vinegar.
5		
4	1032	Cow's milk.
10	1075	
12	1091	Concentrated acetic acid.
20	1161	
21	1180	
25	1210	Liquid hydrochloric acid.
30	1261	Boiling syrup.
35	1321	Cold syrup.
		Common nitric acid.
40	1384	
41	1398	Concentrated nitric acid.
45	1454	
Id.	Id.	Phosphoric acid for medical use.
50	1532	
60	1714	
66	1847	Very concentrated sulphuric acid.
70	1946	Very concentrated phosphoric acid.

ARES; a term, invented by Paracelsus to designate the principle on which depends the form of mercury, sulphur, and salt. These the Alchymists regarded as the three bodies that give birth to every other.

AR'ETE, ἀρετή, 'virtue.' Mental or corporeal vigour.—Hippocrates.

AREUS. A pessary, mentioned by Paulus of Aegina.

AR'GEMA and AR'GEMON, from ἀργός,

'white.' *Fos'sula*, (F) *Encavure*; a white spot or ulceration of the eye.—Hippocr. See Leucoma.

ARGEMONE MEXICANA, *Thorn Poppy*. A native of Mexico, but naturalized in most parts of the world. *Nat. Ord.* Papaveraceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. The juice resembles gamboge, and has been used as a hydragogue. The seeds are employed in the West Indies as a substitute for Ipecacuanha. They are also used as a cathartic.

ARGENSON, MINERAL WATERS OF. A chalybeate situate at Argenson in Dauphiny: used in cases of obstruction, jaundice, &c.

ARGEN'TUM, *Ar'gyrus*, from ἀργός, 'white.' *Silver*, *Luna*, (F) *Argent*. A solid metal, of a shining, white appearance; insipid; inodorous; highly sonorous; malleable and ductile; somewhat hard; crystallizable in triangular pyramids; fusible a little above a red heat, and volatilizable. Not used at all in Medicine, unless in some places for silvering pills. *SILVER LEAF*, *Argen'tum folia'tum*, is the state in which it is used for this purpose.

The *argentum divi'sum*, or metallic silver in very fine powder has been recommended internally in syphilis.

ARGEN'TI NITRAS, *Argen'tum Nitra'tum*, *Sal argen'ti*, *Argentum Nit'ricum*, *Nitrate of Silver*. This preparation is sometimes kept in crystals, the *Nitras Argen'ti in crystal'los concre'tus*, *Nitrate d'Argent cristallisé* of the Codex of Paris, *Crystalli Lunæ*, *Argen'tum nit'ricum crystallisa'tum*, *Ni'tras argen'ti crystal'linus*, *Ni'trum luna're*, *Hydragogum*, *BOY'LEI*. Generally, however, it is in the fused state: and it is this which is admitted into most Pharmacopœias; and which, besides the name *Nitras Argenti*, is called, *Ni'tras argen'ti fu'sus*, *Caus'ticum luna're*, *Lapis inferna'lis*, *Argen'tum nit'ricum fu'sum*, and *lunar caustic*. (F) *Nitrate d'argent fondu*, *Pierre infernale*.

The *virtues* of Nitrate of Silver, are tonic, and escharotic. It is given in chorea, epilepsy, &c.; locally, it is used in various cases as an escharotic. Dose, gr. 1-8 to gr. 1-4 in pill, three times a day.

The CHLORIDE, CYANIDE and IODIDE OF SILVER, the *Oxide* and the *Chloride of Ammonia* and *Silver*, have been used in Syphilis. At first, these different preparations were administered iatroleptically on the gums; the chloride, the cyanide and the iodide in the dose of 1-12th of a grain; the chloride of silver and ammonia in the dose of 1-14th of a grain, and the oxide of silver and the divided silver in the dose of 1-8th and 1-4th of a grain. M. Serre, of Montpellier, who made many trials with them, soon found that these doses were too small, he therefore raised that of the chloride to 1-10th, and of the iodide to 1-8th of a grain, without any inconvenience resulting. The dose of the other preparations

was likewise increased in a similar ratio. M. Serre extols the preparations of silver, used internally, as well as iatroleptically, as antisyphilitics.

ARGILLA PURA, *Terra Aluminis*, *T. bolaris seu argilla'cea pura*, pure Argil or Alumina, Alumine factice. This substance, which is prepared by drying alum and exposing it, for twenty or twenty-five minutes to a red heat, until the sulphuric acid is driven off, has been recommended in indigestion as antacid, as well as in vomiting and diarrhœa accompanied with acidity. The dose to a very young child is from ʒss to ʒj; for older children from ʒj to ʒij.

ARGYROPH'ORA, from *αργυρος*, 'silver,' and *φωρα*, 'I bear.' A name given, by Myrepsus, to an antidote which he regarded as extremely precious.

ARHEUMATIC, *Arheumaticus*, *αρευματιστος*, from *α* privative, and *ρευμα*, 'fluxion, rheumatism.' One without fluxion or rheumatism.

ARIC'YMON, *αρικυμων*. A name given to women who conceive readily.—Hippocr.

ARIDE'NA. A Latin word, employed to designate the leanness of any part.—Ettmuller, Sauvages.

ARID'ITY, *Ariditas*. (F) *Aridité*. The French use the word *Aridité* to express the dryness of any organ, and particularly of the skin and tongue, when such dryness is so great as to render the organ rough to the touch. *Aridité*, also, means the lanuginous appearance of the hair in some diseases, in which they seem covered with dust. *ξηρασία*.

ARIDU'RA. Wasting or emaciation of the whole or any part of the body.—Marasmus, Atrophy, (q. v.)

ARISTOLOCHI'A, from *αριστος*, 'very good,' and *λοχεια*, 'parturition;' so called, because the different varieties were supposed to aid parturition. *Birthwort*. (F) *Aristolochie*. Several varieties were once in use.

ARISTOLOCHI'A CLEMAT'IS, *Aristolochi'a Vulga'ris*, *Adra Riza*, *Aristolochi'a ten'uis*, (F) *Aristolochie ordinaire*, *Upright Birthwort*.

The root has been considered stimulant and emmenagogue, and as such has been used in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, and cachexia.

ARISTOLOCHI'A LONGA and **A. ROTUN'DA**, (F) *Aristolochie longue et ronde*, *Long and round Birthwort*. Virtues the same as the preceding.

ARISTOLOCHI'A PISTOLOCHI'A, *Pistolochi'a*, *Aristolochi'a polyrrhi'za*. This variety has an aromatic odour, and an acrid and bitter taste. (F) *Aristolochie crénelée*.

ARISTOLOCHI'A SERPENTA'RIA, *Serpenta'ria*, *Vipera'ria*, *Viperi'na Virginia'na*, *Colubri'na Virginia'na*, *Contrayer'va Virginia'na*, *Coluvrine de Virginie*, *S. Virginia'na*, (F) *Serpentaire* and *Aristolochie serpentaire de Virginie*, *Virginia Snake Root*. Virtues—tonic, stimulant; and, as such, em-

ployed in debility, intermittents, &c. The other varieties of *Aristolochia* have similar properties.

ARISTOLOCHI'A TRILOBATA. (F) *Aristolochie trilobée*. A plant of Surinam and Jamaica: possessing the general virtues of the *Aristolochiæ*.

ARISTOLOCH'IC, same etymology. An old term for remedies supposed to have the property of promoting the flow of the Lochia.—Hippocr., Theophrastus, Dioscorides, &c.

ARIS'TON MAGNUM and **ARIS'TON PARVUM**. These names were formerly given to pharmaceutical preparations, used in phthisis, tormina, and fever.—Avicenna.

ARISTOPHANEI'ON. A sort of emollient plaster, prepared with four pounds of pitch, two of *apochyma*, one of wax, an ounce of opoponax, and half a pint of vinegar.—Gorræus. Not used.

ARKANSAS', MINERAL WATERS OF. About 5 miles from the Washita river, and about a quarter of a degree north of the Louisiana line, there are 70 of those springs. They are thermal, and upwards of 150° Fahrenheit, and are employed in rheumatism, cutaneous affections, &c.

ARME, from *αρω*, 'I adapt;' *αρμη*. Any physiological or mechanical junction or union of parts.—Hesychius. The sutures of the cranium.—Galen.

ARMENIACA MALUS. The A'pricot. See *Prunus*.

ARNICA MONTA'NA. Derivation uncertain. *Arnica*, *Leopard's Bane*, *Doron'icum German'icum*, *Alis'ma*, *Acyrus*, *Diuret'ica*, *Arnica Plauen'sis*, *Panace'a lapsorum*, *Ptar'mica monta'na*, *Caltha seu Calen'dula Alpi'na*. (F) *Arnique*, *Bétoine des Montagnes*, *Tabac des Vosges*. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia, Polygamia superflua. *Nat. Ord.* Synantheræ. The plant and flower are considered, or have been considered, narcotic, stimulant, emmenagogue, &c.; and, as such, have been given in amaurosis, paralysis, all nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chlorosis, &c. Dose, gr. v to x in powder. In large doses it is deleterious.

AROMA, *αρωμα*, 'perfume:' *Spir'itus Rector*. (F) *Arôme*. The odorous part of plants: an emanation—frequently imponderable—from bodies, which acts on the organ of smell, and varies with the body exhaling it.

AROMATIC, *Aromat'icus*, (F) *Aromate*. Any odoriferous substance obtained from the vegetable kingdom, which contains much volatile oil, or a light and expansible resin. Aromatics are used in perfumes, in seasoning, and embalming. In Medicine they are employed as stimulants. Ginger, cinnamon, cardamoms, mint, &c., belong to this class.

AROMATOPO'LA, from *αρωμα*, 'an odour,' and *πωλειν*, 'I sell.' An apothecary or druggist. One who sells spices.

AROPH. A barbarous word, which had various significations with the ancients. Paracelsus employed it to designate a lithontriptic remedy. The Mandragore, according to some:—Also, a mixture of bread, saffron and wine.—Helmont.

ARQUEBUSADE, Eau d', *Aqua traumatica Thedénii*, *Aqua Thedia'na*, *Aqua sclopetaria*, *Aqua vulneraria*, *Aqua catapulta'rum*, *Mistu'ra vulneraria ac'ida*. A sort of vulnerary water, distilled from a farrago of aromatic plants. (Rosemary ℥ iss, millefoil, thyme, each ℥ ss. Proof spirit 2 gallons—distil a gallon.) This is one form.

ARRACHEMENT (F) from *arracher*, 'to tear out,' *Apospas'ma*, *Abruptio*, *Avulsio*. Act of separating a part of the body by tearing it from the bonds connecting it with others.

Arrachement, is applied to certain operations, as to the extraction of a tooth, the extirpation of a polypus, &c.

AR'RAPHON or **AR'RABON**, from α priv. and ῥαφα, 'a suture,' 'without suture.' A term applied to the cranium when it presents no sutures.

ARRHŒA, from α priv. and ῥεω, 'I flow.' The suppression of any flux.

ARRIERE-GOUT (F), 'after-taste.' The taste left by certain bodies in the mouth for some time after they have been swallowed, owing probably to the papillæ of the mouth having imbibed the savoury substance.

ARROW ROOT. The fecula of the *Maranta Arundinacea*, *Fec'ula Marantæ*, which, like all feculæ, is emollient and nutritive, when prepared with water or milk.

ARSENAL (F), *Chirapotheca*, *Armamentarium*. A collection of surgical instruments. A work containing a description of surgical instruments.

ARSENIATE, *Arse'nias*. A salt formed by a combination of arsenic acid with a salifiable base.

ARSENIATE OF AMMONIA, *Arse'nias Ammoniacæ*, *Ammonium Arsenicum*, (F) *Arse'niatè d'Ammoniaque*. This preparation is highly extolled in cutaneous diseases. A grain of the salt may be dissolved in an ounce of distilled water, and 20 to 25 drops be commenced with as a dose.

ARSENIATE OF IRON, *Arse'nias Ferri*, *Ferum Arseniatum*, (F) *Arsenicum oxydulum*, (F) *Arseniate de Fer*. This preparation has been applied externally to cancerous ulcers. An ointment may be made of 3 ss of the arseniate, 3 ij of the phosphate of iron and 3 vj of spermaceti ointment: the arseniate has also been given internally in cancerous affections, in the dose of one-sixteenth of a grain.

ARSENIATE of Protoxide of Potassium, *Proto-arseniate of Potassium*, *Arse'niatè of Potass*, *Arse'nias Potassæ*, *Arse'nias Kali*. Properties the same as those of the Arsenious Acid.

ARSENIC, *Arsenicum*. A solid metal; of a steel-gray colour; granular texture; very brittle; volatilizing before melting; very combustible and acidifiable. It is not dangerous of itself, and only becomes so, by virtue of the facility with which it absorbs oxygen.

ARSENIC, IODIDE OF, *Arsen'ici Iodidum*, *A. Ioduratum*, *Arsenicum Iodatum*. This preparation has been highly extolled by Bielt in various cutaneous affections, applied externally. The ointment he uses contains 3 grains of iodide to 3 j of lard.

ARSENICAL PASTE, (F) *Pâte Arsénicale*. This application to cancers is formed of 70 parts of cinnabar, 22 of dragon's blood, and 8 of arsenious acid; made into a paste with saliva, when about to be applied.

ARSENIUS ACID; *White Arsenic*, *Oxide of Arsenic*, *Ratsbane*, *Arsen'ici oxydum album*, *Arsenicum album*, *Ac'idum Arsenicosum*, *Calx Arsen'ici alba*. An acid, which is met with in commerce, in compact, white, heavy, fragile masses; of a vitreous aspect, opaque, and covered with a white dust: of an acrid and nauseous taste; without smell when cold; volatilizable by heat, and exhaling the odour of garlic: soluble in water, alcohol, and oil; crystallizable in regular octaedrons. It is this that is meant by the name *Arsenic*, as commonly used.

The **ARSENICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM** or *Sublimed Oxide of Arsenic* is the one employed in medicine. It is tonic and escharotic, and is the most virulent of mineral poisons. It is used in intermittents, periodical headaches, neuroses, &c. Dose, gr. one-tenth to one-eighth in pill.

See Poisons, *Table of*.

ARSENITE, *Ar'senis*. A salt, formed by a combination of the arsenious acid with a salifiable base.

ARSENITE OF PROTOXIDE of Potassium, *Proto-arsenite of Potassium*, *Ar'senite of Potass*, *Ar'senis Potassæ*. An uncrystallizable and colourless salt, which forms the basis of the *Liquor Arsenicalis*, which see.

ART, HEALING, *Ars sanandi*. The appropriate application of the precepts of the best physicians, and of the results of experience to the treatment of disease.

ARTABA, ἀρταβη. Name of a measure for dry substances, in use with the ancients; equal, at times, to 5 modii: at others, to 3; and at others, again, to 7.—Galen.

ARTELSHEIM, MINERAL WATERS OF. These German waters have been much recommended in hysteria, gout, palsy, &c. Their physical or chymical properties have not been described.

ARTEMISIA, *Anactirion*: called after a queen of the name, who first employed it; or from Ἀρτεμης, 'Diana;' because it was, formerly, used in diseases of women, over whom she presided. The Gauls called it *Bricumum*.

ARTEMIS'IA ABROT'ANUM, *Abrot'anum Cathsum, Abrot'anum mas, Abrathan, South'ernwood, (F) Aurone, Aurone mâle, Aurone des Jardins, Garderobe, Citronelle.* Supposed to be possessed of stimulant properties.

The Oil of Southernwood, *O'leum Abrot'ani, (F) Huile d'Aurone*, possesses the aromatic properties of the plant.

ARTEMIS'IA ABSIN'THIUM, *Absin'thium, Absin'thium vulga're, Barypi'cron, Common Wormwood, (F) Absinthe.* Properties:—tonic and anthelmintic. The Oil of Wormwood, *O'leum Absin'thii, (F) Huile d'Absinthe*, contains the aromatic virtues of the plant.

ARTEMIS'IA CAMPES'TRIS, *Field Southernwood, (F) Aurone des Champs.* This possesses the same properties as the *A. Abrot'anum*.

ARTEMIS'IA DRACUN'culus, *Tar'agon, (F) Armoise estragon.* Virtues:—the same as the last.

ARTEMIS'IA PON'TICA, *A. Roma'na, Absin'thium Pon'ticum seu Romanum, Roman Wormwood, Lesser Wormwood.* This plant possesses like virtues:—as well as the

ARTEMIS'IA GLACIA'LIS or Silky Wormwood; and the

ARTEMIS'IA MARIT'IMA, *Absin'thium Marit'imum, Sea Wormwood, Maritime Southernwood.*

ARTEMIS'IA RUPES'TRIS, *Creeping Wormwood, Gen'ipi al'bum, (F) Armoise blanc, Genipi blanc.* This variety has aromatic virtues, and is used in intermittents and in amenorrhœa.

ARTEMIS'IA SANTON'ICA, *Santon'icum, Artemis'ia contra, Semen contra Vermes, Semen contra, S. Zedoa'riæ, Canni Herba, Chamæcedris, Chamæcyparis'sus, Semen Cinæ, Hagioper'mum, Sanctum Semen, Absin'thium Santon'icum, Sementi'na, Xantoli'na, Scheba Ar'abum, Artemis'ia Juda'ica, Wormseed, Tartarian Southernwood, (F) Barbotine.* Virtues:—anthelmintic and stimulant. Dose, gr. x to 3j in powder.

ARTEMIS'IA VULGA'RIS, *Artemis'ia rubra et alba, Cin'gulum Sancti Joannis, Mater Herbarum, Berenisecum, Bubastecor'dium, Canapa'cia, Mug'wort, (F) Armoise ordinaire, Herbe de Saint Jean.* This, as well as some other varieties, possesses the general tonic virtues of the Artemisiæ. The Artemisia Vulgaris has been of late highly extolled by the Germans in cases of epilepsy. Dose of the powder in the 24 hours from 3ss to 3j.

From the Mugwort the Chinese form their Moxa (q. v.)

ARTE'RIAC, *Arteriaca, αρτηριακα.* A medicine prescribed in diseases of the windpipe.

ARTE'RIÆ ADIPO'SÆ. The arteries, which secrete the fat about the kidneys, are sometimes so called. They are ramifications of the capsular, diaphragmatic, renal, and spermatic arteries.

ARTE'RIAL, *Arterio'sus.* Belonging to arteries.

The ARTE'RIAL DUCT, *Canalis arterio'sus, Ductus arterio'sus, D. Botalli, (F) Canal artériel*, is the portion of the pulmonary artery, which terminates in the aorta, in the fœtus. When this duct is obliterated after birth, it is called *Arte'rial Lig'ament, (F) Ligament artériel*.

ARTERIAL BLOOD, (F) *Sang artériel.* Red blood is so called because contained in the arteries. The pulmonary veins, however, also contain red blood: hence the name *arterial veins, (F) Veines artérielles*, applied to them.

The ARTE'RIAL SYS'TEM includes all the arteries, from their origin in the heart to their termination in the organs.

ARTERIOG'RAPHY, *Arteriōgra'phia*; from *αρτηρια*, 'artery,' and *γραφειν*, 'a description.' A description of the arteries.

ARTERIOLO. A small artery.

ARTERIOLO'GY, *Arteriolo'gia*; from *αρτηρια*, 'artery,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the arteries.

ARTERIO-PITU'ITOUS. An epithet applied to vessels, which creep along the interior of the nostrils.—Ruysch.

ARTERIO'TOMY, *Arterioto'mia*, from *αρτηρια*, 'an artery,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' This word has been used for the dissection of arteries. Most commonly, however, it means a surgical operation, which consists in opening an artery, to draw blood from it.

Arteriotomy is chiefly used in inflammatory affections of the head, when the blood is generally obtained from the temporal artery.

ARTERIT'IS, from *αρτηρια*, 'an artery,' and *itis*, a termination denoting inflammation. Inflammation of an artery.

AR'TERY, *Arte'ria, (F) Artère*, from *αἰρ*, 'air,' and *τηρειν*, 'to preserve,' *quasi*, 'receptacle of air,' because the ancients believed that it contained air. They, at first, gave the name, *Artery*, to the trachea, *αρτηρια τραχεια*, because it is filled with air; and afterwards they used the same term for the arteries, properly so called, probably because they commonly found them empty in the dead body. We find, also, *φλεβες* to designate the arteries, called by the Latins, *Venæ micantes, pulsatiles*. Arteries, with the moderns, signify that order of vessels, which arise from the two ventricles of the heart, and have valves only at their origin. They are cylindrical, firm, and elastic canals: of a yellowish-white colour; little dilatable; easily lacerable; formed, 1. Of an external, laminated or cellular membrane, of a dense and close character: 2. Of a middle coat composed of fibres, which does not, however, contract on the application of the galvanic stimulus: and, 3. Of an inner coat, which is thin, diaphanous, reddish, and polished.

The use of the arteries is, to carry the blood from the heart to the various parts of the system. It will be obvious, that they cannot, however, all convey *arterial* blood. The pulmonary artery, for example, is destined to

convey the *venous* blood to the lungs, there to be converted into *arterial*; whilst the pulmonary veins convey *arterial* blood back to the heart.

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTERIES OF THE BODY.

All the arteries take their rise from the Pulmonary Artery, or the Aorta: and the names will generally indicate the parts to which they are distributed.

I. ARTERIA PULMONARIS.

The Pulmonary Artery arises from the right ventricle, and soon divides into a right and left branch, which are distributed to each lung.

II. ARTERIA AORTA.

The Aorta rises from the left ventricle. It is the common trunk of the arteries of the body, and may be divided into five portions.

a. Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its origin.

1. A. cardiaca or coronaria anterior.
2. A. cardiaca or coronaria posterior.

b. Arteries furnished by the Aorta at its arch.

The arch of the Aorta gives off, to the left, two considerable trunks—the *Arteria carotidea primitiva*, and the *A. subclavia*; and, to the right, a single trunk, which is larger—the *A. innominata* or *Brachio-cephalica*, which divides into the *primitive carotid* and *subclavian*.

A. ARTERIA CAROTIDEA PRIMITIVA.

Divides into A. Carotidea externa, A. Carotidea interna.

a. A. Carotidea externa.

- Furnishes, 1. *A. Thyroidea superior*.
 2. *A. lingualis*, which gives off the *A. dorsalis lingue* and *A. sublingualis*.
 3. *A. facialis* or *A. Maxillaris externa*, which furnishes the *A. palatina inferior*, the *A. submentalis*, and *A. coronaria superior* and *inferior*.
 4. *A. occipitalis*, which gives off the *A. mastoidea posterior*.
 5. *A. auricularis posterior*, which gives off *A. stylo-mastoidea*.
 6. *A. pharyngea inferior*.

The external carotid ultimately divides into the temporal artery and internal maxillary.

1. A. Temporalis.

Furnishes *A. transversalis faciei*, *A. auricularis anterior*, and *A. temporalis media*.

2. A. Maxillaris interna.

Furnishes 13 branches, viz. *A. meningea media*, *A. dentaris inferior*, *A. temporalis profunda posterior*, *A. masseterina*, *A. pterygoidea*, *A. buccalis*, *A. temporalis profunda anterior*, *A. alveolaris*; *A. suborbitaris*, *A. vidiana*, *A. pterygopalatina* or *pharyngea superior*, *A. palatina superior*, and *A. sphenopalatina*.

b. A. Carotidea interna.

Furnishes, 1. *A. ophthalmica*, which gives off *A. lachrymalis*, *A. centralis retinae*, *A. supraorbitaria* or *superciliaris*, *A. ciliares posteriores*, *A. ciliares longæ*, *A. muscularis superior et inferior*, *A. ethmoidalis posterior et anterior*, *A. palpebralis superior et inferior*, *A. nasalis*, and *A. frontalis*. 2. *A. communicans Willesii*. 3. *A. choroidea*. 4. *A. cerebralis anterior*. 5. *A. cerebralis media*.

B. ARTERIA SUBCLAVIA.

Furnishes, 1. *A. Vertebralis*, which gives off *A. spinalis anterior et posterior*, *A. cerebellosa inferior*, and forms by uniting itself with that of the opposite side—the *A. basilaris*, divided into *A. cerebellosa superior* and *A. cerebralis posterior*. 2. *A. thyroidea inferior*, which gives off *A. cervicalis ascendens*. 3. *A. mammaria interna*, which gives off the *A. mediastina anterior* and *A. diaphragmatica superior*. 4. *A. intercostalis superior*. 5. *A. cervicalis transversa*. 6. *A. scapularis superior*. 7. *A. cervicalis posterior vel profunda*. Farther on, the subclavian artery continues its progress under the name *A. axillaris*.

A. Axillaris.

Furnishes, 1. *A. acromialis*. 2. *A. thoracica superior*. 3. *A. thoracica inferior* or *longa* or *mammaria externa*. 4. *A. scapularis inferior* or *communis*. 5. *A. circumflexa posterior*. 6. *A. circumflexa anterior*. Farther on, the axillary artery continues under the name *A. brachialis*.

A. Brachialis.

Furnishes *A. humeralis profunda* or *collateralis externa*. 2. *A. collateralis interna*. It afterwards divides into the *radial* and *cubital* arteries.

1. A. Radialis.

Gives off *A. recurrens radialis*, *A. dorsalis carpi*, *A. dorsalis metacarpi*, *A. dorsalis pollicis*, and terminates in forming the *Arcus palmaris profundus*.

2. A. Cubitalis.

Gives off *A. recurrens cubitalis anterior* and *posterior*; *A. interossea anterior* and *posterior*, which latter furnishes *A. recurrens radialis posterior*. It terminates in forming the *superficial palmar arch*, which gives off *A. collaterales digitorum*.

c. Arteries given off by the Aorta in the Thorax.

These arteries are,

1. *A. bronchica, dextra et sinistra*.
2. *A. œsophageæ* (to the number of four, five, or six.)
3. *A. mediastinæ posteriores*.
4. *A. intercostales inferiores vel Aorticæ* (to the number of eight, nine, or ten.)

d. Arteries furnished by the Aorta in the Abdomen.

- These Branches are,
1. The *A. diaphragmatica vel phrenica, dextra et sinistra.*
 2. *A. Celiaca.* Which divides into three branches, 1. *A. coronaria ventriculi.* 2. *A. Hepatica,* which gives off *A. pylorica,* *A. gastro-epiploica dextra* and *A. cystica*; and, lastly, the *A. splenica,* which gives off *A. gastro-epiploica sinistra* and *vasa brevia.*
 3. *A. Mesenterica superior.* Which gives off at its concavity the *A. colica dextra superior, media et inferior,* and at its convex part from 15 to 20 *Rami intestinales.*
 4. *A. Mesenterica inferior.* Which gives off *A. colica superior, media,* and *inferior,* and divides into *A. hæmorrhoidales superiores.*
 5. The *A. Capsulares mediae* (to the number of two on each side.)
 6. *A. Renales* or *Emulgentes.*
 7. *A. Spermaticæ.*
 8. *A. Lumbares* (to the number of four or five on each side.)

e. Arteries resulting from the Bifurcation of the Aorta.

The Aorta, a little above its Bifurcation, gives off the *A. sacra media,* and divides into *A. iliaca primitiva.*

A. Iliaca primitiva. Divides into *A. iliaca interna* and *A. iliaca externa.*

a. *A. Iliaca interna.* Furnishes, 1. *A. iliolumbaris.* 2. *A. sacra lateralis.* 3. *A. glutea* or *iliaca posterior.* 4. *A. umbilicalis.* 5. *A. vesicales.* 6. *A. obturatorea.* 7. *A. hæmorrhoidæa media.* 8. *A. uterina.* 9. *A. vaginalis.* 10. *A. ischiatica.* 11. *A. pudenda interna,* which gives off the *A. hæmorrhoidales inferiores,* *A. of the septum A. transversa perinei,* *A. corporis cavernosi,* and *A. dorsalis penis.*

b. *A. Iliaca externa.* Furnishes, 1. *A. epigastrica.* 2. *A. iliaca anterior* or *circumflexa illi,* and is continued afterwards under the name of *Crural Artery.*

A. Cruralis. Furnishes, 1. *A. subcutanea abdominalis.* 2. *A. pudenda superficialis* and *profunda.* 3. *A. muscularis superficialis.* 4. *A. muscularis profunda,* which gives off the *A. circumflexa externa* and *interna,* and the three *Perforantes,* distinguished into superior, middle, and inferior. Farther on, the crural artery continues under the name *A. Poplitea.*

A. Poplitea. Furnishes, 1. *A. articulares superiores, interna, media, et externa.* 2. *A. gemellæ.* 3. *A. articulares inferiores, interna et externa.* 4. *A. tibialis antica,* which, at the foot, takes the name *A. Dorsalis Tarsi,* and gives off the tarsal and metatarsal arteries. In the leg, the popliteal artery divides into the peroneal and posterior tibial.

1. *A. Peronæa.*

Divides into *A. peronæa antica* and *A. peronæa postica.*

2. *A. Tibialis postica.*

Divides into *A. plantaris interna* and *A. plantaris externa.* The latter, by anastomosing with the *A. dorsalis tarsi,* forms the *plantar arch,* whence arise *Rami superiores* or *perforantes postici,* *R. inferiores, postici et antici,* which give off *Rami perforantes antici.*

ARTETIS'CUS; from *artus,* 'a limb.' One who has lost a limb.

ARTHANI'TA, from *αἶστος,* 'bread:' the *Cyc'lamen* or *Sowbread.* It was formerly made into ointments, with many other substances, and was employed to act as a purgative, being rubbed on the abdomen. It formed the *Unguentum Arthani'tæ.*

ARTHRAL'GIA, *Arthronal'gia,* from *αἰσθρον,* 'a joint,' and *αλγος,* 'pain.' Pain in the joints.

ARTHREM'BOLUS, from *αἰσθρον,* 'a joint,' *εν,* 'in,' and *βαλλω,* 'I cast.' An ancient instrument used in the reduction of dislocations.

ARTHRIT'IC, *Arthrit'icus,* from *αἰσθρον,* 'a joint.' (F) *Arthritique, Goutteux.* That which relates to gout, as *arthritic symptoms,* &c.

ARTHROC'ACE, from *αἰσθρον,* 'a joint,' and *κακος,* 'bad.' Disease of the joints; and especially caries of the articular surfaces.

ARTHROCACOLOG'IA, from *Arthrocacia*,—according to Rust, a chronic disease of the joints; and *λογος,* 'a description.' The doctrine of chronic disease of the joints.

ARTHRO'DIA, from *αἰσθρον,* 'a joint,' *αἰσθρωδια,* *Adarticula'tio.* A movable joint, formed by the head of a bone applied to the surface of a shallow socket, so that it can execute movements in every direction. *Arthrodium* is 'a small joint:' diminutive of *Arthrody.*

ARTHRODYN'IA, *Arthronal'gia,* from *αἰσθρον,* 'articulation,' and *δυνη,* 'pain.' Articular pain. Pain in the joints.

ARTHROM'BOLE, from *αἰσθρον,* and *βαλλω,* 'I cast.' Coaptation, reduction. Reduction of a luxated or fractured bone.

ARTHRON, 'a joint.' The ancients used the word *Arthron,* for the articulation of bones with motion, in opposition to *Symphysis,* or articulation without motion.

ARTHROPHLOGO'SIS, from *αἰσθρον,* 'a joint,' and *φλεγω,* 'I burn.' Inflammation of the joints.

ARTHROPUO'SIS, from *αἰσθρον,* 'a joint,' and *πυον,* 'pus.' Suppuration or abscess of the joints.

ARTHRO'SIA, from *αἰσθρωω,* 'I articulate.' *Arthritis,* (of some). Inflammation mostly confined to the joints, severely painful; occasionally extending to the surrounding muscles. A genus of diseases in the No-

sology of Good, including *Rheumatism, Gout, &c. Articular inflammation, Jointache.*

ARTHROSPONGUS, from *αρθρον*, 'a joint,' and *σπογγος*, 'a sponge.' A white, fungous tumour of the joints.

ARTIA. According to some, this word is synonymous with *αρθρία*; others use it synonymously with *Trachea*.

ARTICULAR, *Articula'ris*: that which relates to the articulations;—as the *articular capsules, &c.*

The ARTICULAR FACETTES are the contiguous surfaces, by means of which the bones are articulated.

The ARTICULAR ARTERIES OF THE KNEE, arise from the popliteal artery, and surround the tibio-femoral articulation. Although of a small size, they are important, as they furnish blood to the lower extremity after the operation for popliteal aneurism. They are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*.

The *superior articular arteries, popliteal articular arteries*, are commonly three in number: one of which is *internal*, another *external*, and another *middle*. The *first* anastomoses by one branch with the external circumflex; and by another with the external superior articular. The *second* anastomoses with the external circumflex, the superior internal articular, and the inferior external articular; and the *third* is distributed within the joint.

The *inferior articular arteries* are two in number: an *internal* and *external*. The former anastomoses with the internal superior articular, and the external inferior articular. The latter anastomoses with the recurrent branch of the anterior tibial, and the external superior articular.

The ARTICULAR VEINS of the knee follow the same course as the arteries.

ARTICULATION. A *Joint*; *Articula'tio, Arthro'sis, Assarthro'sis, Artic'ulus, Junctu'ra, Cola, Conjunctio, Nodus, Commissu'ra, Compages, Syntax'is*, (F) *Articulation, Article*. The union of bones with each other, as well as the kind of union.

TABLE OF ARTICULATIONS.

Articulations are generally divided into *Diarthroses* or movable articulations, and *Synarthroses* or immovable.

Diarthroses.	{	1. Amphiarthrosis.	{	Enarthrosis Arthro'dia.
		2. Diarthrosis, orbicular or vague.		
		3. Alternative or Ginglymus, which admits of varieties.		
Synarthroses.	{	1. Suture.		
		2. Harmony.		
		3. Gomphosis.		
		4. Schindylesis.		

ARTICULATION means the combination of letters which constitute words. See *Voice*.

ARTICULATION, FALSE, *Pseudarthrosis, Artic'ulus falsus*, (F) *A. fausse, A. accidentelle, A. contre nature, A. anormale*. A false joint, formed between fragments of bone, that

have remained ununited: or between a luxated bone and the surrounding parts.

The Articulations are subject to a number of diseases, which are generally somewhat severe. These may be physical, as wounds, sprains, luxations, &c.; or they may be organic, as ankyloses, extraneous bodies, caries-rheumatism, gout, hydrarthrosis, arthropuosis, &c.

ARTIFICIAL, *Artificia'lis*. (F) *Artificiel*. That which is formed by art.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH are teeth made of ivory, porcelain, &c.

ARTIFICIAL EYES are usually made of enamel, and represent a sort of hollow hemisphere, which is applied beneath the eyelids, where the eye is lost.

Pièces d'anatomie artificielles are preparations of anatomy, modelled in wax, plaster, paper, &c.

ARTISCUS, from *αρτος*, 'bread.' A troch of the shape of a small loaf. Also, especially, a troch made of vipers.

ARTOCAR'PUS. The *Bread-fruit Tree*. An Otaheitan tree, so called because the fruit, which is milky and juicy, supplies the place of bread to the inhabitants. It grows to the height of 40 feet.

ARTOC'REAS, from *αρτος*, 'bread,' and *κρεας*, 'flesh.' A kind of nourishing food made of various aliments boiled together.—Galen.

ARTOG'ALA, from *αρτος*, 'bread,' and *γαλα*, 'milk.' An alimentary preparation of bread and milk. A *poultice*.

ARTOM'ELI, from *αρτος*, 'bread,' and *μελι*, 'honey.' A cataplasm of bread and honey.—Galen.

ARUM DRACUN'CULUS, *Dracunculus polyphyl'lus, Colubri'na Dracon'tia, Erva de Sanc'ta Maria, Gig'arus serpenta'ria, Arum polyphyl'lum, Serpenta'ria Gallo'rum*. Family, Aroideæ. Sex. Syst. Monœcia Polyandria. The roots and leaves are very acrimonious. The plant resembles the next in its properties.

ARUM MACULA'TUM, *Cuckow Pint, Barba Aaro'nis, Serpenta'ria minor, Zin'giber German'icum, Wake Robin*. (F) *Gouet, Pied de Veau*. The fresh root is stimulant internally. Dose, ʒj of the dried root. Externally it is very acrid.

From the root of this Arum a starch is prepared, which is called *Portland Island Sago, Gersa serpenta'ria, Cerus'sa serpenta'ria, Fec'ula ari macula'ti*.

ARUM TRIPHYL'LUM, *Indian Turnip, Dragon Root*. This plant grows all over the United States, and is received into their Pharmacopœia under the title *Arum*. The recent root is very acrimonious, and has been employed in asthma, croup, and hooping-cough. Boiled in lard, it has been used in tinea capitis, and boiled in milk in consumption.

ARYTÆ'NA, *αρυταινα*, 'a ladle.' Hence, ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTICUS. *Arytæ'no-epiglottida'us*. That which belongs to the arytenoid cartilages and epiglottis. Winslow

gives this name to small, fleshy fasciculi, which are attached, at one extremity, to the arytenoid cartilages, and, by the other, to the free edge of the epiglottis. These fibres do not always exist. They form part of the arytenoid muscle of modern anatomists.

ARYTENOID, *Arytenoi'des*, ἀρυταινοειδής, from ἀρυταίνα, 'a ladle,' and εἶδος, 'shape.' Ladle-shaped.

The ARYTENOID CAR'TILAGES, *Cartilag'ines arytenoi'des*, *C. guttura'les*, *C. gutturi'næ*, *C. gutturifor'mes*, *C. triq'uetra*, *Guttur'nia*, are two cartilages of the larynx, situate posteriorly above the cricoid, and which, by approximation, diminish the aperture of the glottis. Their upper extremities or cornua are turned towards each other, and are now and then found loose, in the form of appendices, which are considered, by some, as distinct cartilages, and termed *cuneiform* or *tuberculated*, or *Cornic'ula Laryn'gis*.

The ARYTENOID GLANDS, *Glandulæ Arytenoidæ'æ*, are small, glandular, whitish bodies, situate anterior to the A. cartilages. They pour out a mucous fluid to lubricate the larynx.

ARYTENOIDÆ'US. (F) *Arytenoidien*. A small muscle, which passes from one arytenoid cartilage to the other, by its contraction brings them together, and diminishes the aperture of the glottis. Winslow divided the muscle into three portions;—the *Arytenoidæ'us transver'sus*, and two *Arytenoidæ'i obli'qui*.

ARYTH'M, *Aryth'mus*, from α privative, and ῥυθμός, 'rythm,' 'measure.' Irregular. This word is applied chiefly to the pulse.

ASAFETIDA, *Assafæt'ida*, *Stercus diab'oli*, *Asa*, *Devil's dung*. A gum resin obtained from the *Fer'ula Assafæt'ida*. Order, Umbelliferæ. It is in small masses, of a whitish, reddish, and violet hue, adhering together. Taste bitter and subacid: smell insupportably alliaceous. The Asiatics use it regularly as a condiment.

Its medical properties are antispasmodic, stimulant, and anthelmintic. Dose, gr. v to xx, in pill.

AS'APES, 'crude,' *Asep'ton*. A term, applied to the sputum, or to other matters evacuated, which do not give signs of coction.

ASAPH'ATUM, from α priv. and σαφής, 'clear.' This term has been applied to collections in the sebaceous follicles of the skin, which may be pressed out like little worms, with a black head.

ASAPHI'A, from α privative, and σαφής, 'clear.' *Dyspho'nia immodula'ta palati'na*, *Parapho'nia guttura'lis*, *P. palati'na*. Defective articulation, dependent upon diseased palate.—Hippocr., Vogel.

ASAR'CON, from α privative, and σαρκής, 'flesh.' Devoid of flesh. Aristotle uses the term for the head, when it is but little fleshy, compared with the chest and abdomen.

ASARI'TES, from ασαρον, 'the asarum.' A diuretic wine, of which asarum was an ingredient.—Dioscorides.

AS'ARUM, from α priv., and σαγην, 'to adorn:' because not admitted into the ancient coronal wreaths. *As'arum Europæ'um*, *Nardus Monta'na*, *Nardus Rust'ica*, *Azarum*. (F) *Asaret* ou *Cabaret*, *Oreille d'homme*, *Oreillette*, *Girard-Roussin*, *Nard Sauvage*. Fam. Aroidæ. Sex. Syst. Dodecandria Monogynia. The plant, used in medicine, is the *As'arum Europæ'um*, the *Asarabac'ca*, and of this the leaves. They are emetic, cathartic, errhine, but are hardly ever employed, except for the last purpose.

AS'ARUM CANADEN'SE, *Canada Snakeroot*, *Wild Ginger*, *Colt's Foot*. It is used as a substitute for ginger, and is said to act as a warm stimulant and diaphoretic.

ASCAIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Ascain is a village, situate about a league from St. Jean-de-Luz in France. The water is a cold chalybeate.

ASCARDAMYC'TES, from α priv., and σκαρδαμυττώ, 'I twinkle the eyes.' One who stares with fixed eyes, and without moving the eyelids.—Hippocr.

AS'CARIS, pl. ASCAR'IDES, from ασκαρίζω, 'I leap.' A genus of intestinal worms, characterized by a long, cylindrical body, attenuated at the extremities; and having a mouth furnished with three tubercles, from which a very short tube is sometimes seen issuing.

Formerly, there were reckoned two varieties of the Ascaris—the *As'caris lumbricoi'des*, *Lumbri'cus*. L. *Teres*, or long round worm; and the *As'caris Vermicula'ris*—the Ascaris proper—the *thread worm* or *maw-worm*. The former is alone included under the genus, at present,—a new genus having been formed of the *A. vermicularis* under the name *Oxyu'ris*.

AS'CELES or AS'KELES, *Carens cru'ribus*, from α privative, and σκέλος, 'a leg.' One who has no legs.

ASCEN'DENS, from *Ascen'dere*, 'to ascend.' (F) *Ascendant*. Parts are thus called, which are supposed to arise in a region lower than that where they terminate. Thus, *Aorta ascendens*, is the aorta from its origin to the arch: *Vena cava ascendens*, the large vein, which carries the blood from the inferior parts to the heart: *Obliquus ascendens* (*muscle*), the lesser oblique muscle of the abdomen, &c.

ASCEN'SUS MORBI. The period of increase of a disease.

ASCIA, *Axinē*, 'an axe,' *Scepar'nos*, *Dolabra*, *Fascia spiralis*. Name of a bandage mentioned by Hippocrates and Galen, and figured by Scultetus, in the shape of an axe or hatchet.—Galen. See Doloire.

ASCI'TES, from ασκος, 'a bottle:'—*Hydroce'le Peritonæ'i*, *Hy'drops Abdom'inis*, *Hydrogas'ter*, *Ascli'tes*. A collection of serous

fluid in the abdomen. *Dropsy of the lower belly.* (F) *Ascite.* Ascites proper, is dropsy of the peritoneum; and is characterized by increased size of the abdomen, by fluctuation and the general signs of dropsy. It is rarely a primary disease, but is always dangerous, and but little susceptible of cure. Most generally, it is owing to obstructed circulation in some of the viscera, or to excitement of the vessels of the abdominal organs. The treatment is essentially the same as that of other dropsies. Paracentesis, when had recourse to, can only be regarded as a palliative.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA, *Butterfly Weed, Pleurisy Root, Flux Root, Wind Root, White Root.* Nat. Ord. Asclepiadæ, Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. Said to have been first recommended by Ασκληπιάδης. In Virginia and the Carolinas, the root of this plant has been long celebrated as a remedy in pneumonic affections. It is sudorific, and the powder acts as a mild purgative. Its chief powers are said to be expectorant, diaphoretic, and febrifuge. It is occasionally given to relieve pains of the stomach from flatulence and indigestion.

ASCLEPIAS SYRIACA, *Common Silkweed, Milk Weed,* (F) *Herbe à la houette.* The cortical part of the root has been given, in powder, in asthmatic and pulmonic affections in general, and, it is said, with success.

ASCLEPIAS VINCETOXICUM. Called from Æsculapius probably. The *Swallow Wort.* (F) *Asclepiade, Dompte-venin.* The root is said to be stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue, but is hardly ever used. It is called, also, *Hirundinaria.*

ASCLEPIAS DECUMBENS, the root. Escharotic, cathartic, sudorific, diuretic.

ASCLEPIAS ASTHMATICA. (F) *Ipecacuanha blanc de l'île de France.* A creeping plant of the Isle of France, regarded as a specific in asthma.

ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA. The leaves are emetic in the dose of one or two scruples. It is the *Ipecacuanha blanc* of St. Domingo.

ASCLEPIAS GIGANTEA. The milky juice is very caustic. It is used in Malabar against herpes; and, mixed with oil, in gout.

ASCLEPIAS PROCERA (?) *Beidel-ossar; Beidelsar.* An Egyptian plant, the leaves of which are made into plaster, and applied to indolent tumours. The milky juice is caustic, and is used as such.

ASCOMA, from ασκος, 'a bottle.' The eminence of the pubes at the period of puberty in females.—Rufus of Ephesus.

ASEMA CRISIS, κρισις ασημα, from α priv. and σημα, 'a sign.' A crisis occurring unexpectedly, and without the ordinary precursory signs.

ASITIA, from α priv. and σιτος, 'food.' Abstinence from food. Want of appetite.

ASJAGAN, *As'jogam.* An Indian tree, the juice of whose leaves, mixed with powdered cumin seeds, is employed, in India, in colic.

ASODES, *Asso'des*, from αση, 'disgust,' 'satiety.' A fever accompanied with anxiety and nausea. *Febris aso'des vel azo'des.*

ASPARAGUS, *Aspar'agus officina'lis, Common Asparagus, Sparrow Grass, Grass.* Nat. Ord. Asphodeleæ, Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia. *Aspar'agi officina'lis Turio'nes.* (F) *Asperge.* The fresh roots are diuretic, perhaps owing to the immediate, crystallizable principle, *Asparagine.* The young shoots are a well known and esteemed vegetable diet. They communicate a peculiar odour to the urine. A syrup made of the young shoots has been recently recommended as a sedative in heart affections.

ASPA'SIA. A ball of wood soaked in an infusion of galls, and used by females for constringing the vagina.

ASPER'ITY, *Asperitas*, roughness. Asperities are inequalities on the surfaces of bones, which often serve for the insertion of fibrous organs.

ASPERMATIS'MUS, from α priv. and σπέρμα, 'sperm.' Reflux of sperm from the urethra into the bladder, during the venereal orgasm.

ASPER'SION, *Asper'sio*, (F) *Arroisement.* Act of sprinkling or pouring a liquid *guttatim* over a wound, ulcer, &c.

ASPER'ULA ODORATA, *Matrisyl'va, Hepat'ica stella'ta*, (F) *Aspérule odorante ou Muguet des bois, Hepatique étoilée.* Fam. Rubiaceæ. Sex. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia. *Sweet-scented Woodroof.* Said to be diuretic, deobstruent, tonic, and vulnerary.

ASPHAL'TUM, *Nep'ta, Arsal'tos, Aspal'tum*, from ασφαλίζω, 'to strengthen.' With the Greeks this word signified any kind of bitumen. It is now restricted chiefly to the BITUMEN OF JUDÆA, *B. Juda'icum, B. solidum, Jew's Pitch*, or *Karabê* of Sodom. (F) *Asphalte.* It is solid, friable, vitreous, black, shining, inflammable, and of a fetid smell. An oil is obtained from it by distillation. It enters into the composition of certain ointments and plasters.

It is collected on the surface of the water of the Dead Sea, or Lake Asphaltites in Judæa.

ASPHALTITES, same etymon. A name, given by some to the last lumbar vertebra.—Gorræus.

ASPHOD'ELUS RAMOSUS, *Asphodelus, A. Albus, A. maris, Hastula Regis.* (F) *Lis asphodèle.* The bulbs of this southern European plant have an acrimony, which they lose in boiling water. They contain a fecula with which bread has been made, and have been considered diuretic. They have been used as a succedaneum for the squill.

ASPHYX'IA, from α priv. and σφυξίς, 'pulse.' *Defec'tus Pulsûs, Acrotis'mos.* For a long time, Asphyxia was confined to the sense of 'suspension of circulation.' It now generally means *suspended animation*, produced by the nonconversion of the venous

blood of the lungs into arterial blood. Owing to the supply of air being cut off, the unchanged venous blood of the pulmonary artery passes into the minute radicles of the pulmonary veins, but their peculiar irritability requiring arterial blood to excite them, stagnation takes place in the pulmonary radicles, and death occurs from this cause,—not owing to venous blood being distributed through the system, and ‘poisoning’ it, as was the idea of Bichat. *Carus asphyxia*, *Mors apparens*, *Mors putativa*, *Apnæasphyxia* or *Apparent death*, is characterized by suspension of respiration, of the cerebral functions, &c. Several varieties of Asphyxia have been designated.

1. ASPHYXIA BY SUBMERSION, as occurs in the drowned, who perish in consequence of the medium in which they are plunged being unfit for respiration.

2. ASPHYXIA BY STRANGULATION or *Suffocation*; produced by mechanical impediment to respiration, as in strangulation.

3. ASPHYXIA BY NOXIOUS INHALATION, or inhalation of Gases, some of which cause death by producing a spasmodic closure of the glottis: others by the want of oxygen, and others are positively deleterious or poisonous.

4. ASPHYXIA OF THE NEW-BORN. This is often dependent upon the feeble condition of the infant, not permitting respiration to be established.

Mr. Chevalier has used the term *Asphyxia Idiopathica* for fatal syncope owing to relaxation of the heart. See Suffocation.

ASPIRATION, *Adspira'tio*, *Aspira'tio*. The French sometimes use the term synonymously with inspiration. It also means the act of attracting or sucking like a pump. Also, the pronunciation of a vowel with a full breath.

ASPIS, *ασπις*. A name given by the ancients to a venomous serpent—the *Egyptian viper* of Lacépède. (F) *Aspic*. Its bite is very dangerous, and it is supposed to have been the reptile used by Cleopatra for her destruction.

ASPLENIUM, from *a* priv. and *σπλην*, ‘the spleen.’ *Spleenwort*, *Miltwaste*.

ASPLENIUM CET'ERACH, *Doradil'la*, *Blechnum squamo'sum*, *Scolopen'dria*, *Athy'rion*, *Cet'erach officinarum*. (F) *Doradille*. Supposed to be subastringent and mucilaginous, and has been recommended as a pectoral. It has also been given in calculous cases.

ASPLENIUM RUTA MURA'RIA, *A. mura'le*, *Paronych'ia*, *Wallrue*, *White Maidenhair*, *Tentwort*, *Adian'thum album*, *Ruta mura'ria*, *Salvia vitæ*. (F) *Rue des murailles*, *Sauvée*. Used in the same cases as the last.

ASPLENIUM SCOLOPEN'DRIUM, *Scolopen'drium officina'rum*, *Hart's Tongue*, *Spleenwort*, *Phylli'tis*, *Lingua cervi'na*, *Blechnum lignifo'lium*. (F) *Scolopendre*, *Langue de cerf*. Properties like the last.

ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANOIDES, *A. Trichom'*

anes, *Calliphyl'lum*, *καλλιφυλλον*, *Trichom'anes*, *Adian'thum rubrum*, *Common Maidenhair*, *Polyt'ricum commu'ne*, (F) *Polytric*. Properties like the last.

AS'SABA. A Guinea shrub whose leaves are considered capable of dispersing buboes.

ASSAIERET. A compound of bitter, stomachic, and purgative medicines, in the form of pill.—Avicenna.

ASSA'TIO, *Opte'sis*. The boiling of food or medicines in their own juice, without the addition of any liquid. Various kinds of cooking by heat.—Galen.

AS'SERAC, *Assis*. A preparation of opium or of some narcotic, used by the Turks as an excitant.

AS'SIDENS, from *ad*, ‘to,’ and *sedere*, ‘to be seated.’ That which accompanies or is concomitant. An epithet applied to the accessory symptoms and general phenomena of disease.

ASSIMILATION, *Assimila'tio*, *Appropriat'io*, *Exomoio'sis*, *Homoio'sis*, *Threpsis*, *Threpticæ*: from *assimila're*, ‘to render similar.’ The act by which living bodies appropriate and transform into their own substance, matters with which they may be placed in contact. In man, assimilation is a function of nutrition.

AS'SIUS LAPIS, *A'sius Lapis*. A sort of stone or earth found near the town of Assa in the Troad, and which had the property of destroying proud flesh.

ASTARZOF. An ointment, composed of litharge, frog's spawn, &c. Also, camphor dissolved in rose-water.—Paracelsus.

ASTE'RIA GEMMA, *Aste'rias*, *Astroï'tes*, *As'trios*, *Astrob'olos*. The ancients attributed imaginary virtues to this stone,—that of dispersing *Nævi Materni*, e. g.

ASTHENIA, from *a* priv. and *σθενος*, ‘force,’ ‘strength.’ Want of strength, general debility. A word used in this sense by Galen, and employed especially by Brown to designate debility of the whole economy or diminution of the vital forces. He distinguished it into *direct* and *indirect*: the former proceeding from diminution of stimuli; the latter from exhaustion of incitability by the abuse of stimuli.

ASTHMA, from *αα*, ‘I respire,’ *A. spas'ticum adulto'rum*, *A. Seniorum*, *A. Convulsivum*, *A. spas'ticum intermit'tens*, *Dyspnæ'a et orthopnæ'a convulsiva*, *Broken windedness*. Difficulty of breathing, recurring at intervals, accompanied with a wheezing sound and sense of constriction in the chest; cough and expectoration.

Asthma is a chronic disease, and not curable with facility. Excitant and narcotic antispasmodics are required.

The ASTHMA ACUTUM of Millar, *A. spasticum infan'tum*, *Cynan'chè trachea'lis spasmod'ica*, (F) *Asthma aigu*, probably spasmodic croup.(?)

The ASTHMA SICCUM, so called when the paroxysm is sudden, violent, and of short

duration: cough slight, and expectoration scanty: spasmodic constriction.

The **ASTHMA HUMIDUM**, *Humid, Common* or *spitting asthma*, is when the disease is accompanied with expectoration. It is also called *A. humoralé*, *A. flatulentum*, *A. pneumonicum*, *Blennorrhœa chronica*, &c.

There are no pathognomonic physical signs of asthma. In some cases, the respiration is universally puerile during the attack. In the spasmodic form the respiratory murmur is very feeble or absent during the fit; and in all forms of the disease percussion elicits a clear pulmonary sound.

The disease generally consists in some source of irritation, and occasionally, perhaps, in paralysis of the pneumogastric nerves: more frequently the former—all the phenomena indicating constriction of the smaller bronchial ramifications.

The treatment is one that relieves spasmodic action—narcotics, counter-irritants—change of air, &c.

ASTHMA THYMICUM, *A. T. Koppii*, *Spasmus glottidis*, *A. intermittens infantum*, *A. Dentitium*, *A. periodicum acutum*, *Koppian Asthma*, *Thymic Asthma*, *Laryngismus stridulus*. A disease of infants characterized by suspension of respiration at intervals; great difficulty of breathing, especially on waking, swallowing, or crying, ending often in a fit of suffocation with convulsions.

The pathology of the disease has been supposed to consist in enlargement of the Thymus gland, or of the glands of the neck pressing on the pneumogastric nerves.

The ear, on auscultation, at a distance from the chest, detects an incomplete, acute, hissing inspiration or rather cry; whilst the expiration and voice are croupal, both at the accession and termination of the paroxysm. The heart's action has been observed to be distinct and feeble.

ASTHMATIC, *Asthmaticus*; one affected with asthma. What relates to asthma.

ASTOMUS, *αστομος*, from *a* priv. and *στομα*, 'a mouth.' One without a mouth. Pliny speaks of a people in India without mouths, who live *anhelatu et odore*!

ASTRAGALUS, *Talus*, the *Ankle*, *Quadratio*, *Diabæbos*, *Peza*, *Cavicula*, *Cavilla*, *Tetroros*, *As'trion*, *Os Ballistæ*. A short bone situate at the superior and middle part of the tarsus, where it is articulated with the tibia. It is the *ankle bone*, *sling bone* or *first bone of the foot*. The anterior surface is convex, and has a well-marked prominence, supported by a kind of neck, and hence has been called the *head of the Astragalus*. The astragalus is developed by two points of ossification.

ASTRAGALUS EXSCAPUS, *Stemless Milk-vetch*, (F) *Astragale à gousses velus*. *Nat. Ord.* Legaminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. The root is said to have cured confirmed syphilis.

ASTRAGALUS VERUS, *Goat's thorn*, *Milk-vetch*, *Spina hirci*, *Astragalus aculeatus*. The plant which affords *Gum Tragacanth*. See *Tragacantha*.

ASTRAPE, *Coruscatio*, *Fulgur*, *Lightning*. Galen reckons it amongst the remote causes of epilepsy.

ASTRICT'ION, *Astrictio*, *στυψις*, from *adstringere*, 'to constringe.' Action of an astringent substance on the animal economy.

ASTRINGENTS, *Astringentia*, *Katas'taltica*, *Constringentia*, *contrahentia*, *Stegnotica*, *Syncritica*, *Astrictoria*, from *astringere*, 'to constringe.' Medicines, which have the property of constringing the organic textures. External astringents are called *Styptics*.

The following are the chief astringents:

Acidum Sulphuricum,	Kino,
Alumen,	Krameria,
Argenti Nitras,	Liquor Calcis,
Catechu,	Plumb. Acetas,
Cupri Sulphas,	Quercus Alba,
Ferri Murialis, Tinct.	" Tinctoria,
Ferri Nitratis, Liquor,	Tannin,
Ferri Sulphas,	Zinci Sulphas,
Gallæ,	
Hæmatoxylon,	Creosote.

ASTROBLES, from *αστρον*, 'a star,' and *βαλλω*, 'I strike.' One struck by the stars (*sideratus*). One who is in a state of sideration—in an apoplectic state.—Gorræus.

ASTROBOLIS'MOS, same etymology. *Sideration* or action of the stars on a person. *Apoplexy*.—Theophr., Gorræus.

ASTROL'OGY, *Astrol'ogia*, from *αστρον*, 'a star,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The art of divining by inspecting the stars. This was formerly considered to be a part of Medicine; and was called *Judicial Astrology*, to distinguish it from Astronomy.

ASTRON'OMY, *Astrono'mia*, from *αστρον*, 'a star,' and *νομος*, 'a law,' 'rule.' A science, which makes known the heavenly phenomena, and the laws that govern them. Hippocrates places this and Astrology amongst the necessary studies of a physician.

ATARACTAPOIE'SIA, from *a* priv. *ταραχτος*, 'troubled,' and *ποιειν*, 'to make.' Intrepidity, firmness. A quality of which, according to Hippocrates, the physician ought to be possessed in the highest degree.

ATARAX'IA, from *a* priv. and *ταραξις*, 'trouble,' 'emotion.' Moral tranquillity, peace of mind.

ATAX'IA, from *a* priv. and *ταξις*, 'order.' Disorder, irregularity. Hippocrates employs the word in its most extensive acceptation. Galen applies it, especially, to irregularity of pulse; and Sydenham speaks of *Ataxia Spirituum* for disorder of the nervous system. Ataxia, now, usually means the state of disorder that characterizes nervous fevers, and the nervous condition.

ATCHAR, *Achia*, *Achar*. A condiment used in India. It is formed of green fruits of various kinds,—garlic, ginger, mustard, and pimento, pickled in vinegar.

ATELES, ατελης, 'imperfect, defective.' Hence,

ATELOËNCEPHAL'IA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and ἐγκεφαλον, 'the encephalon.' State of imperfect development of the brain.—Andral.

ATELOCHEI'LIA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and χειλος, 'lip.' A malformation which consists in an imperfect development of the lip.

ATELOGLOS'SIA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and γλωσσα, 'tongue.' A malformation consisting in an imperfect development of the tongue.

ATELOGNA'THIA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and γναθος, 'the jaw.' A malformation which consists in an imperfect development of the jaw.

ATELOMYELIA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and μυελος, 'marrow.' State of imperfect development of the spinal marrow.—Béclard.

ATELOPROSO'PIA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and προσωπον, 'the face.' A malformation which consists in imperfect development of the face.

ATELOSTO'MIA, from ατελης, 'imperfect,' and στομα, 'mouth.' One whose mouth is imperfectly developed.

ATHAMAN'TA, from Athamas, a place in Thessaly. A genus of plants.

ATHAMAN'TA CRETEN'SIS or *Cret'ica, Daucus Creticus*; *D. Candianus, Myrrhis annua, Candy Carrot*. The seeds of this plant are acrid and aromatic. They have been used as carminatives and diuretics.

ATHAMAN'TA AUREOSELI'NUM, *Oreoseli'num, Black Mountain Parsley*. (F) *Persil de Montagne*. The plant, seed and roots are aromatic. It has been considered attenuant, aperient, deobstruent, and lithontriptic. The distilled oil has been used in toothache.

ATHANA'SIA, from α priv. and θανατος, 'death.' An antidote for diseases of the liver, jaundice, gravel, &c. It consisted of saffron, cinnamon, lavender, cassia, myrrh, juncus odoratus, honey, &c., and was esteemed to be sudorific.

ATHELAS'MUS, from α priv. and θηλη, 'a breast or nipple.' Impracticability of giving suck; from want of nipple or otherwise.

ATHE'NA, αθηνα. Name of a plaster, recommended by Asclepiades, and composed of oxide of copper, sublimed oxide of zinc, sal ammoniac, verdigris, gall-nuts, and a variety of resinous and other ingredients.—Orbasius, Aëtius, and P. Ægineta.

ATHENIO'NIS CATAPOTIUM. A pill, composed of myrrh, pepper, castor, and opium; used to allay coughing.—Celsus.

ATHE'RA, Αθα'ρα, from αθηρ, 'an ear of corn.' A kind of pap for children: also, a kind of liniment.—Dioscorides, Pliny.

ATHERO'MA, from αθηρα, 'pap or pulp.' *Emphy'ma encys'tis athero'ma, Mollus'cum*. A tumour formed by a cyst containing matter like pap or Bouillie.

ATHERO'MATOUS, *Atheromato'des*. Having the nature of Atheroma.

ATHLE'TA, from αθλος, 'combat.' Athletes were men, who exercised themselves in combat at the public festivals.—Vitruv.

ATHLET'IC, *Athlet'icus*; concerning *Athle'tæ*. Strong in muscular powers.—Foësius.

ATHYM'IA, *An'imi defec'tus et anxietas, An'imi demis'sio, Tristia*, from α priv. and θυμος, 'heart,' 'courage.' *Despondency*. The prostration of spirits, often observable in the sick.—Hippocr. Melancholy.—Swe diaur.

ATLAS, *Atlantion*, from ατλαω, 'I sustain.' The *first cervi'cal ver'tebra*: so called, from its supporting the whole weight of the head, as Atlas is said to have supported the globe on his shoulders. Chaussier calls it *Atloid*. This vertebra in no respect resembles the others. It is a kind of irregular ring, into which, anteriorly, the *processus dentatus* of the second vertebra is received. Posteriorly it gives passage to the medulla spinalis.

ATLOI'DO-AXOID, (F) *Atloido-axoidien*. Relating to both the Atlas and the Axis or Vertebra Dentata.

ATLOI'DO-AXOID ARTICULATION. The articulation between the two first cervical vertebræ.

ATLOI'DO AXOID LIG'AMENTS. These are two in number; one *anterior* and another *posterior*, passing between the two vertebræ.

ATLOI'DO-OCCIP'ITAL. Relating to the Atlas and occiput. The *Atloi'do-occip'ital Articulation* is formed by the condyles of the occipital bone and the superior articular surfaces of the Atlas.

ATMIATRI'A, *Atmidiat'rica*, from ατμος, 'vapour,' and ιατρεία, 'treatment.' Treatment of diseases by fumigation.

ATMOSPHERE, *Atmosphæ'ra*, from ατμος, 'vapour,' and σφαῖρα, 'a sphere,'—as it were, *Sphere of vapours*. The atmosphere is a spherical mass of air, surrounding the earth in every part; the height of which is estimated at 15 or 16 leagues. It presses on the surface of the earth, and this pressure has, necessarily, sensible effects on organized bodies. The surface of the human body being reckoned at 15 square feet, it is computed that a pressure of 33,000 pounds or more exists under ordinary circumstances; and this pressure cannot be increased or diminished materially, without modifying the circulation and all the functions.

ATOL'MIA, from α priv. and τολμα, 'confidence.' Want of confidence; discouragement. A state of mind, unfavourable to health, and injurious in disease. It is the antithesis of *Eutol'mia*.

ATONY, *Ato'nia, Infir'mitas et Remis'sio vi'rium, Languor, Lax'itas*, from α priv. and τονος, 'tone,' 'force.' Want of tone. Weakness of every organ, and particularly of

those that are contractile. Violent gastritis has been described by Scribonius Largus under a similar name, *ατρονον*, *Atonon*.

ATRABIL'IARY, *Atrabil'ious*, *Atrabil'iaris*, *Atrabilio'sus*. An epithet given by the ancients to the melancholic and hypochondriac, because they believed the Atrabilis to predominate in such.

The *Atrabiliary capsules*, *arteries*, and *veins*, are the renal capsules, arteries, and veins; the formation of Atrabilis having been attributed to them.

ATRABI'LIS, from *atra*, 'black,' and *bilis*, 'bile:' *Ater succus*, *Black Bile* or *Melancholy*. According to the ancients, a thick, black, acrid humour, secreted, in the opinion of some, by the pancreas; in that of others, by the supra-renal capsules. Hippocrates, Galen, Aëtius, and others ascribe great influence to the Atrabilis in the production of hypochondriasis, melancholy, and mania. There is really no such humour. It was an imaginary creation.—Aretæus, Rufus of Ephesus, &c.

ATRACHELOCEPH'ALUS, from *α* priv. *τραχηλος*, 'neck,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A monster whose neck is partially or wholly deficient.

ATRACHE'LUS, from *α* priv. and *τραχηλος*, 'neck.' One who is very short-necked.—Galen.

ATRAC'TYLIS GUMMIF'ERA, *Car'duus pi'neus*, *Ixi'ne*, *Gummy-rooted Atractylis*, *Pine Thistle*. The root, when wounded, yields a milky, viscid juice, which concretes into tenacious masses, and is said to be chewed with the same views as Mastich.

ATRAMEN'TUM, *A. Suto'rium*, *Ink*. *Calcan'thon*, (F) *Encre*. It has been advised as an astringent, and as an external application in herpetic affections.

ATRE'TUS, from *α* priv. and *τρεω*, 'I perforate.' One whose anus or parts of generation are imperforate.

ATRICES. Small tumours, which appear occasionally around the anus. Some commentators consider the word to be synonymous with condylomata.—Forestus.

ATRICI. Small sinuses in the vicinity of the anus, not penetrating the rectum.

ATRIPLEX HORTEN'SIS, *A. Sati'va*. (F) *Arroche*, *Bonne Dame*. The herb and seed of this plant have been exhibited as antiscorbutics.

The *At'riplex al'imus*, *A. Portulacoi'des*, and *A. Patula*, are used as pickles, and have similar properties.

ATROPA, from *Ατροπος*, 'the goddess of destiny;' so called from its fatal effects.

ATROPA BELLADON'NA, *Belladon'na*, *Deadly Nightshade*, *Sola'num leth'le*, *Sola'num maniacum*, *S. Furio'sum*, *Sola'num melanocer'asus*. (F) *Belladone*, *Morelle furieuse*, *Belle Dame*. *Nat. Ord.* Solanæ, *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The leaves are powerfully narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and re-

pellent. They are occasionally used where narcotics are indicated. Sprinkling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores has been found to allay the pain; and the leaves form a good poultice. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. j. of the powdered leaves.

ATROPA MANDRAG'ORA, *Mandrag'ora*, *Mandrake*. The boiled root has been used in the form of poultice in indolent swellings.

ATROPINE, *Atropi'na*, *Atro'pia*, *Atro'pium*. The active principle of the *Atropa Belladonna*, separated by Brandes, by a process similar to that for procuring Morphine.

ATROPHY, *Maras'mus Atro'phia*, *Atro'phia*, *Maras'mus*, *Macies*, *Contabescen'tia*, *Tabes*, *Marco'res*, *Analo'sis*, from *α* privative, and *τροφη*, 'nourishment.' (F) *Atrope*, *Des-séchement*. Progressive and morbid diminution in the bulk of the whole body or of a part. Atrophy is generally symptomatic.

ATTACK', *Insul'tus*, *Irrep'tio*, *Inva'sio*, *Eis'bole*, *Lepsis*, (F) *Attaque*. A sudden attack, invasion or onset of a disease. A seizure.

AT'TAGEN, *At'tagas*, the *Fran'colin*. Celebrated with the ancients both as food and medicine.—Martial, Aristophanes.

AT'TALUS, *Attalicum*. A name given to certain compound medicines by Galen.

ATTANCOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A mineral water in France at Attancourt in Champagne; and about 3 leagues north of Joinville. The water is a chalybeate, and contains sulphate of lime. In large doses it is purgative.

ATTENÖTING, MINERAL WATERS OF, in Bavaria. The water contains carbonic acid, carbonates of lime and soda, sulphates of lime and magnesia, muriate of soda, iron, and alum. It is much used in skin diseases, fistula, old ulcers, calculi, and hæmorrhoids.

ATTEN'UANTS, *Attenuan'tia*, *Leptun'tica*, from *ten'uis*, 'thin.' Medicines which augment the fluidity of the humours.

AT'TITUDE, *Situs Cor'poris*. Situation, position of the body. The attitudes are the different postures which man is capable of assuming. In *General Pathology*, the attitude will often enable the physician to pronounce at once upon the character of a disease, or it will aid him materially in his judgment. In St. Vitus's dance, in fractures, luxations, &c., it is the great index. It will also indicate the degree of nervous or cerebral power: hence the sinking down in bed is an evidence of great cerebral debility in fever.

The position of a patient during an operation is an interesting subject of attention to the surgeon.

ATTOL'LENS AUREM, *Attol'lens Auric'ulæ*, *Leva'tor Auris*, *Superior Auris*, *Attol'lens Auric'ulam*, (F) *Auriculaire supérieur*, *Temporo-auriculaire*. A muscle of the ear, which arises, thin, broad, and tendinous, from the tendon of the occipito-frontalis, and

is inserted into the upper part of the ear, opposite to the antihelix. It raises the ear.

ATTRAHENT, *At'trahens*, *Attractivus*, *Attractorius*, from *ad*, 'to,' and *traho*, 'I draw.' (F) *Attractif*, *Attirant*. Remedies are so called, which attract fluids to the parts to which they are applied, as blisters, rubefacients, &c.

ATTRAPE-LOURDAUT, (F). A bistouri invented by a French surgeon, called Biennaise, and used in the operation for hernia. See Bistour caché.

ATTRITION, *Attri'tio*, *Ecthlomma*, from *terere*, 'to bruise.' Friction or bruising. Chafing.—Galen. Also, a kind of cardialgia.—Sennertus. Likewise, a violent contusion.

ATYPIC, *Atyp'icus*, *At'ypos*, from α privative, and *τυπος*, 'type.' That which has no type. Irregular. Chiefly applied to an irregular intermittent. *Febris atypica*.

AUAN'TE, *Anap'se*, from *αυανσις*, 'desiccation.' Hippocrates gave this name to a disease, the principal symptom of which was emaciation.—Atrophy.

AUDINAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. Audinac is situate in the department of Ariège, France. The water contains a small quantity of hydrosulphuric acid; carbonic acid, sulphates of lime and magnesia, carbonates of lime and iron, and a bituminous substance. It is much used in chronic rheumatism, herpes, scrophulous diseases, &c.

AUDITION, from *audi're*, 'to hear.' *Acoë*, *Audi'tio*, *Audi'tus*, *Acoe'sis*, *Acu'sis*. Hearing. The act of hearing. The sensation arising from an impression made on the auditory nerves by the vibrations of the air, produced by a sonorous body. The Physiology of Audition is obscure. It probably takes place:—1. By the vibrations being communicated from the membrana tympani along the chain of small bones to the membrane of the foramen ovale. 2. By means of the air in the cavity of the tympanum, the membrane of the foramen rotundum is agitated. 3. The transmission may be made by means of the bony parietes.

In these three ways the vibrations, produced by a sonorous body, may reach the auditory nerves. Audition may be *active* or *passive*: hence the difference between *listening* and simply *hearing*.

AUDITORY, *Audito'rius*, *Auditi'vus*. That which relates to audition.

The EXTER'NAL AUDITORY CANAL, *Mea'tus audito'rius exter'nus*, *Alvea'rium*, (F) *Conduit auditif externe*, *Conduit auriculaire*, commences at the bottom of the concha, at the *Fora'men auditi'vum exter'num*, passes inwards, forwards, and a little downwards, and terminates at the membrana tympani. It is partly cartilaginous, partly osseous, and partly fibrous.

The INTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL, *Mea'tus audito'rius inter'nus*, *Cyar*, (F) *Conduit au-*

ditif interne, *C. labyrinthique*, is situate in the posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone. From the *Fora'men auditi'vum inter'num*, where it commences, it passes forwards and outwards, and terminates by a kind of *cul-de-sac*, perforated by many holes, one of which is the orifice of the Aquæductus Fallopii; and the others communicate with the labyrinth.

The AUDITORY NERVE, *Nerf labyrinthique*—(Ch.), is the *Portio Mollis* of the 7th pair. It arises from the corpus restiforme, from the floor of the fourth ventricle, and, by means of white striæ, from the sides of the calamus scriptorius. As it leaves the encephalon, it forms a flattened cord, and proceeds with the facial nerve through the foramen auditivum internum, and as far as the bottom of the meatus, where it separates from the facial and divides into two branches, one going to the cochlea;—the other to the vestibule and semicircular canals.

The AUDITORY ARTERIES AND VEINS, are vessels which enter the auditory canals, and are, like them, distinguished into *internal* and *external*. The *external auditory artery*, *A. Tympanique*—(Ch.), is given off by the styloid, a branch of the external carotid: the *internal* is a branch of the basilar artery, which accompanies the auditory nerve, and is distributed to it.

The AUDITORY VEINS empty into the internal and external jugulars.

AUGE, *Al'veus*. Some of the older Anatomists gave this name to reservoirs, into which liquids flow in an interrupted manner, so that they are alternately full and empty. Such are the ventricles and auricles of the heart.

AUGMENTA'TION, from *augere*, 'to increase.' *Augmen'tum*, *Incremen'tum*, *Anabasis*, *Auc'tio*, *Auxe'sis*. The stage of a disease in which the symptoms go on increasing.

AUMALE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Aumale is a town of Upper Normandy, in the country of Caux. Several springs of ferruginous mineral waters are found there, whose odour is penetrating, and taste rough and astringent. They are tonic, and employed in debility of the viscera, &c.

AURA, *Pnoë*. A vapour or emanation from any body, surrounding it like an atmosphere. Van Helmont regarded the vital principle as a gas and volatile spirit, which he called *Aura vitalis*.

AURA SEM'INIS or *A. semina'lis*:—an active principle fancied to exist in the sperm, and regarded by some as the fecundating agent. Such is not the case.

AURA SAN'GUINIS. The odour exhaled by blood newly drawn. See Gaz Sanguinis.

In Pathology, Aura means the sensation of a light vapour, which, in some diseases, appears to set out from the trunk or limbs; and to rise towards the head. This feeling has been found to precede attacks of epilepsy and

hysteria, and hence it has been called *Aura epileptica* and *A. hysterica*.

AURANTIA CURASSAVENTIA. *Curassoa apples* or *oranges*. Immature oranges, checked, by accident, in their growth. They are a grateful, aromatic bitter, devoid of acidity. Infused in wine or brandy they make a good stomachic. They are also used for *issue peas*.

AURICULA. Diminutive of *auris*, an ear. The auricle of the ear. See Pavilion.

The **AURICLES OF THE HEART**, *Cavita'tes innomina'tæ*, (F) *Oreillettes*, are two cavities; one right, the other left, each communicating with the ventricle of its side. These two cavities receive the blood from every part of the body. Into the *right auricle*, the two *venæ cavæ* and coronary vein open: into the *left*, the four pulmonary veins. Chaussier calls the former the *Sinus of the Venæ Cavæ*:—the latter, the *Sinus of the Pulmonary Veins*. See *Sinus*.

AURICULAR, *Oric'ular*, *Auricula'ris*, from *auric'ula*, 'the ear.' That which belongs to the ear, especially to the external ear.

The **AURICULAR ARTERIES AND VEINS**, *Oriculaires*—(Ch.), are divided into *anterior* and *posterior*. The *anterior* are of indeterminate number. They arise from the temporal artery, and are distributed to the meatus auditorius externus, and to the pavilion of the ear. The *posterior auricular* is given off by the external carotid, from which it separates in the substance of the parotid gland. When it reaches the inferior part of the pavilion of the ear it bifurcates; one of its branches being distributed to the inner surface of the pavilion, the other passing over the mastoid process, and being distributed to the temporal and posterior auris muscles, &c. Before its bifurcation it gives off the *stylo-mastoid artery*.

The **ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR AURICULAR VEINS** open into the temporal and external jugular.

The **AURICULAR NERVES** are several. 1. The *auricular branch*, *Zygomato-auricular*, is one of the ascending branches of the cervical plexus. It ramifies and spreads over the two surfaces of the pavilion. 2. The *auricular* or *superficial temporal*, *Temporal-cutaneous*—(Ch.), is given off from the inferior maxillary. It ascends between the condyle of the jaw and the meatus auditorius externus, sends numerous filaments to the meatus and pavilion, and divides into two twigs, which accompany the branches of the temporal artery, and are distributed to the integuments of the head. There is also a *posterior auricular* furnished by the facial.

The **AURICULAR FINGER**, (F) *Doigt auriculaire*, is the little finger, so called because, owing to its size, it can be more readily introduced into the meatus auditorius.

AURICULO-VENTRICULAR, *Auric'ulo-ventricula'ris*. That which belongs to the

auricles and ventricles of the heart. The communications between the auricles and ventricles are so called. The *Tricuspid* and *Mitral Valves* are auriculo-ventricular valves.

AURI'GA. A species of bandage for the ribs, described by Galen.

AURIST, from *auris*, 'the ear.' One who occupies himself chiefly with the diseases of the ear and their treatment.

AURUM, 'Gold.' (q. v.)

AURUM MUSIVUM, *Aurum Mosa'icum*, *Sulphuret of Tin*. The *deutosulphuret* or *persulphuret of tin*. (Quicksilver, tin, sulphur, sal ammoniac, aa, equal parts. The tin being first melted, the quicksilver is poured into it, and then the whole are ground together, and sublimed in a bolthead. The *aurum musivum* lies at the bottom.) It is used in some empirical preparations.

AUSCULTA'TION, *Auscul'tatio*, from *auscul'tare*, 'to listen:' act of listening. Buisson has used it synonymously with *listening*. Laennec introduced *auscultation* to appreciate the different sounds, which can be heard in the chest, and in the diagnosis of diseases of the heart, lungs, &c. This may be done by the aid of an instrument called a *stethoscope* (q. v.), one extremity of which is applied to the ear, the other to the chest of the patient. This mode of examination is called *Mediate Auscultation*, (F) *Auscultation mé-diate*,—the application of the ear to the chest forming *immediate auscultation*.

The act of exploring the chest is called *Stethoscop'ia*, and *Thoracoscop'ia*; of the abdomen, *Abdominoscop'ia*. (q. v.)

AUSTE'RE, *Auste'rus*. Substances, which produce a high degree of acerb impression on the organs of taste.

AUSTROMAN'CY; *Austromanti'a*. The art of predicting from observance of the winds.

AUTARCI'A, from *αυτος*, 'himself,' and *αρκτω*, 'I am satisfied.' Moral tranquillity.—Galen.

AUTEMES'IA, from *αυτος*, 'self,' and *εμεσις*, 'vomiting.' Spontaneous or idiopathic vomiting.—Alibert.

AUTHE'MERON. A medicine which cures on the day of its exhibition; from *αυτος*, 'the same,' and *ημερα*, 'day.'

AUTOC'RASY, *Autocrati'a*, *Autocrat'ia*, from *αυτος*, 'himself,' and *κρατος*, 'strength.' Independent force. Action of the vital principle, or of the instinctive powers towards the preservation of the individual.—See *Vis Mediatricis Naturæ*. Also, the vital principle.

AUTOLITHOT'OMUS, *Autolithot'omist*, from *αυτος*, 'himself,' *λιθος*, 'a stone,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' One who operates upon himself for the stone.

AUTOMATIC, *Automat'icus*, from *αυτοματος*, 'spontaneous.' That which acts of itself. Those movements are called *automatic*, which the patient executes without any object; apparently without volition being exercised.

AUTOP'SIA or **AUTOP'SY**; from *αυτος*, 'himself,' and *οψις*, 'vision.' *Autoph'ia*. Attentive examination by one's self. Improperly used occasionally for the following:—

AUTOP'SIA **CADAVER'ICA**, (F) *Autopsie*, *Ouverture cadavérique*. Attentive examination after death, *Examination post mortem*, *Section Cadav'ericis*, *Dissection*, *Necros'copy*, *Necropsy*;—practised for the purpose of investigating the causes and seat of an affection of which a person may have died, &c.

AUTUMN, *Autum'nus*, *Phthiropo'ron*, (F) *Automne*. One of the seasons of the year, between the 23d of September and the 22d of December. In all climates the Autumn or Fall is liable to disease; a combination of local and atmospheric causes being then present, favourable to its production.

AUTUM'NAL; *Autumna'lis*. (F) *Automnale*. Relating to autumn; as *Autumnal Fruits*, *Autumnal Fevers*, &c.

AUTUMNAL FEVER, generally assumes a bilious aspect. Those of the intermittent kind are much more obstinate than when they appear in the spring.

AUXIL'IARY, *Auxilia'ris*, from *auxil'ium*, 'aid.' (F) *Auxiliare*. That which assists;—from which assistance is obtained.

AUXIL'IARY MUSCLES are those which concur in the same movement. Some Anatomists have applied the term to several ligaments, as well as to the fleshy fibres, which hang from the *sacro-spinalis* muscle.

An **AUXIL'IARY MEDICINE** is one which assists the principal medicine or basis. It is synonymous with *Adjuvant*.

AVAILLES, WATERS OF. A small village in France, 13 leagues S. S. E. of Poitiers, at which there is a cold saline chalybeate. It contains muriates of soda and lime, sulphate and subcarbonate of soda, iron, &c.

AVANT-BOUCHE, (F), *Os anti'cum*. This name has been applied by some, to the mouth properly so called, in contradistinction to the *Arrière-bouche* or *Pharynx*.

AVANT-GOUT (F), *Prægusta'tio*; a Fore-aste, *Prægustation*.

AVANT-MAIN (F), *Adver'sa Manus*. The inside of the hand, when extended.

AVANT-PIED (F). The most advanced part of the foot.

AVANT-POIGNET (F). The anterior part of the wrist.

AVE'NA *Oats*, *Bromos*. The seeds of the *Ave'na sati'va*. *Nat. Ord.* Gramineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Triandria Digynia. (F) *Avoine*. Oats are used as food for man, in some parts, particularly in the North of England and Scotland. When deprived of the husks they form *GROATS*, which see. Reduced to meal, they are applied as cataplasms, to promote suppuration. The dry meal is sprinkled over erysipelatous parts.

AVENHEIM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Avenheim is three leagues from Strasburg, and near it is an aperient mineral water.

AVENNES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Avennes is a village in the department of Herault in France, and near it is a saline spring, the temperature of which rises to 84° Fahrenheit.

AVERRHO'A CARAM'BOLA. *Malum Coën'se*, *Prunum stella'tum*, *Tam'ara conga*, *Caram'bolo*. An Indian tree, whose fruits are agreeably acid. The bark, bruised, is employed as a cataplasm, and its fruit is used as a refrigerant in bilious fever and dysentery.

The **AVERRHO'A** **BILIM'BI**, *Bilim'bi*, *Bilim-bing teres*, has a fruit, which is too acid to be eaten alone. It is used as a condiment, and in the form of syrup as a refrigerant.

AVER'SION, *Aver'sio*, *αποτροπή*, from *avertere*, 'to turn from.' Extreme repugnance for any thing whatever.

AVERSION (F) also means, in Therapeutics, the action of medicines which turn the afflux of fluids from one organ, and direct them to others: being synonymous with *counter-irritation*, or rather *revulsion* or *derivation*.

AVERTIN (F). A disease of the mind, which, according to LAVOISIEN, renders the patient obstinate and furious.

AVICEN'NIA TOMENTO'SA. The plant which affords the *Malac'ca Bean* or *Anacar'dium Orienta'le* of the Pharmacopœias, *Semecar'pus Anacar'dium*. The oil drawn from the bark of the fruit is a corrosive and active vesicatory, but it is not used.

AX, MINERAL WATERS OF. Ax is a small town in the department of Arriège, France; where there are several sulphurous springs; the temperature of which varies from 77° to 162° of Fahrenheit.

AX'EA COMMISSU'RA, *Trochoi'des*. A pivot-joint.

AXIL'LA, *Ala*, *Ascel'la*, *Assel'la*, *Ascil'la*, *Acel'la*, *Cordis emuncto'rium*, *Male*, *Hypo'mia*, *Fovea axillaris*, *Mas'chalē*, (F) *Aisselle*. The cavity beneath the junction of the arm with the shoulder; the *armpit*. It is bounded, anteriorly, by a portion of the pectoralis major; posteriorly, by the latissimus dorsi. It is covered with hair, contains much cellular membrane, lymphatic ganglions, important vessels and nerves, and numerous sebaceous follicles, furnishing an odorous secretion. In consequence of such secretion, the ancients called it *emuncto'rium cordis*.

AX'ILLARY, (F) *Axillaire*, from *axil'la*, 'the armpit.' Belonging to the armpit.

ARTE'RIA AXILLA'RIS; a continuation of the subclavian, extending from the passage of the latter between the scaleni muscles as far as the insertion of the pectoralis major, when it takes the name *Brachial*.

VENA AXILLA'RIS, *Vena Subala'ris*. This vein corresponds with the artery; anterior to which it is situated. It is a continuation of the *brachial veins*; and, at its termination, assumes the name *Subclavian*.

The **AX'ILLARY NERVE**, *Scap'ulohu'meral*

(Ch.) *Nerf circonflexe*, *Articular nerve*, arises from the posterior part of the brachial plexus, particularly from the two last cervical pairs and the first dorsal. It is chiefly distributed to the posterior margin of the deltoid.

The **AXILLARY GLANDS** are lymphatic glands, seated in the armpit; into which the lymphatic glands of the upper extremity open.

AXIRNACH, An Arabic word, used by **ALBUCASIS** to designate a fatty tumour of the upper eyelid, observed particularly in children.

AXIS, *Axon*, (F) *Axe*. A right line which passes through the centre of a body.

THE **AXIS OF THE EYE**, (F) *Axe de l'œil*, called, also, *Visual Axis* and *Optic Axis*, is a right line, which falls perpendicularly on the eye; and passes through the centre of the pupil.

AXIS, is also the second vertebra of the neck, *Axon*, *Epistrophæus*, *Maschalister*; the *Vertebra Denta'ta*. (F) *Essieu*. So called because it forms a kind of axis on which the head moves. *Chaussier* calls it *Axoide*, from *ἄξων*, 'axis,' and *εἶδος*, 'shape.'

AXOIDO-ATLOIDEUS. What refers to both the axis and atlas; as *Axoido-atloidean* articulation.

The lesions of the Axoido-atloidean articulation are, 1. Fracture of the *Processus dentatus*. 2. Rupture of the odontoid ligaments, and consequently passage and pressure of the processus behind the transverse ligament: and, 3. The simultaneous rupture of the odontoid and transverse ligaments. These different accidents are fatal.

AZODYNAMIA, from *α* priv. *ζωή*, 'life,' and *δυναμική*, 'strength.' Privation or diminution of the vital powers.—*Gilibert*.

AZOTE, **AZOTUM**, from *α* priv. and *ζωή*, 'life.' *Azote* or *Nitrogen*, *Alcaligene*, *Gas azoticum*, *Zoogenium*, (F) *Air gaté*, *Air vicié*, is a gas, which is unfit for respiration. It is not positively deleterious, but proves fatal, owing to the want of oxygen. It is one of the constituents of atmospheric air, and is the

distinguishing principle of animals. Vegetables have it not generally diffused, whilst it is met with in most animal substances. It has been variously called, *phlogistic air*, *vitiated air*, &c.; has been looked upon as sedative, and recommended to be respired, when properly diluted, in diseases of the chest.

AZOTENESSES, from *azote*, and *νόσος*, 'disease.' Diseases fancied to be occasioned by the predominance of azote in the body.—*Baumes*.

AZURIUM. A compound of two parts of mercury, one-third of sulphur, and one-fourth of sal ammoniac.—*Albert the Great*.

AZYGES, *Azygos*, *sine pari*, from *α* priv. and *ἴσος*, 'equal.' Unequal. The *sphenoid bone*, because it has no fellow. Also, a process, *Processus Azygos*, projecting from under the middle and forepart of this bone.

VENA AZYGOS, *Veine Prelombothoracique*—(Ch.) *Vena sine pari*, *Vena pari carens*. This vein was so called by *Galen*. It forms a communication between the *V. cava inferior* and *V. cava superior*, permitting the blood to pass freely between the two. It rises from the vena cava inferior, or from one of the lumbar or renal veins, passes through the diaphragm, ascends along the spine to the right of the aorta and thoracic duct, and opens into the *V. cava superior*, where it penetrates the pericardium. On the left side, the *SEMIAZYGOUS*, *Left Bronchial* or *left superior intercostal vein*, *V. demi-azygos*, *Veine petite prelombo-thoracique*—(Ch.), presents, in miniature, nearly the same arrangement.

The **AZYGOS MUSCLE**, *Azygos Uvulae*, is the small muscle, which occupies the substance of the uvula.—*Morgagni*. The name is, however, inappropriate, as there are two distinct fasciculi, placed along side each other, forming the *Palato-staphyli'ni*, *Staphyli'ni*, or *Epistaphyli'ni* muscles, *Staphyli'ni medii* of *Winslow*.

AZYMUS, from *α* priv. and *ζυμῆν*, 'leaven.' *Azymous* bread is unfermented, unleavened bread.—*Galen*.

B

BACARIS, *Bach'aris*. A name given by the ancients to an ointment described by *Galen* under the name *Ointment of Lydia*. It was sometimes employed in diseases of the womb.—*Hippocr*.

BACCAR or **BACCARIS**. An herb used by the ancients in their garlands, to destroy enchantment. Perhaps the *Digitalis purpurea* (q. v.) Some authors have erroneously thought it to be the *Asarum*.

BACCHI'A, from *Bac'chus*, 'wine.' A name applied to the red or pimped face of the drunkard.

BACILLUM, *Bac'ulus*, *Bac'culus*; 'a stick.' This name has been applied to a kind of troch, composed of expectorants, and having the shape of a stick. *Bacillum* was used, by the ancient chemists, for several instruments of iron.

BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF.

Baden is a town six miles from Vienna. Here are 12 springs, containing carbonates of lime and magnesia; sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda; and the muriates of soda and alumina. The water is used in diseases of the skin, rheumatism, &c. There are two other towns of the same name; one in Suabia, and the other in Switzerland, where are mineral springs. The waters of the last are sulphureous.

BADIAGA. A kind of sponge, sold in Russia; the powder of which is said to take away the livid marks from blows and bruises in a few hours. Its nature is not understood.

BAGNERES-ADOUR, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bagnères-Adour is a small town in the department of the *Hautes Pyrénées*, having a great number of mineral springs; some, cold chalybeates; others, thermal salines, but the greatest part sulphureous and warm. The temperature of the last rises as high as 97° Fahrenheit.

BAGNERES DE LUCHON is a small town in the department of *Haute Garonne*, on the frontiers of Spain. It has been, for a long time, famous for its numerous sulphureous springs, the temperature of which is from 86° to 147° of Fahrenheit.

BAGNIGGE WELLS. A saline mineral spring in London, resembling the Epsom.

BAGNOLES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bagnoles is a village in the department of the Orne. The water resembles that of the *Bagnères de Luchon*.

BAGNOLS, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bagnols is a village, two leagues from Mende, in the department of Lozère. The waters are hydrosulphurous and thermal: 113° Fahrenheit.

BAHEL, *Colum'nea longifo'lia*; a labiated plant of Malabar, whose leaves, bruised, are applied as cataplasms to suppurating tumours.

BAIGNOIRE, (F) *Baptiste'rium*, a *Bathing tub*, *Bagnio*, *Solium*, *Pisci'na*. The vessel or place in which bathing is performed. *Baignoire oculaire*, an *eye-bath*,—a small vessel for bathing the eyes.

BAINS, MINERAL WATERS OF. These are situated at Plombières, department of the Vosges. They are said to be saline and thermal by some; others deny them any medical properties.

BAL'ANOS, βαλανος, 'glans,' 'an acorn.' The glans penis. Hence, *Balanoblennorrhœa*, *Blennorrhœa* of the glans, and *Balanitis*, Inflammation of the glans. Suppositories and pessaries were, also, so called.

BALARUC, MINERAL WATERS OF. Balaruc is a town in the department of Hérault, in France. The waters are saline and thermal. They contain carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, muriates of soda, lime, and magnesia, sulphate of lime, and a little iron. They are considered tonic, and are largely used. Their temperature is about 118° Fahrenheit.

The **FACTITIOUS BALARUC WATER, (F)** *Eau de Balaruc*; *Aqua Bellilucana*, is made of *simple acidulous water* (containing twice its bulk of carbonic acid) 3 xxss; *muriate of soda*, 3iss; *muriate of lime*, gr. xviii; *muriate of magnesia*, gr. 56; *carbonate of magnesia*, gr. j.

BALBIS, βαλβις, 'a foundation.' Any oblong cavity.—Galen. Hippocrates, in his treatise on the joints, gives the name *Balbito'des* to the olecranon cavity of the humerus.

BALBUS, (F) *Bègue*. One habitually affected with stammering. A stammerer.

BALBU'TIES, Psellis'mus, Psel'lotes, Blæ'sitas, Baryglossia, Dysla'lia, Mogila'lia, Battaris'mus, Bamba'lia, Stammering. (F) *Balbutiement, Bégaïement*. Also, vicious and incomplete pronunciation, in which almost all the consonants are replaced by the letters B and L, *Traulis'mus*.

BALLO'TA FÆTIDA, Marru'bium nigrum, Black Horehound, Stinking H. (F) *Marrube noir*. This plant is esteemed to be antispasmodic, resolvent, and detersive.(?)

BALLO'TA LANA'TA, Leonu'rus lana'tus. A plant of the *Nat. Family Labiatae, Sex. Syst. Didynamia Gymnospermia*, which grows in Siberia. The whole plant, with the exception of the root, has recently been recommended in Dropsy and in Rheumatism and Gout, as a diuretic. It is usually given in decoction (3ss to 3i to 3viij of water.)

BALLOTTEMENT (F). *Agitation, succussion, Mouvement de Ballottement, Repercussion*, means the motion impressed on the fœtus in utero, by alternately pressing the uterus by means of the index finger of one hand introduced into the vagina; the other hand being applied on the abdomen. It is one of the least equivocal signs of pregnancy.

BALLSTON SPA. This village is situated in Saratoga County, New York. The springs, which are much frequented, belong to the class of Acidulous Chalybeates. There is also a sulphur spring.

BALSAM, Bal'samum, Bol'eson, Bel'eson. (F) *Baume*. This name is given to natural vegetable substances, concrete or liquid, but very odorous, bitter, and piquant; composed of resin, benzoic acid, and sometimes of an essential oil;—which allow benzoic acid to be disengaged by the action of heat; readily dissolve in volatile oil, alcohol, and ether; and, when treated with alcalis, afford a soluble benzoate, and throw down resin. We know of only five balsams:—those of Peru, of Tolu, Benzoin, *solid* Styrax or Storax, and *liquid* Styrax. See those different words.

There is, however, a multitude of pharmaceutical preparations, and of resinous substances, possessed of a balsamic smell, and to which the name *balsam*, has been given; but they differ essentially in composition and properties: hence the distinction of balsams into *natural* and *artificial*. The *natural balsams* including the five before mentioned: the *artificial* the remainder.

BALSAM ACOUS'TIC, *Bal'samum Acous'ticum*. (F) *Baume acoustique*. A mixture of fixed and essential oils, sulphur, and tinctures of fetid gums. Used in cases of atonic deafness, dropped into the ear.

BALSAM, APOPLEC'TIC, *Bal'samum Apoplec'ticum*, (F) *Baume Apoplectique*; a medicine, composed of several balsams properly so called, resins, and volatile oils. It is of a stiff consistence, is worn in ivory boxes about the person, and is smelled at, in headaches, &c.

BALSAM OF ARCE'US, *Bal'samum Arcæi*, *Unguentum Elemi*, (F) *Baume d'Arcæus*; a soft ointment; sometimes employed in wounds, ulcers, &c. It is made by melting, with a gentle heat, two parts of mutton suet, one of lard, one and a half of turpentine, and as much resin.

BALSAM OF CARPA'THIA, *Bal'samum Carpathicum*. (F) *Baume de Carpathie*. The resin of the *Pinus Cembra*, a tree, which grows in Switzerland, Libya, and the Krack mountains in Hungary.

BALSAM, CHALYBE'ATE, *Bal'samum Chalybeatum*, (F) *Baume d'acier ou d'aiguilles*; a mixture of nitrate of iron, alcohol, and oil, prepared by dissolving needles in nitric acid. It was, formerly, employed in frictions in pains of the joints.

BALSAM, CORDIAL, OF SENNER'TUS, *Bal'samum Cordiale Senner'ti*, (F) *Baume cordiale de Sennert*. A stimulant medicine, composed of the essential oils of citron, cloves, and cinnamon, of musk, and ambergris. Dose, 6 to 15 drops.

BALSAM, SPIR'ITUOUS, OF FIORAVENTI, *Bal'samum Fioraven'ti spirituosum*, (F) *Baume de Fioraven'ti spiritueux*. Different products of the distillation of resinous and balsamic substances, and of a number of aromatic substances, previously macerated in alcohol, have been thus called. The *Spirituous Balsam of Fioraven'ti*, the only one now used in friction, in chronic rheumatism, is the first product of the distillation from a sand-bath. It is entirely alcoholic. The *Oily Balsam of Fioraven'ti* is obtained by removing the residue; and distilling it in an iron vessel, at a white heat. It has the appearance of a citrine-coloured oil. The *Black Balsam of Fioraven'ti*, is the black oil, obtained when the temperature is sufficient to carbonize the substances, in the cucurbit.

BALSAM OF FOURCROY OR OF LABORDE, (F) *Baume de Fourcroy ou de Laborde*; a kind of liniment, composed of aromatic plants, balsams, resins, aloes, turpentine, theriac, and olive oil. Used in chaps of the skin and nipples.

BALSAM OF GENEVIEVE, (F) *Baume de Geneviève*; an ointment composed of wax, turpentine, oil, red saunders, and camphor. Used in contused wounds, gangrene, &c.

BALSAM OF HONEY (HILL'S); a tincture of *tolu*, honey (aa ℥j) and spirit, (a gallon.) A pectoral, used in coughs. The committee of

the New York College of Pharmacy recommend the following formula:—(*Gum Benzoin* 3v, *Bals. Tolut* 3j, *Mellis*, f. 3viij, *Alcohol Olij*—digest for 10 days and filter.)

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND (FORD'S); a tincture of *horehound*, *liquorice-root*, *camphor*, *opium*, *benzoin*, *dried squills*, *oil of aniseed*, and *honey*. The same property as the above.

BALSAM, HYPNOT'IC, *Bal'samum Hypnoticum*, (F) *Baume Hypnotique*; a preparation of which *opium*, *hyoscyamus*, *camphor*, and some other sedative substances form the base. It is used externally, to provoke sleep, in friction.

BALSAM, HYSTER'IC, *Bal'samum Hystericum*, (F) *Baume Hysterique*; a preparation, made of *opium*, *aloes*, *asafetida*, *castor*, *distilled oils of rue*, *amber*, &c. It is held to the nose, applied to the navel, or rubbed on the hypogastrium in hysterical cases.

BALSAM OF LEIC'TOURE, OF CONDOM OR VINCEGUERE, *Bal'samum Lectorense*. A strongly stimulant and aromatic mixture of *camphor*, *saffron*, *musk*, and *ambergris*, dissolved in essential oils. The ancients burnt it for the purpose of purifying the air of a chamber, when infested with a disagreeable odour.

BALSAM OF LOCATEL'LI OR LUCATEL'LI, *Bal'samum Lucatel'li*, (F) *Baume de Lucatel*; a sort of ointment, composed of wax, oil, turpentine, sherry, and balsam of Peru, coloured with red saunders. It was once administered in pulmonary consumption.

BALSAM, NEPHRIT'IC, OF FULLER, *Bal'samum Nephreticum Fulleri*; a liquid medicine, composed of oils, resins, and balsams, which have experienced an incipient state of carbonization from concentrated sulphuric acid. It was given in the dose of 15 or 30 drops in certain affections of the kidneys.

BALSAM, NER'VOUS, *Bal'samum Nervinum*, (F) *Baume nervin ou nerval*. A kind of ointment, composed of fatty bodies, volatile oils, balsam of Peru, camphor, &c. It is employed by friction in cases of sprains and rheumatic pains.

BALSAM, PARALYT'IC, OF MYN'SICHT. A sort of liniment or soft mixture of the essential oils of different aromatic plants, oils of turpentine and amber.—Léméry.

BALSAM OF PAREI'RA-BRAVA, *Bal'samum Pareiræ-bravæ*. A soft mixture of balsam, resin, muriate of ammonia, and powder of the root of the *Paireira-brava*. It is given, internally, to excite the urinary secretion.

BALSAM OF RACKASI'RA OR OF RAKASI'RI. This substance is of a yellowish-brown colour; semi-transparent; fragile, when dry, but softening by heat; adhering to the teeth, when chewed. It has a smell similar to that of the Balsam of Tolu, and is slightly bitter. It is brought from India in gourd shells, and has been employed in diseases of the urinary organs, especially in gonorrhœa.

BALSAM, RIGA. Prepared from the shoots of the Scotch Fir, macerated in spirit of

wine. *Internally*, stimulant and diuretic; *externally*, a vulnerary.

BALSAM OF SAT'URN, *Bal'samum Satur'ni*. A solution of acetate of lead in spirit of turpentine, concentrated by evaporation; and to which camphor has been added. This balsam was applied to hasten the cicatrization of wounds.

BALSAM OF THE SAMAR'ITAN, (F) *Baume du Samaritain*. A sort of liniment, prepared by boiling together, at a gentle heat, equal parts of wine and oil. It is said to have been the ointment used by the Samaritan of the Gospel to cure a patient covered with ulcers.

BALSAM, SAXON, (F) *Baume Saxon*. A mixture of several volatile oils, as those of lavender, nutmeg, rue, amber, &c. It was employed in friction as a stimulant.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR, *Bal'samum Sul'phuris*, (F) *Baume de Soufre*. A solution of sulphur in oil.—*B. sulph. anisa'tum*, (F) *B. de soufre anisé*. A solution of sulphur in essential oil of aniseed; given as a carminative.—*B. sulph. succina'tum*, (F) *B. de soufre succiné*. A solution of sulphur in oil of amber.—*B. sulphur terebinthina'tum*, *Common Dutch Drops*, (F) *B. de soufre térébinthiné*. A solution of sulphur in essential oil of turpentine, administered as a diuretic.—The *Balsam of Sulphur of RULAND* is a solution of sulphur in linseed oil or nut oil.

BALSAM OF SYM'PATHY, *Bal'samum Sympath'icum*, (F) *Baume de Sympathie*. A balsam, used in the days when sympathetic influence was strongly believed in. It was composed of the raspings of a human skull, of blood, and human fat, and was applied to the instrument which had inflicted the wound.

BALSAM, THIBAUT'S. A tincture of myrrh, aloes, dragon's blood, flowers of St. John's wort, and Chio turpentine. *Internally*, diuretic; *externally*, vulnerary.

BALSAM, TRANQUIL, *Bal'samum tranquil'um*, (F) *B. tranquille*. A liquid medicine, employed externally in the shape of friction: it is prepared by macerating and boiling, in olive oil, narcotic and poisonous plants,—belladonna, mandragora, hyoscyamus, &c.—and afterwards infusing, in the filtered decoction, different aromatic plants. It was employed as an anodyne.

BALSAM OF TUR'PENTINE, *Dutch Drops*, *Bal'samum Terebin'thinæ*. Obtained by distilling oil of turpentine in a glass retort, until a red balsam is left. It possesses the properties of the turpentine.

BALSAM, GREEN, OF METZ, *Bal'samum Vir'idē Meten'sium*, *Bal'samum Vir'idē*, (F) *Baume vert de Metz*, *Baume de Feuillet*, *Huile verte*, *O'leum ox'ydii cupri vir'idē*. This is composed of several fixed oils, holding, in solution, subcarbonate of copper, sulphate of zinc, turpentine, aloes, and the essential oils of cloves and juniper. It is green and caustic, and is employed to hasten the cicatrization of atonic ulcers.

BALSAM OF LIFE, OF HOFF'MANN, *Bal'samum Vitæ Hoffman'ni*, (F) *Baume de vie d'Hoffmann*. A tincture, composed of essential oils and ambergris, employed internally and externally as a stimulant. A mixture of essential oils without alcohol constitutes the *Saxon Balsam*, *Bal'samum apoplec'ticum*, *B. aromaticum*, *B. cephal'icum*, *B. Saxon'icum*, *B. nervinum*, *B. SCHERZERI*, *B. stomach'icum*.

BALSAM, VUL'NERARY, OF MINDERERUS, *Bal'samum vulnera'rium Mindere'ri*, (F) *B. vulnéraire de MINDERER*. A kind of liniment, composed of turpentine, resin elemi, oil of St. John's wort, and wax. Employed in friction, and as a dressing to wounds.

BALSAM'IC, *Balsam'icus*, from βαλσαμον, 'balsam.' Possessing the qualities of balsams. *Balsamic odour*:—a sweet, faint, and slightly nauseous smell. A *balsamic substance*;—One resembling the balsams in property.

BALSAMI'TA SUAVEOLENS, *B. odora'ta*, *B. maris*, *Mentha saracen'ica*, *M. Roma'na*. *Fam. Compositæ Corymbiferae. Sex. Syst. Sygenesia Polygamia superflua*. A plant, common in the south of France, and cultivated in the gardens; where it bears the names *Menthe-coq*, *Grand baume*, *Baume des Jardins*. Its smell is strong and aromatic, and taste hot. It is used for the same purposes as the tansey, i. e. as a stimulant, vermifuge, &c.

BAMBA'LIO, *Bala'tro*, from βαμβανω, 'I speak inarticulately.' One who stammers or lisps, or utters inarticulate sounds. According to KRAUS, one who speaks as if he had pap in his mouth, or as if the tongue were paralyzed.

BAMBOO, (F) *Bambou*, *Bambu*. *Fam. Gramineæ; Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia*. The young shoots of the *Bambos arundina'cea* or *Arun'do bambos*, and of the *Bambos verticilla'ta* contain a saccharine pith, of which the people of both the Indies are very fond. They are sometimes made into a pickle.

BAMMA, from βαπτω, 'I plunge,' 'a paint; a dye.' Anciently, liquids were so called, in which certain bodies were plunged, to moisten or soften them. In the case of tea, for instance, into which bread is dipped, the tea would be the *bamma*.

BANCAL (F). One who has deformed legs. It includes the *valgus*, *compennis*, and *varus*, which see.

BANCROCHE (F). A vulgar epithet for a rickety individual.

BAN'DAGE, *Desma*, *Hypodes'mis*. This word, with the French, is generally used to express the methodical application of rollers, compresses, &c., to fix an apparatus upon any part: corresponding to the words *deliga'tio*, *fascio'tio*, *fascia'rum applica'tio*, *Epid'esia*. With us, the noun is usually applied to the result of the application; or to the bandages themselves:—a sense in which the French employ the word *Bande*.

Bandages are *simple* or *compound*. The simple bandage is *equal*, if the turns are ap

plied circularly above each other; *unequal*, if the turns are not accurately applied upon each other. If each turn of the bandage be only covered one-third, it forms the *doloire* of the French: if the edges touch only slightly, it is the *moussé*; if the turns are very oblique and separated, it is the *spiral* or *creeping*, (F) *rampant*; if folded upon each other, it is termed the *reversed*, (F) *renversé*. By uniting various kinds of bandaging, we have the *compound*; and these compound bandages have received various names, expressive of their figure, or of the parts to which they are applied, as *capistrum*, *spica*, &c.

Bandages are divided, also, as regards their uses, into *uniting*, *dividing*, *retaining*, *expelling*, and *compressing*.

BANDAGE OF SEPARATE STRIPS, or **B. OF SCULTETUS**, *Fascia fasciolis separa'tim dispos'itis, seu Sculte'ti*, (F) *Bandage à bandelettes séparées ou de Scultet*. This is formed of linen strips, each capable of surrounding, once and a half, the part to which they have to be applied, and placed upon each other, so as to cover, successively, one-third of their width. It is used chiefly for fractures, requiring frequent dressing.

The **EIGHTEEN-TAILED BANDAGE**, *Fascia octod'ecim capit'ibus*, (F) *Bandage à dixhuit chefs*. This bandage is made of a longitudinal portion of a common roller; and with a sufficient number of transverse pieces or tails, to cover as much of the part as is requisite. It is a very useful bandage, inasmuch as it can be undone without disturbing the part.

The **COMPRESSING BANDAGE OF ROLLER**, *Fascia compressi'va seu convolu'ta*, (F) *Bandage compressif ou roulé*, is the simple roller with one head; and is employed in cases of ulcers, varices, &c. of the limbs. Whenever this roller is applied to the lower part of the limbs, it is carried upwards by the *doloire* and *reversed* methods above described.

The **BODY BANDAGE**, *Mantile*, (F) *Bandage de Corps*, is used for fixing dressings, &c. to the trunk. It is formed of a towel, napkin, or some large compress, folded three or four times; the extremities of which are fastened by pins. This is again fixed, by means of the *scapulary bandage*, which is nothing more than an ordinary bandage, stitched to the anterior and middle part of the napkin, passing over the clavicles and behind the head, to be attached to the back part of the napkin.

GALEN'S BANDAGE, or **B. for the Poor**, *Fascia Gale'ni seu Pau'perum*, (F) *Bandage de Galien ou des pauvres*, *Galea*, is a kind of *cucullus* or hood, (F) *Couvrechef*, divided into three parts on each side; and of which **GALEN** has given a description. For *Hernial Bandages*, see **TRUSS**.

INGUINAL BANDAGE, *Fascia inguina'lis*. A bandage for keeping dressings applied to the groin. It consists of a cincture, to which is attached a triangular compress, adapted for covering the groin. To the lower extremity

of this, one or two bandages are attached, which pass under the thigh, and are fixed to the posterior part of the cincture. This bandage may be either simple or double.

Other bandages will be found described under their various names.

The **BANDAGE OF ROLLER**, the *Fascia*, *Tænia*, *Epides'mos*, *Vin'culum*, the *Bande* of the French, is derived from (G) *binden*, 'to bind.' It may be made of linen, flannel, or other stuff, capable of offering a certain resistance. The two extremities of a bandage are called *tails*, (F) *chefs*, and the rolled part is termed its *head*, (F) *globe*. If rolled at both extremities, it is called a *double-headed roller* or *bandage*, (F) *Bande à deux globes*.

The word *Bande*, in Anatomy, is used by the French for various, narrow, flat, and elongated expansions. *Bande d'Heliodore*, is a kind of bandage for supporting the mammae.

BANDAGIST. One whose business it is to make bandages, and especially those for hernia.

BANDEAU (F). A kind of simple bandage, which consists of a piece of cloth, folded four times, and applied round the head. There is also the *Bandeau* or *Mouchoir en triangle* or *triangular bandage*, a kind of *Couvrechef* (which see), made of a square piece of cloth or a handkerchief, folded diagonally, and applied round the head.

BANDELETTE (F). Diminutive of *Bande*, *Fasciola*, *Tæniola*, *Vitta*; a narrow bandage, strip or fillet.

BANDELETES AGGLUTINATIVES, small strips, covered with a glutinous plaster. *Vittæ agglutinan'tes*.

BANDELETES DECOUPÉES, are strips of linen, notched on one edge, and covered, on one side, with ointment. They are applied to wounds to prevent the lint from sticking, and the laceration of the cicatrix.

BANGUE or **BANGI** or **BENG**. A species of Indian hemp, which Adanson believes to be the *Nepenthes* of the ancients, *Can'nabis Ind'ica*. Family, *Urticææ*. Sex. Syst. *Diœcia Pentandria*. Its leaves and flowers are astringent. They are chewed and smoked. Its seeds, mixed with opium, areca, and sugar, produce a kind of intoxication, and are used for this purpose by the people of India.

BANISTERIA ANGULO'SA. This plant, in Brazil and the Antilles, passes for a powerful sudorific, and an antidote to the poison of serpents.

BANNIERES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bannières is a village in Quercy, Diocese of Cahors, France. The waters are probably chalybeate. They are celebrated in amenorrhœa, cachexia, jaundice, &c.

BA'OBAB. The *Adansonia digita'ta* of Africa; *Nat. Ord.* *Bombacææ*; one of the largest productions of the vegetable kingdom. Its fruit is called, in the country, *Pain de singe*. The pulp is sourish, and agreeable to

eat; and a refreshing drink is made from it, which is used in fevers. Prospero Alpini and Dr. L. Franck, think that the *Terra Lemnia* was prepared, in Egypt, from the pulp. All the parts of the Baobab abound in mucilage.

BARAQUETTE (F). A name given by Rasous, physician at Nîmes in France, to a catarrhal epidemic, which occurred there in 1761.

BARBAROS'SÆ PIL'ULÆ, *Barbarossa's Pills*. An ancient composition of quicksilver, rhubarb, diagridium, musk, &c. It was the first internal mercurial medicine, which obtained any real credit.

BARBER-CHIRUR'GEONS. A Corporation of London, instituted by king Edward IV. The Barbers were separated from the Surgeons, by 18 Geo. II. c. 15; and the latter were erected into a *Royal College of Surgeons* at the commencement of the present century.

BARBERIE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These mineral waters are half a league from Nantes. They contain carbonic acid, muriates of magnesia and soda, sulphate of magnesia, carbonates of magnesia, lime, and iron. They are used as chalybeates.

BAREGES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Baréges is a village in the department of Hautes Pyrénées, near which are several springs. They are sulphureous and thermal, the heat varying from 73° to 120° Fahrenheit. They contain muriates of magnesia and soda, sulphates of magnesia and lime, carbonate of lime, sulphur, &c.

These springs have long enjoyed a high reputation, and are daily advised in cutaneous and scrophulous affections, &c.

FACTITIOUS BAREGES WATER, *Aqua Bareginensis*, (F) *Eau de Baréges*, is made by adding, *hydrosulphuretted water*, 3 iv, to *pure water*, 3 xvijss, *carbonate of soda*, gr. xvj, *muriate of soda*, gr. ss. Bottle closely.

BARNET, MINERAL WATERS OF. Barnet is not far from London. The water is of a purging quality, like that of Epsom, and about half the strength.

BAROMACROM'ETER. *Baromacrom'etrum*, from βαρος, 'weight,' μακρος, 'long,' and μετρον, 'measure.' An instrument, invented by Stein to indicate the length and weight of a new-born infant.

BAROM'ETER, from βαρος, 'weight,' and μετρον, 'measure.' (F) *Baromètre*. An instrument which measures the weight of the air. A certain degree of density in this medium is necessary for health: when we ascend high mountains great inconvenience is experienced, owing to the diminished density. Changes of this character are indicated by the Barometer or Weatherglass.

BA'ROS, βαρος, 'heaviness.' Employed by the Greek physicians to designate the feeling of lassitude and heaviness observable in many diseases.—Hippocrates, Galen.

BARRE (F), *Bar'rure*, *Vara*. Projection

or prolongation of the symphysis pubis;—a deformity, rendering delivery difficult.

BARRE (F). A term applied, in France, to females, whose pelves have the deformity described under Barre.

DENTS BARREES. The molar teeth, when the roots are spread or tortuous, so that they cannot be extracted without being broken; or without a portion of the alveolar arch being removed.

BARRE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Barre is a small town, six leagues from Strasbourg. The waters are thermal, and contain much iron, calcareous salt, &c. They are diuretic and tonic.

BARYECOI'A or BARYCOI'TA, *Paracu'sia obtu'sa*, *Disecoi'a*, *Dysecæ'a*, *Audi'tus diffic'ilis*, *Oaudi'tio*, *A. gravis*, *A. immi-nu'tus*, *Hypocopho'sis*, (F) *Durété d'Oreille*, from βαρυς, 'heavy,' and ακον, 'hearing.' Hardness of hearing, incomplete deafness. See Cophosis.

BARYOD'YNE, from βαρυς, 'heavy,' and οδυνη, 'pain.' A dull heavy pain.

BARYPHO'NIA, from βαρυς, 'heavy,' and φωνη, 'voice.' Difficulty of speech.

BARYTA, from βαρυς, 'heavy,' *Terra pondero'sa*, *Barytes*, *Protox'ide of Ba'rium*, *Heavy Earth*, *Ponderous Earth*, (F) *Baryte*, *Terre pesante*. This earth and its soluble salts are all highly corrosive poisons. It is never employed in medicine in the pure state. When externally applied it is caustic, like potassa and soda.

The MU'RIATE OF HYDROCHLORATE OF BARYTA, *Chlo'ride of Ba'rium*, *Chlo'ruret of Ba'rium*, *Terra pondero'sa sali'ta seu muria'ta*, *Sal muriat'icum barot'icum*, *Baro'tes sali'tus*, is the combination chiefly used. It is given in the form of the *Solu'tio Muria'tis Barytæ*, (F) *Solution de Muriate de Baryte*. (*Barytæ Murias*, one part; *distilled water*, three parts.) It is employed in scrophulous cases, worms, and cutaneous diseases. Externally, to fungous ulcers and to specks on the cornea.

The HYDRIODATE OF BARYTA, *Barytæ Hydriodas*, *Baryta Hydriod'ica*, *Hydras Baryi Ioda'ti*, (in the dry state,—the *Iodide of Baryum*, *B. Ioda'tum*, *Baryum iodi'dum*) has been given in scrophulous and similar morbid conditions. It may be administered internally in the dose of one-eighth of a grain three or four times a day, and applied externally to scrophulous swellings, in the form of ointment, (gr. iv to 3i of lard.)

BASAAL. The name of an Indian tree; the decoction of whose leaves, in water, with ginger, is used as a gargle in diseases of the fauces. The kernels of the fruit are vermifuge.

BASANA'STRA'GALA, from βασανος, 'torture,' and αστραγαλος, the 'astragalus.' Pain in the ankle joint, gout in the foot.

BASANIS'MOS, from βασανιζειν, 'to explore.' 'A touch-stone.' Investigation or examination.—Hippocr., Galen.

BASE, *Ba'sis*, from βασις, 'I proceed,' 'I rest,' 'I support myself.' That which serves as a foundation or support. That which enters, as a principal matter, into a mixture or combination. In Anatomy, it is employed in the former sense, as *Base of the Cranium*, *Base of a Process*, &c., *Base of the Heart*, *Basis vel corona cordis*. In the art of prescribing, *Basis* is the chief substance which enters into a compound formula.

BASILARY, *Basila'ris*, (F) *Basilaire*. That which belongs to the Base, from βασις, 'base.'

This name has been given to several parts, which seem to serve as bases to others. The sacrum and sphenoid have been hence so called.

The **BASILARY VERTEBRA** is the last vertebra of the loins.

The **BASILARY PROCESS**, *Proces'sus basila'ris ossis occip'itis*, *P. cuneiformis ossis occip'itis*, (F) *Apophyse Basilaire*, *Prolongement sousoccipital*, *Cu'neiform Proc'ess*, is the bony projection, formed by the inferior angle of the os occipitis, which is articulated with the sphenoid.

BASILARY SURFACE, (F) *Surface basilaire*, is the inferior surface of this process. It is covered by the mucous membrane of the pharynx.

BASILARY FOSSA, (F) *Gouttière ou Fosse basilaire*, is the upper surface of the same process,—so called because it is channeled like a *Fossa* or *Gutter*. The *Tuber annulare* rests upon it.

BASILARY AR'TERY, *A. basila'ris*, *A. cervicalis*, (F) *Artère ou Tronc basilaire*, *A. mesocéphalique* (CH.):—the union of the two vertebral arteries. It is larger than either of these, but smaller than the two taken together. It ascends along the middle groove on the inferior surface of the tuber, and is supported, beneath, by the *Fossa basilaris*. It terminates in the posterior cerebral arteries.

BASIL'IC, *Basil'icus*, from βασιλικός, 'royal.' This name was given, by the ancients, to parts, which they conceived to play an important part in the animal economy.

BASILIC VEIN, *Vena Basil'ica*, *V. Cu'biti interior*, (F) *Veine Basilique*, *Veine cubitale cutanée* of Chaussier. This vein is one of those on which the operation of blood-letting is performed. It is situate at the internal part of the fold of the elbow, in front of the humeral artery, and is formed by the *anterior and posterior cubital veins*, and by the *median basilic*. It terminates, in the armpit, in the axillary vein. The ancients thought, that the basilic of the right arm had some connexion with the liver, and hence they called it *hepatic*. The vein of the left arm, for a similar reason, they called *splenic*. The *Median Basilic Vein*, (F) *Veine médiane basilique*, is one of the branches of the preceding vein. It joins the median cephalic at an acute angle, or rather by a transverse branch,

and receives some branches of the deep radial and cubital veins, and a considerable subcutaneous vein—the *common median*.

BASIL'ICON or **BASIL'ICUM**. 'Royal,' or of great virtue. An ointment, composed of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin, of each one part, olive oil four parts. Hence it was called *Unguen'tum Tetraphar'macum*, (τετραφαρμακα, 'four drugs.')

—Celsus, Scribonius Largus. The **BASILICON** or **BASILICUM** of the Parisian Codex is the *Onguent de Poix et de Cire*. In most Pharmacopœias, it is represented by the *Unguen'tum* or *Cera'tum Resinæ*. It is used as a stimulating ointment. See *Ceratum Resinæ*, and *Unguentum Resinæ Nigræ*.

BA'SIO-CER'ATO-GLOSSUS, from βασις, 'base,' κερας, 'cornu,' and γλωσσα, 'tongue.' A name given to a part of the hyoglossus, which is inserted into the cornu of the os hyoides and base of the tongue.

BASIOCESTRUM, from βασις, 'the base,' and κεστρα, 'a dart.' An instrument for opening the head of the fœtus in utero, invented by Mesler, a German.

BA'SIO-GLOS'SUS, *Hypseloglos'sus*, *Hyo-basioglossus*, *Ypseloglos'sus*, from βασις, 'base,' and γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' A name formerly given to the portion of the hyoglossus, which is inserted into the base of the os hyoides.—Riolan, Thomas Bartholinæ.

BASIO-PHARYNGÆ'US, from βασις, 'base,' and φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx.' A name given to some fibres of the constrictor pharyngis medius.—Winslow.

BASSI-COL'ICA. Name of a medicine, composed of aromatics and honey.—Scribonius Largus.

BATA'TAS. The inhabitants of Peru gave this appellation to several tuberous roots, especially to the *Convolvulus Batatas*, or *Sweet Potatoe* (q. v.) Our word, *Potatoe*, comes from this.

BATH, *Balneum*, *Balane'um*, *Loutron*, (F) *Bain*. Immersion, or stay, for a longer or shorter duration, of the whole or a part of the body in another medium than the atmosphere.

Immersion, total or partial, of the body in water.

Act of plunging into a liquid, sand, or other substance, in which it is the custom to bathe.

Also, the vessel in which the water is put for bathing.

A public or private establishment for bathing.

In *Pharmacy*, a vessel, placed over a fire, and filled with any substance, into which another vessel is placed, containing matters for digestion, evaporation or distillation.

The **HOT BATH**, *Balneum cal'idum*, (F) *Bain chaud*, is a bath, the temperature of which is 98° and upwards; the **TEPID** or **WARM BATH**, (F) *Bain tiède*, *B. tempéré*,

Balneum tep'idum, from 62° to 98°; the COLD BATH, *Balneum frig'idum*, *Frigida'rium*, (F) *Bain froid*, below 62°; and the VAPOUR BATH *Balneum Vapo'ris*, (F) *Bain de Vapeur*, *Etuve humide*, from 100° to 130°, and upwards. See Vaporarium.

AN ELEC'TRIC BATH, (F) *Bain électrique*, is given, by placing the person upon an insulated stool, communicating, by a metallic wire, with the principal conductor of the electrical machine in action. The Electric Bath produces general excitement of all the functions, and especially of the circulation and secretions.

A GENERAL BATH, (F) *Bain entier*, is one, in which the whole body is plunged except the head; in contradistinction to the *partial bath*, *Merobalane'um*, *Merobal'neum*.

A HIP BATH, *Coxælu'vium*, (F) *Bain de Fauteuil*, *Bain de Siège*, is one in which the lower part of the trunk and upper part of the thighs are immersed.

THE HAND BATH, *Manulu'vium*, (F) *Bain de Mains ou Manuluve*, is a bath for the hands.

THE FOOT BATH, *Pedilu'vium*, (F) *Bain de Pieds*, a bath for the feet: and the

HEAD BATH, *Capitulu'vium*. (F) *Bain de Tête ou Capitiluve*, a bath for the head.

A HALF BATH, *Semicu'pium*, *Excathis'ma*, *Inces'sio*, is one adapted for half the body. One, for receiving only the hips or extremities, is also so called.

A SHOWER BATH, is one in which the water is made to fall like a shower on the body. See Douche.

A MEDICATED BATH, *Balneum medica'tum*, (F) *Bain medicinal*, is a bath, formed of decoctions or infusions of vegetable substances, or of any ingredient, introduced into the water for therapeutical purposes.

AN ANIMAL BATH, *Balneum Anima'le*, consists in wrapping an animal, recently killed, or its skin, around the body or some part of it.

A WATER BATH, *Balneum Mar'ie*, (F) *Bain Marie*, consists of a vessel filled with boiling water, in which the vessel is placed, that contains the substance to be evaporated.

A STEAM BATH may be formed by introducing steam into the first of those vessels, properly closed, in place of water.

A SAND BATH, *Balneum Are'næ*, (F) *Bain de Sable*, consists of a vessel filled with sand, and placed over the fire. Into this vessel, the one is put, which contains the substance to be evaporated.

A DRY BATH is one made of ashes, salt, sand, &c. The ancients used these frequently for therapeutical purposes.

Bathing is much employed in the treatment of disease. The cold bath is a sedative and indirect tonic, and especially the cold sea bath: the warm bath is a relaxant; and the hot bath stimulates.

The regular use of the bath is extremely conducive to health: but if too much indulged in, it is apt to produce injurious effects.

BATH, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Aquæ Batho'niæ vel Bad'izæ*, *Aquæ Solis*, *Aquæ Bad'iguæ*. Celebrated thermal springs at Bath, in England. They contain but little impregnation, and are chiefly indebted to their temperature, which is about 116° Fahrenheit, for their utility.

These waters are employed in the most heterogeneous cases; and are serviceable where the simple thermal springs are indicated, as in rheumatism, paralysis, &c.

BATHER, *Balnea'rius*, *Balineator*, *Balnea'tor*. (F) *Baigneur*. One who bathes. Anciently, the name was given to those, that administered baths to the diseased,—the *Etuvistes* of the French.

BATHMIS, *Bathma*, 'base, support.' The cavity of a bone, which receives the eminence of another; and especially the two *Fossettes* at the inferior extremity of the humerus; into which the processes of the ulna are received, during the flexion and extension of the fore arm.

BATHRON, *Scamnum Hippoc'ratis*, *Bate'rion*, 'a step, a ladder.' (F) *Banc d'Hippocrate*. An instrument, used for the extension of a limb, in cases of fracture or luxation. The description of it is found in Galen, Orisbasius, and Scultetus, with a figure.

BATISSE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Batisse is three leagues from Clermont in France. The water is tepid, and contains subcarbonate and sulphate of soda, sulphates of lime and iron, muriate of magnesia, and carbonate of lime.

BAUDRICOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF. Baudricourt is a town of France, two leagues and a half from Mirecourt. The waters are sulphureous.

BAUHIN, VALVE OF, *Valve of TULPIUS*, *FALLOPIUS* or *VAROLIUS*, *Il'eo-cæcal Valve*, *Ileo-colic Valve*, *Val'vula Ilei*, *Valvula Coli*, *V. Cæci*, *Oper'culum Ilei*, *Sphincter Ilei*. This name is given to the valve, situate transversely at the place where the ilcum opens into the cæcum, and which Bauhin says he discovered at Paris, in 1759. It had, however, been previously described by several Anatomists; as by Vidus Vidius, Postius, &c.

BAURAC, (Arab.) Nitre, or salt in general. From this word comes Borax.

BAURIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Baurin is a village four leagues from Roye, department of Somme. The waters are strongly chalybeate.

BAVE, (F) *Sali'va ex ore fluens*, *Spuma*, *Humor sali'vus*. Frothy, thick, viscid saliva, issuing from the mouth. This *driveling*, or, *slavering*, we see in children, old people, &c. The term is, also, applied to the frothy liquid, which flows from the mouth of rabid animals. Sauvages uses it synonymously with salivation.

BDELLIUM, *Myrrha imperfec'ta*, *Bolchon*, *Madeleon*, *Balchus*. A gum resin, brought from the Levant and India; and sup-

posed to be obtained from a species of *Amyris*, little known. It is solid, brittle, of a deep brown colour, of an acrid and bitter taste, and sweet odour. It was much vaunted by the ancients, but is now little employed.

BDELLOMETER, from *βδελλα*, 'a leech,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument, proposed as a substitute for the leech; inasmuch as we can tell the quantity of blood obtained by it, whilst we cannot by the leech. It consists of a cupping-glass, to which a scarificator and exhausting syringe are attached.

BEARD, *Barba*, *Pogon*, *Genion*, *Barbitium*, (F) *Barbe*. The hair, which covers a part of the cheeks, the lips, and chin of the male sex, at the age of puberty.

BEAUGENCY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Beaugency is a quarter of a league from Orleans. The waters contain subcarbonate of soda, iron, magnesia, and lime. They are tonic and aperient.

BEAUVAIS, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are chalybeate. Beauvais is in *Picardie*.

BEBEERU, a tree of British Guiana, which yields an active principle—*Bebeerine*; and in its properties resembles the *Cinchona*. The *Sulphate of Bebeerine* has been employed in intermittents.

BEC (F), *Rostrum*, *Beak*. This name has been applied to various parts.

The **CORACOID BEAK**, (F) *Bec Coracoidien*, is the end of the coracoid process. The beak of the *Calamus Scriptorius*, (F) *Bec de la plume à écrire*, is a small cavity at the superior part of the medulla oblongata, which forms part of the 4th ventricle.

BEC DE CUILLER, *Hamulus*. An instrument used for the extraction of balls. It consists of an iron rod, 7 or 8 inches long, having at one extremity a small cavity, into which the ball is received to be drawn outwards.

BEC (LE), MINERAL WATERS OF. Bec is six leagues from Rouen in Normandy. The water is strongly chalybeate.

BECHIC, *Bechica*, *Becha*, *Bec'hica*, *Be-chita*, from *βηξ*, 'cough.' (F) *Bechique*. Medicines adapted for allaying cough.

BEDEGAR, BEDEGUAR, or BEDEGUARD, *Spongia Cynosbati*, *Fungus Rosarum*, *F. Cynosbati*. (F) *Pomme mousseuse*, *Eponge d'eglantier*. An excrescence, which makes its appearance on different species of wild roses, and which is produced by the puncture of a small insect—the *Cynips Rosæ*. It was formerly employed as a lithontriptic and vermifuge, but is not now used. It is slightly astringent.

BEE. Sax. *beo*, *Apis*, *Melis'sa*, *Melitta*. (F) *Abeille*. This insect was formerly exhibited, when dried and powdered, as a diuretic.

BEDFORD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bedford is a village, situate on the great

Western Turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, a few miles east of the chief elevation of the Alleghany mountains. There are various springs, saline, chalybeate, and sulphureous.

BEGMA, *βηγμα*, according to some *Bregma*, *βρηγμα*, from *βησσειν* or *βησσαν*, 'to expectorate after coughing.' The sputum or expectorated matter.—Hipp.

BEGONIA. The *Begonia grandiflora* and *B. tomentosa* have astringent roots, which are used in Peru in cases of hemorrhage, scurvy, low fevers, &c.

BELA-AYE or BE-LAHE. A tonic and astringent bark of a Madagascar tree. Dupetit-Thouars and Sonnerat think it may be substituted for the Simarouba.

BELADAMBOC. A species of convolvulus of the Malabar coast, which contains an acrid milky juice. From this a liniment is formed with oil and ginger, which is used against the bites of rabid animals.

BELA-MODAGAM. A kind of *Scævola* of the Malabar coast, the leaves of which are considered diuretic and emmenagogue.

BELANDRE, (F). A litter, surrounded with curtains, in which patients are sometimes carried to hospitals.

BEL'ENOID, BEL'ONOID, or BEL'EM-NOID or BELOID, *Belenoides* or *Belem-noides Proces'sus*, from *βελος*, 'an arrow,' and *ειδος*, 'shape.' This name has been given to the styloid processes in general.

BELLESME, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bellesme is about three leagues from Montagne in France. The waters are chalybeate.

BELLEY, MINERAL WATERS OF. The waters at Belley, department of Ain, in France, are saline aperients.

BELLIS, *B. perennis*, *B. minor*, *Bruisewort*, *Common Daisy*. (F) *Paquerette vivace*, *petite Marguerite*. The leaves and flowers are rather acrid. They were, at one time, considered to cure different species of wounds. It is called also *Symphytum minimum*.

BELL METAL, *Cal'cos*. (F) *Airain*, *Metal des cloches*. An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and a small quantity of antimony, used for making bells. The mortars of the apothecary are often formed of this material. They require to be kept clean, to avoid the formation of verdigris.

BELLOC'ULUS, *Beli Oculus*. A kind of gem, which the Assyrians considered efficacious in the cure of many diseases. They imagined that the figure of an eye could be seen in it, and hence its name, *Bel's Eye*.

BELUL'CUM, from *βελος*, 'a dart,' and *ελκω*, 'I draw out.' An instrument, used for extracting darts or arrows. Many instruments of this kind have been noticed by surgeons.—Ambrose Paré, Fabricius ab Acquapendente.

BEN MOENJA. A Malabar tree. An

alexipharmic decoction is made of its roots, in the country, which is much praised in cases of malignant fever. Its bark, boiled with *Calamus aromaticus* and salt, forms a decoction used in bites of poisonous serpents.

BENEFICIUM NATURÆ. (F) *Bénéfice de la Nature*. This term is used, by the French Pathologists, for cases, in which diseases have got well without medical treatment. With them, *Bénéfice de nature* or *B. de ventre*, is synonymous also with *Alvi Proflu'vium*; a spontaneous diarrhœa, acting favourably either in the prevention or cure of disease.

BENEOLEN'TIA, from *bene*, 'well,' and *ole're*, 'to smell.' *Euodes*. Sweet-scented medicines, as gums, &c.

BENIGN', *Benig'nus*, *Euethes*, (F) *Bénin*, *bénigne*. Diseases of a mild character are so called; as well as medicines, whose action is not violent, as a *Benign Fever*, *Febris benign'a*, *imputris*, &c.

BEN'JAMIN, FLOWERS OF, or BENZO'IC ACID, *Ac'idum Benzo'icum Flores Benzoës, Flores Benzo'ini, Ac'idum Benzo'icum per sublimatio'nem*. (F) *Acide Benzoïque*. This acid exists in all the balsams, but chiefly in the Benzoin. It is in the vanilla, canella, the urine of infants, and of herbivorous animals. Its odour is aromatic and fragrant; taste hot, slightly acidulous, and agreeable. The crystals, consist of white, satiny flakes, slightly ductile. It is probably stimulant; and has been used, as such, in chronic catarrh; but it has little efficacy.

BEN'JAMIN or BENZOIN, *Benzo'inum, Benzo'inum verum, Belzo'inum, Assa odora'ta, Benjui, Benjuin, Assa dulcis, Ben'jaoy, Benjo'inum, Belzoë, Belzoim, Benzoë, Sty'racis Benzo'ini Bal'samum, Liquor Cyreniacus, Croton Benzoe, Ben of Judæ'a, Acor Benzo'inus, Sal Ac'idum seu essentia'lè seu volat'ilè Benzoës*. (F) *Benjoin, Baume Benjoin, Assa doux*. A resinous, dry, brittle substance, obtained from the *Styrax Benzoin, Arbor Benivi*, of Sumatra. The odour is extremely fragrant, and taste slightly aromatic. It is principally used for the preparation of the acid which it contains. It is also employed in some vulnerary tinctures, and as an expectorant. The Benzoic Acid is obtained from it by sublimation. The purest is in *amygdaloid masses*: hence so called. (F) *Benjoin amygdaloïde*.

BERGAMOTE, *Bergamot'ta*, (F) *Bergamotte*. A small orange, of a very agreeable taste; and a peculiar odour. From its bark an oil is obtained, which is much employed as a perfume, and sometimes in medicine.

BER'IBERI, *Beribe'ria, Syn'clonus Beribe'ria, Paral'ysis Ber'iberi*. This word is said to be Hindusthanee, and to mean a *sheep*.—Bontius. The Beriberi is an Indian disease, little known in Europe. It consists in debility and tremors of the limbs; sometimes, indeed, of the whole body; with painful

numbness of the affected parts, &c.:—the patient walking doubled; and imitating the movements of sheep! Some authors have esteemed it rheumatic; others, paralytic; others, to be a kind of chorea. It is, almost always, incurable, but rarely fatal; and is treated by exercise, stimulant frictions, sudorifics, &c. It is sometimes called *Bar'biers*.

BERS. A sort of electuary, composed of pepper, seed of the white hyoscyamus, opium, euphorbium, saffron, &c. The Egyptians used it as an excitant.—Prospero Alpini.

BERU, MINERAL WATERS OF. Beru is in Champagne, France. The waters are slightly chalybeate.

BESSANEM. A word used by Avicenna for redness of the skin, limbs, and face, produced by the action of cold.

BE'TA. The *Beet, Sic'ula*, (F) *Bette, Betterave*. *Family*, Chenopodææ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. A genus of plants, of which the following are the chief varieties.

1. **BETA VULGA'RIS ALBA**, *White Beet*. The root yields sugar, and leaves are eaten as a substitute for spinach.

2. **BETA VULGA'RIS RUBRA**, *Red Beet*. Root red and nutritive: yields a small quantity of sugar.

3. **BETA HYB'RIDA**, *Root of Scarcity*. Root red, outside; white, within. Very nutritive; yields sugar.

BETEL, *Piper Betel*. A species of pepper, cultivated in several parts of India. The Indians are in the habit of chewing the leaves with lime and areca; and they give the name *Betel* to this preparation. It is used in all the equatorial countries of Asia. Betel is said to be tonic and astringent. It is also called *Bette, Betre, Bettle*.

BETON'ICA OFFICINA'LIS, *Cestron, Beton'ica purpu'rea, Vetoni'ca Cordi, &c., Bel'ony, Psychot'rophum, Veroni'ca purpu'rea*, (F) *Betoine*. *Family*, Labiatæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. Betony was in much esteem amongst the ancients, who employed the flowers and leaves in decoction, in gout, sciatica, cephalalgia, &c. Antonius Musa is said to have written a volume in praise of it; recommending it in no less than 47 different diseases. It has, however, little or no virtue. The leaves are said to be aperient, and the root emetic.

BET'ULA ALBA. The *Birch*, (F) *Bouleau commun*. The young leaves are slightly odorous, astringent, and bitter. They are applied to wounds and ulcers. They have been regarded as antiscorbutic and anthelmintic. The tree furnishes a saccharine juice, which is considered antiscorbutic and diuretic.

BEUVRIGNY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Beuvrigny is in the vicinity of Bayeux in Normandy. The water is chalybeate.

BEXUGO. Under this name a purgative

root was introduced into Europe, formerly from Peru. It is supposed to have been the root of a Hippocratea.

BEZOAR, BEZ'AAR, BÉZ'EHARD, PA'ZAHAR, from Persian *pa*, 'against,' and *zahr*, 'poison.' *Lapis Bezoar'dicus*, *Enterolithus Bezoar'dus*, *Bezoard*. A calculous concretion, found in the stomach, intestines, and bladder of animals. Wonderful virtues were formerly attributed to these Bezoars. There were two great varieties: the *Bez'oar orientale*, *Animal Bezoar'ticum orientale*, formed in the fourth stomach of the gazelle of India (*Gazella Indica*, or rather *Antilope cervicapra*); and the *Bez'oar occidentale*, *Animal Bezoar'ticum occidentale*, found in the fourth stomach of the wild goat or chamois of Peru. These substances were esteemed to be powerful alexipharmics; but the former was the more valued. It was believed that no poison, and no eruptive, pestilential, or putrid disease could resist its influence. As so many virtues were ascribed to it, other animal concretions were substituted for it; and factitious Bezoards were made of crabs' eyes and claws, bruised and mixed with musk, ambergris, &c.

BEZOAR BOVINUM, (F) *Bézoard de Bœuf*, *Bezoard of the Beef*. A concretion formed in the fourth stomach of beeves; also, a biliary calculus found in the gall-bladder.

BEZOARD OF CAYMAN. This was once much prized. It is now unknown.

The BEZOARD OF THE CHAMOIS, HORSE, &c., exhibit their origin in their names.

The BEZOARD OF THE INDIAN PORCUPINE, BEZOAR HYS'TRICIS, LAPIS PORCINUS, LAPIS MALUCENSIS, *Petro del Porco*, (F) *Bézoard de Porc Epic*, was formerly the dearest of all the Bezoards, and was sold at an enormous price in Spain and Portugal.

BEZOAR'DIC, *Bezoar'dicus*, (F) *Bézoardique*, concerning the Bezoard. Bezoardic medicines are those supposed to possess the same properties with the Bezoard; as antidotes, alexiteria, alexipharmics, cordials.

BEZOAR'DICUM SATURNI. A pharmaceutical preparation, regarded by the ancients as antihysteria. It was formed of protoxide of lead, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

BEZOAR'DICUM VEN'ERIS. A pharmaceutical preparation, formerly employed in lepra, diseases of the brain, &c.; and which was made from filings of copper, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

BEZOAR'DICUM HUMA'NUM. *Urinary cal'culi* were formerly employed under this name as powerful alexipharmics.

BEZOAR'DICUM JOVIA'LE. A sort of greenish powder, used as a diaphoretic, and formed of antimony, tin, mercury, and nitric acid.

BEZOAR'DICUM LUNA'RE. A medicine, formerly regarded as a specific in epilepsy, convulsions, megrim, &c. It was prepared of nitrate of silver, and butter of antimony.

BEZOAR'DICUM MARTIA'LE. A tonic medicine, used by the ancients in diarrhœa. It

was prepared from the tritoxide of iron and butter of antimony.

BEZOAR'DICUM MERCURIA'LE. A medicine, formerly vaunted as an antisyphilitic, and prepared from the submuriate of mercury, butter of antimony, and nitric acid.

BEZOAR'DICUM MINERA'LE. The deutoxide of antimony, so called, because its properties were supposed to resemble those of animal Bezoard.

BEZOAR'DICUM SOLA'RE. A diaphoretic medicine, prepared of gold filings, nitric acid, and butter of antimony.

BI, as a prefix to words, has the same signification as DI.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, MEDICAL, from *βιβλος*, 'a book,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' Skill in the knowledge of medical books. The most distinguished medical bibliographers have been:—J. A. VAN DER LINDEN, Amstelod. 1662, 8vo. (L). M. LIPENIUS, Francf. ad Mœn. 1679, fol. (L). G. A. MERCKLEIN, Norimb. 1686 (L). J. J. MANGET, Genev. 1695 to 1731 (L). TARIN (anatomical), Paris, 1753 (F). A. VON HALLER, Zurich, 1774, &c. (L). VIGILIUS VON CREUTZENFELD (surgical), Vindob. 1781 (L). C. G. KUHN, Lips. 1794 (L). C. L. SCHWEICKARD (anat., phys., and legal medicine), Stuttgart, 1796 to 1800 (L). G. G. PLOUCQUET, Tubing. 1808 to 1814 (L). C. F. BURDACH, Gotha, 1810 to 1821 (G). J. S. ERSCH, (since 1750), Leipz. 1822 (G). TH. CH. FR. ENSLIN, (of Germany, since 1750), Berlin, 1826 (G). J. B. MONTFALCON, Paris, 1827 (F). J. FORBES, M. D., F. R. S., Lond. 1835.

BICEPHA'LIIUM. A hybrid word, from *bi* and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' Sauvages applies this epithet to a very large sarcoma on the head, which seems to form a double head. Also, a monster with two heads, *Diceph'alon*, *Dicephal'ion*.

BICEPS, from *bis*, 'twice,' and *caput*, 'head.' That which has two heads. This name has been particularly given to two muscles; one belonging to the arm, the other to the thigh.

BICEPS FLEXOR CRURIS, *Biceps Cruris*, *Biceps*, (F) *Biceps Crural*, *Biceps Fem'oris*, *Is'chio-fem'oro pero'nier*—(Ch.) A muscle on the posterior part of the thigh; one head arising from the tuberosity of the ischium, and the other from a great part of the linea aspera. It is inserted into the top of the fibula. It serves to bend the leg on the thigh.

BICEPS FLEXOR CU'BITI, *Biceps Brachii*, *Cor'aco-radial'is* or *Biceps*, *Biceps manus*, *Biceps inter'nus*, *Biceps inter'nus hu'meri*, (F) *Scap'ulo-radial* (Ch.),—*Biceps Brachial*. A muscle, situate at the anterior and internal part of the arm; and extending from the edge of the glenoid cavity and from the top of the coracoid process to the tuberosity of the radius. It bends the fore-arm upon the arm.

BICEPS EXTER'NUS, *MUS'culus*. The long portion of the *Triceps Brachia'lis*.—Douglas.

BICHICHILÆ, Pectoral medicines, composed of liquorice juice, sugar, blanched almonds, &c.—Rhazes.

BICHO DI CULO (S). A disease about the anus, said to be endemic in Brazil. It is attributed to bad food; the use of pimento, &c.; and is treated by astringents.

BICHOS; a Portuguese name for the worms that get under the toes of people in the Indies; and which are destroyed by the oil of the cashew nut.

BICIPITAL, *Bicipitalis*; relating to the biceps.

The **BICIPITAL GROOVE**, (F) *Coulisse ou gouttière bicipitale*, *Coulisse humérale* (CH.), is a longitudinal groove, situate between the tuberosities of the os humeri, and which lodges the long head of the biceps.

BICIPITAL TUBERCLE or **TUBEROSITY**, (F) *Tubérosité Bicipitale*;—a prominence near the upper extremity of the radius, to which the tendon of the biceps is attached.

BICUSPID, *Bicuspidatus*, from *bis*, 'twice,' and *cuspis*, 'a spear.' That which has two points or tubercles.

The **BICUSPID TEETH**, *Dentes Bicuspidati*, (F) *Dents bicuspidées*, are the small molares. See **MOLAR**.

BIFURCATION, *Bifurcatio*; from *bis*, 'twice,' and *furca*, 'a fork.' Division of a trunk into two branches; as the *bifurcation of the trachea, aorta, &c.*

BIGNONIA INDICA. The leaves are employed in India, as emollients, to ulcers.

BILAZAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bilazay is a town in France, two leagues from Thouar, department of Deux Sèvres, near which is a thermal sulphureous spring. Temperature about 77° Fahrenheit.

BILE, *Bilis*, *Fel*, *Chol'os*, *Cholē*, (F) *Bile*, *Fiel*. A yellow, greenish, viscid, bitter, nauseous fluid, secreted by the liver. It is distinguished into *hepat'ic* and *cystic*; according as it flows immediately into the duodenum from the liver or from the gall-bladder. It contains soda; phosphate, sulphate, and muriate of soda:—a little phosphate of lime and oxide of iron:—albumen, and a yellowish and resinous matter. Its use is,—to complete the digestive process in the small intestines, by aiding in the separation of the chyle.

The **GALL OF THE OX**, *Ox Gall*, *Fel Tauri*, *Fel Bovis*, (F) *Bile de Bœuf*, was once reputed cosmetic and detergent, antitonic and emmenagogue; as well as to possess the power of facilitating labour. It has also been given as a bitter stomachic and anthelmintic.

The **GALL OF THE BEAR**, *Fel Ursi*, was thought to be antiepileptic, and that of the *Eel*, *Fel anguillæ*, to facilitate labour.

BILIARY, *Biliaris*, *Biliaris*. That which relates to bile.

BILIARY APPARATUS, *B. organs*, *B. passages*. The collection of parts, that concur in the secretion and excretion of bile:—viz:

the liver, *pori bilarii* or *tubuli biliferi*; hepatic, cystic, and choledoch ducts and gall-bladder.

BILIARY CONCRETIONS are concretions found in some parts of the biliary apparatus.

BILIOUS, *Bilio'sus*, *Epich'olos*, *Picroch'olos*, (F) *Bilieux*. That which relates to bile, contains bile, or is produced by bile. An epithet given to certain constitutions and diseases, which are believed to be the effect of superabundance of the biliary secretion; as *Bilious temperament*, *B. symptoms*, *B. fever*.

BIMANUS. One that has two hands. A term applied only to man, because he is the sole mammiferous animal that possesses two perfect hands.

BINOCULUS, *Bin'ocle*, *Diophthal'mica Fascia*, *Oculus duplex*, from *bis*, 'twice,' and *oculus*, 'an eye.' (F) *Œil double*. A bandage applied over both eyes. It was formerly called, also, *Diophthalmus*.

BIN'SICA. Disorder of the mind. According to VAN HELMONT, an atrophy of the organ of imagination.

BIODYNAMICS, *Biodynam'ica*, *Byodynam'icē*; from *βίος*, 'life,' and *δυναμικ*, 'power,' force. The doctrine of the vital activity, or forces.

BIOLYCHNIUM, from *βίος* 'life,' and *λυχνιον*, 'a lamp.' Innate heat, vital heat. Also, a secret preparation of which BEGUIN and BURGRAVE make mention.

BIOS, *βίος*. Life. Also, what is necessary for the preservation of life.

BIOETHANATI,—from *βίος*, 'life,' and *θανάτος*, 'death.' Those who die very suddenly, or as if there was no space between life and death.

BISCHE, *Biecho*. A malignant kind of dysentery, which often prevails in the Island of Trinidad.

BISCUIT, *Biscoctus*, 'twice baked.' A kind of dry, hard bread, or cake, which is variously made; and, when without eggs or butter, is easy of digestion. It was formerly called *Dipyrites*, *διπυριτης*, and *Dip'yros*.

BISMUTH, *Bismuthum*, *Wismuthum*, *Regulus of Bis'muth*, *Marcasita*, *Tin Glass*. (F) *Etain gris*, *E. de Glace*. A metal, in spicular plates, of a yellowish-white colour; s. g. 9.822. Fusible at 400° Fahrenheit, and volatilizable at a high temperature. It is used only in the preparation of the subnitrate.

BISMUTH, SUBNITRATE OF, *Oxyd of Bismuth*, *Marcasita alba*, *Plumbum cinereum*, *Mag'istry of Bismuth*, *Pearl White*, *Spanish White*, *Magisterium Marcasitæ*, *Bismuthum Nitricum*, *B. Subnitricum*, *Nitras Subbismuthicum*, *Nitras Bismuthi*, *Calx Vismuthi*, *Bismuthum oxydulatum album*. (F) *Sous-nitrate de bismuth*, *oxide blanc de B.*, *Blanc de fard*, *Blanc de perle*. It is considered to be tonic and antispasmodic, and has been chiefly used in gastrodynia.

BISSUS. The silky filaments, which fix the *Pinna Marina* to the rocks. In Italy

and Corsica, clothes are made of these, which are considered to favour perspiration, and are recommended to be worn next the skin in rheumatism, gout, &c.—See Byssus.

BISTORTIER (F). A name given, by the *Pharmacien*, to a long wooden pestle used for reducing soft substances to powder, and in the preparation of electuaries.

BISTOURI (F), *Pistorien'sis gla'dius, Scalpel'lus*; from *scal'pere*, 'to cut.' A *Bistoury*. A small cutting knife, used in Surgery, so called, according to Huet, from the town of Pistori, which was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of those instruments. A bistoury has the form of a small knife, and is composed of a blade and handle. The blade, which is most commonly movable in the handle, may be fixed by a button, spring, &c. When fixed in the handle, the bistouri is called by the French, *B. à lame fixe ou dormante*.

The chief Bistouries are:—1. The **STRAIGHT B.** (F) *B. droit*, in which the blade and cutting edge are straight: the point being fine, round, or square. 2. The **CONVEX B.** (F) *B. convexe*; the blade of which is convex at the cutting edge, concave at the back. 3. The **CONCAVE B.** (F) *B. concave*; the blade of which is concave at its edge, and convex at the back. 4. **BLUNT-POINTED B.** (F) *B. boutonné*; the blade of which has a button at its extremity. 5. The **BLUNT OR PROBE-POINTED BISTOURI OF POTT** is concave at its cutting edge, and its point is blunt; so that it can be carried on the palmar surface of the index finger, to divide the stricture, in strangulated hernia. Sir Astley Cooper has recommended a useful modification of this, to avoid wounding the intestine, should it come in contact with the edge of the knife. His Bistouri has an edge of not more than eight lines in length, and situate about five lines from the point. 6. **BISTOURI A LA LIME** (F), is a straight Bistoury; the blade fixed in the handle; the extremity with a button, and the edge made with a file. It is chiefly used for dilating parts. 7. **BISTOURI ROYAL** (F). A Bistouri, used in operating upon Louis XIV, for fistula in ano. 8. **BISTOURI GASTRIQUE** (F). A complicated instrument, invented by Morand, for dilating wounds of the abdomen. 9. The **BISTOURI CACHÉ, B. herniaire, ou Attrape-lourdaud of Bienaise**. A curved bistouri, the blade of which is placed in a canula, whence it issues, on pressing a spring.

The word, *Bistouri*, is used by the French, at times, where we would employ *knife*.

BIT NOBEN, *Salt of Bitumen, Padnoon, Soucherloon, Khala mimuc*. A white, saline substance, which is a Hindoo preparation of great antiquity, and has been supposed to be the *Sal Asphaltites* and *Sal Sodome'nis* of the ancients. It is used by the Hindoo in the prevention or cure of almost all diseases.

BITHNIMAL'CA or **GAS'TERANAX**. Two words, used by Dolæus, to designate an

active principle supposed to have its seat in the stomach, and preside over chymification, &c.

BIT'TERNESS, *Amaritu'do, amarit'ies, Ama'ror, Picria*, (F) *Amertume*. A particular taste, which belongs to many substances. In some diseases there is a sense of bitterness felt in the mouth.

BITTOS. A disease, in which the chief symptom is an acute pain in the anus.—Chomel.

BLÆ'SITAS, *Blæsa lingua*. Some authors have used this word as synonymous with stammering. Sauvages understands by it a defect in pronunciation, which consists in substituting soft consonants for those that are hard; as the *z* for *s*, the *d* for *t*, the *s* for *g* and *j*, &c. Also, *Lisping, Traulis'mus, Trau'lotes*, (F) *Blésité Blé-parler*.

BLÆSUS. A distortion; especially the outward distortion of the legs. Also, a stammerer.

BLAFARD (F), *Pal'lidus, Pallid'ulus*. This epithet is sometimes given to the skin, when pale and dull; but, most frequently, to the flesh of a wound, when it has lost its colour, and become white. The word is, also, sometimes used synonymously with *Albino* (q. v.)

BLANC MANGER (F), *Cibus albus, Leucopha'gium, Argyrotrophe'ma*. An animal jelly, (so called on account of its colour,) combined with an emulsion of sweet almonds, to which sugar has been added, and some aromatic. It is sometimes prescribed as a nutrient in convalescence and chronic diseases.

BLANC RHAZIS or **BLANC-RAISIN**. An ointment composed of cerusse, white wax, and olive oil.

TO BLANCH, from (F) *blanchir*, 'to whiten, to bleach.' To deprive of the outer rind; as 'to *blanch* almonds;' i. e. to peel them.

BLANCHET (F). A blanket. A term given, by the French *Pharmaciens*, to the woollen strainer, through which they filter syrup and other thick fluids.

BLAS; an unmeaning term, invented by Van Helmont, to designate a kind of movement in the body; at times local, at others, under extraneous influence. Thus he speaks of the *Blas meteoros*, or of the heavenly bodies, and the *Blas huma'num*, that which operates in man.

BLASE (F). An epithet given to one whom the abuse of enjoyment has prevented from any longer deriving satisfaction or pleasure from it.

BLASTE'MA, *Blaste'sis*, from *βλαστανω*, 'I bud.' The sense of this word, which is often used by Hippocrates, is obscure. Castelli thinks it means the eruption of some morbid principle at the surface of the body.

BLATTA BYZAN'TIA, *Unguis odo-*

ra'tus, (F) *Blatte de Byzance*. This name seems, formerly, to have been given to a marine production, from some of the Conchylia. It had an agreeable smell, a reddish tint, and the shape of a nail. It was prescribed in epilepsy, hysteria, and hepatic obstructions. Rondelet affirms, that it was the production of the shell-fish *murex* or *purpura*; and that the name *Blatta* is derived from the Greek *βλαττος*, 'purple.'

BLE, *Bladum*. This word answers, in France, to the word *Corn* in England; i. e. any kind of grain employed for making bread. Wheat being most commonly used for this purpose, *Blé* is sometimes restricted to this. *Blé meteil* is a mixture of wheat and rye.

BLECHROS, *βληχρος*, 'weak, feeble, slow.' An epithet, applied to different affections, and particularly to fevers. Hence *Blechrop'ya*, 'a slow fever:' *Blechrosphyg'mia*, 'a slow pulse.'

BLEME, (F). This word has nearly the same signification as *Blasard*. Generally, however, it includes, also, emaciation of the countenance.

BLENNELYTRIA, from *βλεννα*, 'mucus,' and *ελυτρον*, 'a sheath.' A discharge of mucus from the vagina.—Alibert.

BLENNEMESIS, *Blennoēm'esis*, *Vom'itus pituito'sus*, from *βλεννα*, 'mucus,' and *εμεσις*, 'vomiting.' Vomiting of mucus.

BLENNISTH'MIA, from *βλεννα*, 'mucus,' and *ισθμος*, 'the gullet.' Increased flow of mucus from the pharynx and larynx.—Alibert.

BLENNOG'ENOUS, *Blenno'genus*, from *βλεννα*, 'mucus,' and *γενω*, 'I form.' Forming or generating mucus. Breschet and Rousset de Vauzème describe an apparatus of this kind for the secretion of the mucous matter that constitutes the cuticle, composed of a glandular parenchyma or organ of secretion situate in the substance of the true skin, and of excretory ducts, which issue from the organ, and deposite the mucous matter between the papillæ.

BLENNOP'TYSIS, from *βλεννα*, and *πτύω*, 'I spit.' Expectoration of mucus.

BLENNOPYR'IA, from *βλεννα*, and *πυρ*, 'fire.' Alibert has classed, under this head, various fevers with mucous complications; as *Mesenteric fever*, *Adeno-meningeal fever*, &c.

BLENNORRHŒA, *Blenorrhœa*, *Blenorrhag'ia*, from *βλεννα*, 'mucus,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' Inordinate secretion and discharge of mucus.

BLENNO'SES, from *βλεννα*, 'mucus.' Affections of the mucous membranes.—Alibert.

BLEPHARONCO'SIS, *Palpebrarum Tum'or*, from *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid.' A tumour on the eyelid.

BLEPHAROPLAS'TICE, *Blepharido-plas'tice*, *Insisio Cilio'rum*, from *βλεφαρον*, 'the eyelid,' and *πλαστικός*, 'forming,' 'formative.' The formation of a new eyelid.

BLEPHAROPTO'SIS, *Blepharople'gia*, *Casus pal'pebræ superio'ris*, *Delap'sus pal'pebræ*, *Prolap'sus pal'pebræ*, *Propto'sis pal'pebræ*, *Pto'sis pal'pebræ*, *Ato'niaton blepharon*, from *βλεφαρον*, 'the eyelid,' and *πτωσις*, 'fall.' A falling down of the upper eyelid over the eye, caused by a paralysis of the *Levator palpebræ superioris* muscle. This paralysis is an unfavourable symptom, as it is generally connected with a state of the brain favouring apoplexy or palsy.

BLEPHAROXYS'TUM, from *βλεφαρον*, 'eyelid,' and *ξύω*, 'I scrape.' An instrument used, by the ancients, for removing callosities, which made their appearance in the affection called, by the Greeks, *τραχωμα*.—Paulus of Ægina, Gorræus.

BLESTRIS'MOS. Restlessness of the sick.—Hippocr.

BLETA. A word, used by Paracelsus for white or milky urine, arising from diseased kidneys. *Blota alba* has the same meaning.

BLEVILLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bleville is a village about two miles from Havre. The waters are acidulous chalybeates.

BLISTER, *Vesicato'rium*, *Emplas'trum Vesicato'rium*, *Emplas'trum Lyttæ*, *Epispas'ticum*, from *Vesi'ca*, 'a bladder.' (F) *Vesicatoire*, *Vesicant*. Any substance which, when applied to the skin, irritates it, and occasions a serous secretion, raising the epidermis, and constituting a vesicle. Various articles produce this effect, as *cantharides*, *mustard*, *garou*, *euphorbium*, *garlic*, *ammonia*, &c.

Blisters are used as counter-irritants. By exciting a disease artificially on the surface, we can often remove another, which may be at the time existing internally.

A *perpetual blister* is one, that is kept open for a longer or shorter time by means of appropriate dressings.

Blister or *vesication* also means the vesicle produced by vesicatories.

BLOOD, *Sanguis*, *Cruor*, *Lapis animalis*, *Hæma*, *αἷμα*, (F) *Sang*. An animal fluid, formed chiefly from the chyle; acquiring important properties during respiration; entering every organ through the circulation; distributing the nutritive principles to every texture, and the source of every secretion. The blood is white, in the molluscos and inferior animals, which have been, hence, called *white-blooded*; to distinguish them from the *red-blooded*; which class includes the mammalia, birds, reptiles, and fishes. Human blood is composed of water, albumen, fibrine, an animal colouring substance, a little fatty matter, and different salts; as muriates of potass and soda, phosphate of lime, subcarbonate of soda, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, and lactate of soda, united with an animal matter.

Arterial blood is of a florid red colour, strong smell, temp. 100°; s. g. 1.049. Venous blood is of a brownish-red; temp. 98°;

s. g. 1.051. This difference in colour has given occasion to the first being called *red blood*; the latter *black*. The former, which is distributed from the heart, is nearly the same through its whole extent: the latter is the remains of the arterial blood after the different elements have been taken from it, in nutrition, and probably differs in composition. It likewise contains different substances absorbed. Venous blood, taken from a vessel and left to itself, becomes solid; and separates into two distinct parts;—the *serum* or watery, supernatant fluid; and the *cruor*, *coagulum*, *crassamentum*, *hepar sanguinis*, *placenta*, *insula*, or *clot*. The serum is chiefly water, holding albumen in solution and the salts of the blood. The clot contains the fibrine, colouring matter, a little serum, and a small quantity of salts. The colouring portion of the blood consists of red globules, which contain iron; and this is probably one of the agents of the coloration operated in the lungs:—the oxygen of the air combining with the venous blood in the pulmonary artery. In diabetes, the blood contains a large quantity of sugar formed at the expense of the system.

M. Lecanu found the blood to be composed—in 1000 parts—of water 785.590; albumen, 69.415; fibrine, 3.565; colouring matter, 119.626; crystallizable fatty matter, 4.300; oily matter, 2.270; extractive matter soluble in alcohol and water, 1.920; albumen combined with soda, 2.010; chlorides of sodium and potassium, alkaline phosphate, sulphate, and subcarbonates, 7.304; subcarbonate of lime and magnesia, phosphate of lime, magnesia and iron, peroxide of iron, 1.414; loss, 2.586.

The following table exhibits the computations of different physiologists regarding the weight of the circulating fluid—arterial and venous.

		lbs.
Harvey,	}	
Lister,		
Moulins,		
Abildgaard,		8
Blumenbach,	}	
Lobb,		
Lower,		10
Sprengel,		
Müller and Burdach,		10 to 15
Quesnai,		20
F. Hoffman,		27
Haller,		28
Young,		28 to 30
Hamberger,		40
Kiel,		80
		100

The proportion of arterial blood to venous is about as 4 to 9.

Dried human blood was, at one time, considered to be antiepileptic. That of the goat, dried, *Sanguis hirci siccat'us*, is sudorific, and antipleuritic.

BLOOD-LETTING, *Missio San'guinis*, *Hemaxis*. (F) *Saignée*. A discharge of a certain quantity of blood produced by art:—

an operation, which consists in making an opening into a vessel to draw blood from it. When practised on an artery, it is called *Arteriotomy*; on a vein, *Phlebotomy*; and on the capillary vessels, *local* or *capillary*, in contradistinction to the former, which is termed *general*.

Blood-letting is used both during the existence of a disease, as in inflammation; and in the way of prophylaxis. It is employed to fulfil various indications. 1. To diminish the actual mass of blood:—when it is termed, by the French Pathologists, *Saignée évacuative*. In such case, fluids ought not to be allowed too freely afterwards. 2. To diminish the turgescence in any particular organ—(F) *Saignée révulsive*, when performed far from the part affected; and *Saignée dérivative*, when near.) 3. To diminish the consistence, or the red particles, of the blood, (F) *Saignée spoliative*.) The immediate effects of blood-letting are: diminution of the mass of blood and of heat; retardation of the pulse, and sometimes syncope. Blood-letting from the veins, or *phlebotomy*, is practised on the subcutaneous veins of the neck, the face, the fore-arm, and the leg; sometimes on those of the hand or foot. The necessary apparatus consists of a bandage or riband, a compress of rag, and a lancet or phleam.

The veins, selected for the operation, are, 1. *In the fold of the arm*, five;—the cephalic, basilic, the two median, and the anterior cubital. 2. *In the hand*, the cephalic and salivata. 3. *In the foot*, the great and little saphena. 4. *In the neck*, the external jugular. 9. *In the forehead*, the frontal. 6. *In the mouth*, the ranine. The operation of phlebotomy in the limbs is performed by tying a circular bandage round the limb, in order that the subcutaneous veins may become turgid, by the course of the blood being obstructed: the bandage not being so tight, however, as to compress the arteries of the limb. A puncture is made into the vein, and the desired quantity allowed to flow. The ligature is now removed; and a compress and retaining bandage applied. *Capillary* or *local blood-letting* is practised on the skin or mucous membranes, by means of leeches, the lancet, or cupping.

BLOW, *Ictus*, *Plegè*, (F) *Coup*. Effect produced by one body striking another. The impression made by any body, which strikes us, or against which we strike;—a common cause of wounds, contusions, fractures, &c.

BOA. An eruption of red, ichorous pimples.—Pliny.

BODY, *Corpus*, *Soma*, (F) *Corps*. The human body is the collection of organs, which compose the frame. At times, however, body is used synonymously with *trunk*. We say, also, *the body of the femur*, *of the sphenoid*, &c., to designate the shaft or middle portion of those bones; *the body of the uterus*, &c.

BOISSE, MINERAL WATERS OF.

These waters are situate about half a league from Fontenay-le-Comte in France. They are purgative, and seem to contain carbonate and sulphate of lime and muriate of soda.

BOITE (F). A box or case, *Capsa*, *Pyxis*. An apparatus for the reception of any matters, which it may be desirable to preserve. In *Surgery* and *Anatomy*, *Boîtes à dissection*, *B. à amputation*, *B. à trepan*, *B. à cataracte*, &c. mean the cases in which these various instruments are kept. *Boîte du Crane* is the bony case which receives the brain. *Boîte* is, also, the portion of the stem of the trephine, which receives the pyramid or centrepin. *Boîte de Petit* is a machine, invented by M. Petit, to retain the fractured portions of bone in apposition, when the leg has been fractured in a complicated manner. *Boîte* is, also, a kind of case put before an artificial anus to receive the feces, which are continually being discharged. The vulgar, in France, give the name *Boîte* to various articulations,—*B. de genou*, *B. de la hanche*; *Knee-joint*, *Hip-joint*.

BOITIER (F), *Cap'sula*, *Unguenta'ria*. A *Dressing-case*. A box, containing salves and different apparatus, used more particularly by the dressers in hospitals.

BOLBID'ION, **BOLBID'EON**, **BOLBIT'ION**, *βολβιτιον*, *βολβιδιον*. A species of polypus, recommended by Hippocrates to be boiled in oil and wine, and to be given in different diseases, and especially in amenorrhœa.

BOLE ARME'NIAN, **BOLE ARME'NIAC** or **B. AR'MENIC**, *Argil'la ferrugin'ea rubra*, *Sinapi'sis*, *Arena'men*, *Bolus Orienta'lis*, *Bolus Armena*, *B. Arme'niæ*, *B. rubra*. (F) *Bol d'Armenie*. A red, clayey earth, found, not only in Armenia, but in several countries of Europe,—in Tuscany, Silesia, France, &c. It was once esteemed a tonic and astringent, and was applied as a styptic. It is now scarcely, if ever, used. It consists of Argil, mixed with lime and iron.

BOLE'TUS ESCULEN'TUS, (F) *Morelle*. An eatable mushroom, found in the woods in Europe, and much admired by *Gastronomes*. It was formerly esteemed to be aphrodisiac.

BOLE'TUS IGNIA'RIVS. The systematic name for the *Agaricus* of the Pharmacopœias. *Agar'icus Chirurgo'rum*, *Agar'icus Quercûs*, *Is'ca*, *icaz*, *Bole'tus Ungula'tus*, *Spunk*, *Am'adou*, *Punk*, *Fungus Ignia'rivus*, *Fungus Querci'nus*, *Agaric of the Oak*, *Touchwood Boletus*, *Female Agaric*. (F) *Agaric de chêne*, *Amadouvier*. It was formerly much used by Surgeons as a styptic.

BOLE'TUS LAR'ICIS, **B. LARICI'NUS**, *Fun'gus La'ricis*, *Polyporus officina'lis*, *Agar'icus albus*, *A. albus op'timus*, *B. purgans*, *B. albus*, (F) *Agaric blanc*. On the continent of Europe it has been given as a cathartic and emetic, as well as to moderate the sweats in phthisis—(De Haen). Externally, styptic.

BOLE'TUS SUAV'EOLENS, *Fungus sal'icis*, *Fungus albus salig'neus*, *Dædale'a suav'eolens*. (F) *Agaric odorant*. It has been used in phthisis pulmonalis, and asthma, in powder. Dose, from 3ss to 3ij.

BOLI'TES. The *Mushroom*; perhaps the *Agar'icus Aurantiacus*.—Pliny, Martial, Suetonius, Galen. It was so called, in consequence of its shape, from *Bolus*.

BOLUS, *βωλος*, a morsel, a mouthful, a bole. (F) *Bol*. A pharmaceutical preparation, having a pilular shape, but larger; capable, however, of being swallowed as a pill.

BOLUS ALBA, *Terra sigilla'ta*, *Argil'la pallid'ior*:—called *sigilla'ta*, from being commonly made into small cakes or flat masses, and stamped or sealed with certain impressions. (F) *Bol blanc*, *Terre sigillée*, *Argile ochreuse pâle*. It was used like the *Bolus Armeniæ*, and was brought from Etruria. See *Terra*.

BOLUS ALIMEN'TARY. *Bolus alimenta'rius*. The bole, formed by the food, after it has undergone mastication and insalivation, in the mouth; and been collected upon the tongue prior to deglutition.

BOLUS ORIENTA'LIS. A kind of Bolar earth only distinguished from Bole Armenian, in being brought from Constantinople.

BOMA'REA SALSIL'LA. The inhabitants of Chili use this plant as a sudorific. It is given in infusion, in cutaneous diseases.

BOMBUS, *Au'rium fluctua'tio*, *A. sib'ilus*, *A. son'itus*, *A. susur'rus*, (F) *Bombement*. A kind of ringing or buzzing in the ears;—characterized, according to SAUVAGES, by the perception of blows or beating repeated at certain intervals.

BONE, *Os*, *Osteon*, *οστειον*, (F) *Os*. The bones are the solid and hard parts, which form the basis of the bodies of animals, of the superior classes; and the union of which constitutes the *skeleton*. The human body has, at the adult age, 208 bones, without including the 32 teeth, the ossa wormiana and the sesamoid bones. Anatomists divide them, from their shape, into, 1. *Long Bones*, which form part of the limbs and represent columns, for supporting the weight of the body, or levers of different kinds, for the muscles to act upon. 2. *Flat Bones*, which form the parietes of splanchnic cavities: and, 3. *Short Bones*, met with in parts of the body, where solidity and some mobility are necessary. Bones are formed of two different textures; the *spongy* and *compact*. They afford, on analysis, much phosphate and carbonate of lime, a little phosphate of magnesia, phosphate of ammonia, oxides of iron and manganese, some traces of alumine and silica, gelatine, fat, and water. The uses of the bones are mentioned under each bone. They give shape to the body, contain and defend the viscera: and act as levers to the muscles.

TABLE OF THE BONES.

TABLE OF THE BONES.			No.	
BONES OF THE HEAD.	Bones of the <i>Cranium</i> or <i>Skull.</i>	Frontal	1	
		Parietal	2	
		Occipital	1	
		Temporal	2	
		Ethmoid	1	
		Sphenoid	1	
	Bones of the <i>Face.</i>	Superior Maxillary	2	
		Jugal or Cheek	2	
		Nasal	2	
		Lachrymal	2	
		Palatine	2	
		Inferior Spongy	2	
	<i>Dentes</i> or <i>Teeth.</i>	Vomer	1	
		Inferior Maxillary	1	
		Incisores	8	
	Bone of the <i>Tongue.</i>	Cuspidati	4	
		Molares	20	
		Hyoid	1	
	Bones of the <i>Ear.</i>	Malleus	2	
Incus		2		
Orbiculare		2		
Stapes		2		
BONES OF THE TRUNK.	<i>Vertebrae.</i>	Cervical	7	
		Dorsal	12	
		Lumbar	5	
	<i>Sacrum</i>		1	
	<i>Os Coccygis</i>		1	
	The <i>Thorax.</i>	Sternum	1	
		Ribs	24	
	The <i>Pelvis.</i>	Innominatum	2	
	BONES OF THE UPPER EXTREM- ITY.	The <i>Shoul- der.</i>	Clavicle	2
			Scapula	2
		The <i>Arm.</i>	Humerus	2
			Ulna	2
Forearm.		Radius	2	
The <i>Hand.</i>		Carpus or Wrist.	Naviculare	2
			Lunare	2
			Cuneiforme	2
			Orbiculare	2
			Trapezium	2
			Trapezoides	2
			Magnum	2
			Unciforme	2
<i>Metacarpus</i>			10	
<i>Phalanges</i>			28	
BONES OF THE LOWER EXTREM- ITY.	The <i>Thigh.</i>	Femur	2	
		Patella	2	
	The <i>Leg.</i>	Tibia	2	
		Fibula	2	
	The <i>Foot.</i>	Tarsus or Instep.	Calcis Os	2
			Astragalus	2
			Cuboides	2
			Naviculare	2
			Cuneiforme	6
	<i>Metatarsus</i>		10	
	<i>Phalanges</i>		28	
Total			240	

BONE NIPPERS, *Tenacula*, from *te'neo*, 'I hold.' (F) *Tenaille incisive*. An instrument used for cutting off splinters and cartilages. It is a kind of forceps, the handles of which are strong, and the edges, which touch each other, cutting.

BONNES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bonnes is a village six leagues from Pau, in the department *Basses Pyrénées*, France. Here are several thermal springs. They were celebrated as early as the time of FRANCIS I., under the name *Eaux d'Arquebusade*. They contain muriates of soda and magnesia, sulphates of magnesia and lime, sulphur, and

silica. The temperature is from 86° to 90° Fahrenheit.

The *factitious* EAU de BONNES is made of *Hydrosulphuretted water*, 3iv; pure water, ℥j and 3ss; *muriate of soda*, 30 grains; *sulphate of magnesia*, 1 grain.

BONNET D'HIPPOCRATE, *Cap of Hippocrates*, *Mitra Hippocrat'ica*, *Fascia capit'alis*, *Pileus Hippocrat'icus*. A kind of bandage, the invention of which is ascribed to HIPPOCRATES. It consists of a double-headed roller, passed over the head, so as to envelope it, like a cap. The French, also, name it, *Bonnet à deux globes*, *Capeline de la tête*.

BONNYCLAB'BER, from Irish, *baine*, 'milk,' and *clabar*, 'mire.' Sour milk.

BORAC'IC ACID, *Ac'idum Borac'icum*, *Sal sedati'vus HOMBER'GII*, *Boric Acid*. An acid obtained from Borax, which was once looked upon as sedative. It was also called *Acor Borac'icus*, *Sal vitrioli narcoticum*, *Sal volat'ile Bora'cis*, and *Flores Bora'cis*.

BORA'GO OFFICINA'LIS, *Buglos'sum verum*, *Borra'go*, *Corra'go*, *Bug. latifo'lium*, *Borag. horten'sis*, *Borage*, (F) *Bourrache*. *Nat. Ord.* Boraginæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The leaves and flowers have been considered aperient.

BORAX, *Boras Sodæ*, *Subboras Sodæ*, *Boras supersat'urus sodæ*, *Soda Boraxata*, *Chrysocol'la*, *Capis'trum auri*, *Subborate of protox'ide of Sodium*, *Subprotoborate of Sodium*, *Boras Sodæ alcal'es'cens seu alcali-num*, *Boras superso'dicus*, *Borax Ven'etus*, *Subbo'ras Na'tricum*, *Borax'trion*, *Nitrum facti'tium*, &c. The *Subbo'rate of Soda*, (F) *Sous-borate de soude*, *Borate sursaturé de soude*. It is found in an impure state, in Thibet and Persia. It is inodorous; taste cool, and somewhat alkaline; soluble in 12 parts of water. Borax is seldom used except as a lotion in aphthæ.

The *Borate of Mercury* has been recommended as an antisyphilitic.

BORBORYG'MUS, from *βορβορυζα*, 'I make a dull noise.' *Murmur*, *Motus Intestino'rum*, (F) *Gargouillement*, *Grouillement d'Entrailles*. The noise made by flatus in the intestines. This happens often in health, especially in nervous individuals.

BORD (F), *Margo*, *Edge*, *Margin*. Anatomists have so named the boundaries of an organ. Thus, the bones, muscles, &c. have *bords* as well as bodies. The 'free edge,' *bord libre*, is one not connected with any part; the 'adhering edge,' *bord adhérent*, one that is connected; and the *bord articulaire*, or 'articular margin, or edge,' that which is joined to another bone.

BORDEAUX, MINERAL WATERS OF. Near this great city, in the south-west of France, is a saline, chalybeate spring. It contains oxide of iron, carbonate and sulphate of lime, muriates of soda and lime, subcarbonate of soda, and sulphate of magnesia.

from *βovs*, 'an ox,' and *λιμος*, 'hunger'; or from *βε*, augmentative particle, and *λιμος*, 'hunger.' (F) *Boulimie*, *Faim canine*. An almost insatiable hunger. A *canine appetite*. It is sometimes seen in hysteria and pregnancy; rarely under other circumstances.

BOULOGNE, MINERAL WATERS OF. B. is in the department, Pas-de-Calais, France. The waters are chalybeate.

BOUQUET ANATOMIQUE DE RIO-LAN (F), from *bouquet*, a collection of flowers or other substances tied together. A name given, by some Anatomists, to the collection of ligaments and muscles, inserted into the styloid process of the temporal bone.

BOURBON-LANCY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bourbon-Lancy is a small village in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France; where there are thermal, saline springs, containing carbonic acid, muriate and sulphate of soda, muriate and carbonate of lime, iron, and silica. Their heat is from 106° to 135° Fahrenheit.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUT, MINERAL WATERS OF. This town is in the department of the Allier, and has been long celebrated for its thermal chalybeate waters. They contain muriate and sulphate of soda, magnesia, and lime, carbonate of iron, and silica. Their temperature varies between 140° and 145° Fahrenheit.

BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs are seven leagues from Langres, department of Haute-Marne, France. They are thermal and saline, and have been long celebrated. Temperature from 106° to 133° Fahrenheit. The *Factitious water*, (F) *Eau de Bourbonne-les-Bains*, *Aqua Borvonen'sis*, is composed of water, containing twice its bulk of carbonic acid, 3 xxss; muriate of soda 3j, muriate of lime, gr. x, &c.

BOURBOULE, MINERAL WATERS OF. A village near Mont d'Or, where there are two thermal saline springs.

BOURDONNEMENT (F), *Bruissement*, *Murmur*, *Susurrus*. A sensation of buzzing or humming in the ear, which may be either dependent on some modified condition of the ear itself, or may be seated in the brain.

BOURRELET (F). A *Pad*, a *Border*. A fibro-cartilaginous border, which surrounds certain articular cavities, such as the glenoid cavity of the scapula and the acetabulum; and by which the depth of those cavities is augmented.

BOUTONNIÈRE (F); *Fissu'ra*, *Incis'io*. A small incision made in the urethra to extract a calculus from the canal, when it is too large to be discharged.

Also, a small incision or puncture, made in the peritoneum, or above the pubes, to penetrate the bladder in certain cases of retention of urine.

BRA'CHIAL, *Brachia'lis*, *Brachia'us*,

from *bra'chium*, 'the arm.' What belongs to the arm.

MUS'culus BRACHIA'lis ANTE'rior, *Brachia'lis internus*, *Brachia'us*, *Brachia'us internus*, (F) *Muscle brachial interne*, *Humero-cubital*—(Ch.) This muscle is situate at the anterior and inferior part of the arm, and before the elbow-joint. It arises, fleshy, from the middle of the os humeri; and is inserted into the coronoid process of the ulna. *Use*. To bend the forearm.

The **BRACHIAL ARTERY**, *Arte'ria brachia'lis*, *Humeral Artery*, (F) *Artère ou Tronc brachial*. The artery, which extends from the axilla to the bend of the elbow; where it divides into *A. cubitalis* and *A. radialis*. It passes along the internal edge of the biceps, behind the median nerve and between the accompanying veins. Under the name *Brachial Artery*, M. Chaussier includes the subclavian, axillary, and humeral; the last being the *brachial proper*.

The **BRACHIAL VEINS** are two in number, and accompany the artery,—frequently anastomosing with each other; they terminate in the axillary. Under the term *Brachial Vein*, Chaussier includes the humeral, axillary, and subclavian.

BRACHIAL APONEURO'SIS. An aponeurosis, formed particularly by expansions of the tendons of the latissimus dorsi, pectoralis major, and deltoides muscles, and which completely envelopes the muscles of the arm.

The **BRACHIAL PLEXUS**, *Plexus Brachia'lis*, is a nervous plexus, formed by the interlacing of the anterior branches of the four last cervical pairs and the first dorsal. It is deeply seated in the hollow of the axilla, and extends as far as the inferior and lateral part of the neck. It gives off the *thoracic nerves supra* and *infra scapular*, and the *brachial* (which are six in number), the *axillary*, *cutaneous*, *musculo-cutaneous*, *radial*, *cubital*, and *median*.

BRACHIO-CU'BITAL, *Brachio-cubita'lis*. That which belongs both to the arm and cubitus. This name has been given to the internal lateral ligament at the elbow-joint; because it is attached to the os brachii or os humeri and to the cubitus or ulna.

BRACHIO-RADIAL, *Brachio-radia'lis*. That which belongs to the brachium and radius. This name, has been applied to the external lateral ligament of the elbow-joint, because it is attached to the humerus and to the radius.

BRACHIUM, *Lacer'tus*, (F) *Bras*, the arm. The arm from the shoulder to the wrist, or the part between the shoulder and elbow.

BRACHYAU'CHEN, from *βραχυς*, 'short,' and *αυχην*, 'neck.' One who has a short neck.

BRACHYCHRO'NIUS, from *βραχυς*, 'short,' and *χρονος*, 'time.' That which continues but a short time. A term applied to diseases which are of short duration.—Galen.

BRACHYPOTI, from *βραχυς*, 'short,' and *ποτης*, 'drinker.' They who drink little, or who drink rarely.—Hippocr., Galen, Foësius.

BRADYMASESIS, *Bradymasse'sis*, from *βραδύς*, 'difficult,' and *μασησις*, 'mastication.' Difficult mastication.

BRADYPEPSIA, *Tarda cibo'rum concoctio*, from *βραδύς*, 'slow,' and *πεπτα*, 'I digest.' Slow digestion.—Galen. See *Dyspepsia*.

BRADYSPERMATISMUS, from *βραδύς*, 'slow,' and *σπέρμα*, 'sperm.' A slow emission of sperm.

BRADYSURIA, *Tenes'mus vesicæ*, from *βραδύς*, 'difficult,' and *ουρίσιν*, 'to pass the urine.' Painful evacuation of the urine, with perpetual desire to void it.

BRAGGAT. A name formerly applied to a tisan of honey and water.

BRAINE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Braine is a small village, three leagues from Soissons, France, which has purgative waters similar to those of Passy.

BRANCH, from (F) *Branche*, originally probably from *βραχίων*, 'an arm;' because branches of trees, &c., go off like arms. A term, applied, generally, to the principal division of an artery or nerve. The word is commonly used synonymously with *Ramus*; but often, with the French, *Branche* signifies the great division;—*Rameau*, Lat. *Ramus*, the division of the branches; and *Ramusculi*, Lat. *Ramusculi*, the divisions of these last.

The French, also, speak of the *branches* of the pubes, for the *Rami* of that bone, *branches* of the ischium, for the *rami* of the I., &c.

BRANCHI or **BRANCHÆ**. Swellings of the tonsils, or parotid, according to some;—of the thyroid gland, according to others.

BRANCHUS, *βραγχος*. A catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the fauces, trachea, &c.—Galen.

BRANDY. (G) *Branntwein*, 'burnt wine.' *Aqua Vitæ*. (F) *Eau de vie*. The first liquid product obtained by distilling wine. It is composed of water, alcohol, and an aromatic, oily matter, which gives it its flavour. Brandy is a powerful and diffusible stimulant, and as such is used in medicine. It has been also called *Liquor Aquile'gius*.

BRASÉGUR, MINERAL WATERS OF. Braségur is a place in the diocese of Rhodéz, where there are cathartic waters.

BRASS. *Sax. brar, Welsh, prés*. A yellow metal, formed by mixing copper with calamine. *Aurichal'cum, Orichal'cum, Æscavum, Chrysochalcus*. (F) *Airain*. The same remarks apply to it as to copper. See *Cuprum*.

BRAS'SICA. The *Cabbage*. The *Bras'sica olera'cea*; the *B. capita'ta* or *cuma'na* of the old Romans. (F) *Chou potager*. *Family, Cruciferae. Sex. Syst. Tetradynamia Siliquosa*. Cato wrote a book on its virtues. It is a vegetable by no means easy of digestion when boiled; raw, it appears to be

more digestible. When forming a solid globular mass, like a head, it is the *B. Capita'ta*, (F) *Chou-Cabus, Chou-Pommé*.

BRAS'SICA FLOR'IDA. The *Bras'sica Pompeia'na* of the ancients—the *Cauliflower, Caulis Flor'ida*, (F) *Chou-fleur*, is a more tender and digestible variety.

The *Broc'coli* belongs to this variety; the *B. Sabel'lica* of the Romans—*B. Ital'ica*.

BRAS'SICA RAPA, *Rapa rotun'da, Rapum majus, Rapa napus*, the *Turnip*. (F) *Chou-navet, Navet, Rave*. The turnip is liable to the same objection (but to a less extent) as the cabbage.

BRAS'SICA NAPUS, NAPUS SYLVES'TRIS or **BU'NIAS**, *Rape*. (F) *Navette*. The seed yields a quantity of oil.

BRAS'SICA ERU'CA, Eru'ca, Garden Rocket, Roman Rocket, &c. (F) *Chou-Roquette, Roquette*. This was considered, by the Romans, an aphrodisiac.—Columella. The seeds were ordinarily used.

BRAYERA ANTHELMIN'TICA. An Abyssinian plant, of the *Family Rosaceæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Digynia*. The flowers have been highly extolled as anthelmintic, especially in cases of Tapeworm. They are given in decoction.

BREATH, *Hal'itus, Anhel'itus, An'imus, Spir'itus, Atmos.* (F) *Haleine*. The air expelled from the chest, at each expiration. It requires to be studied in the diagnosis of thoracic diseases especially.

BREATH, OFFENSIVE; Fætor Oris. An offensive condition, which is usually dependent upon carious teeth, or some faulty condition of the secretions of the air passages. The internal use of the chlorides may be advantageous.

BRECHET (F). The *Brisket*. This name is given, in some parts of France, to the *cartilago ensiformis*, and sometimes to the sternum itself.

BREDISSURE (F), *Trismus Capistra'tus*. Incapacity of opening the mouth, in consequence of preternatural adhesion between the internal part of the cheek and gums; often occasioned by the abuse of mercury.

BREDOUILLEMENT (F), *Tituban'tia*. A precipitate and indistinct mode of utterance, in which a part only of the words is pronounced, and several of the syllables viciously changed. This defect is analogous to stuttering, but differs from it in being dependent on too great rapidity of speech; whilst stammering is characterized by continual hesitation, and frequent repetition of the same syllables.

BREGMA, from *βρεχσιν*, 'to sprinkle.' The top of the head was thus called, because it was believed to be humid in infants, and, according to some, because it was conceived to correspond to the most humid part of the brain.

BRE'VIA VASA, Short Vessels. This

name has been given to several branches of the splenic arteries and veins, which are distributed to the great *cul-de-sac* of the stomach.

BRICK, (F) *Brique*. Hot bricks are sometimes used to apply heat to a part, as to the abdomen in colic, or after the operation for popliteal aneurism: or, reduced to very fine powder, and mixed with fat, as an application to herpetic and psoric affections.

BRICKS, Fornacæ Testæ, or tiles, were formerly bruised in vinegar, and the liquid used as a specific in cutaneous affections. They entered, also, into a cerate used for scrophulous tumours, &c.

To the *Terra Fornacum*, the same virtues were assigned.

BRIDE (F). A bridle. *Frenulum, Retinaculum*. This term is given, in the plural, to membranous filaments, which are found within abscesses or in deep-seated wounds, and which prevent the exit of pus. The term is, also, applied to preternatural adhesions, which occur in cicatrices in the skin, in the urethra, or in inflamed serous or synovial membranes.

BRIQUEBEC, MINERAL WATERS OF. This town is three leagues from Cherbourg, in France. The water contains muriate of Iron.

BRISE PIERRE ARTICULÉ (F). An instrument invented by Jacobson for crushing the stone in the bladder.

BRISTOL HOT WELL, Bristolien'sis Aqua. Bristol is about thirteen miles from Bath, in England. The water is a pure thermal; slightly acidulated. Temperature—74° Fahrenheit. The *Hot Well* has been long celebrated. Its action is like that of the thermal waters in general. The climate of Bristol is, however, mild; and hence the water has been celebrated for the cure of incipient pulmonary consumption.

BROAD. Sax. bpað, Latus. (F) Large. Any body is so termed whose transverse extent is considerable compared with its length. The *Broad Bones*, such as the frontal, parietal, occipital, iliac, aid in forming the parietes of splanchnic cavities. *Broad Muscles* generally occupy the parietes of cavities, and especially those of the chest and abdomen. The epithet has also been applied to other parts—as to the *broad ligaments* of the womb, &c.

BROCH'OS, βροχος. A *laqueus* or bandage.

BROCH'THUS, βροχθος, Gula. The throat. Also a small kind of drinking-vessel.—Hippocr.

BROCHUS, βροχος. This name has been given to one who has a very prominent upper lip.—Castelli. According to others, it means one, whose teeth project in front of the mouth.

BRO'DIUM. A synonyme of *Jus* or *Jusculum*. Broth, or the liquor in which anything is boiled. *Bro'dium Salis*—a decoction of salt.

BROMATOG'RAPHY, from βρομα, 'food,' and γραφη, 'a description.' *Bromography*. A description of aliments.

BROMATOL'OGY, βρομα, 'food,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on food. *Sitiol'ogy*.

BROME'LIA ANA'NAS, Car'duus Brazilia'nus, Ana'nas acos'tæ ora'tæ seu aculeatus, Anas'sa, Ca'pa-Isiak'ka, Ana'nas or *Pine Apple*. A West Indian tree, which produces the most delicious of fruits.

BROME'LIA PINGVIN, Ana'nas America'na, Pinguin, Broad-leaved wild Ana'nas, &c. The West India plant, which affords the *Pinguin* fruit. The fruit is refrigerant, and the juice, when ripe, very austere. It is used to acidulate punch. A wine is made from the *Pinguin*, which is very intoxicating, and has a good flavour.

BROMINE, BROMINUM, Brome, a simple body, of a very volatile nature, and highly offensive and suffocating odour, whence its name, from βρομος, 'a stench.' It is met with chiefly in sea-water, and in many animal and vegetable bodies that live therein. It has likewise been found in many mineral waters of this, and other countries.

In its chemical relations, it may be placed between chlorine and iodine. With oxygen it forms an acid, the *Bromic*, and with hydrogen another—the *Hydrobromic*.

The pure Bromine and the *Bromide of Potassium*, or *Hydrobromate of Potassa*, (dose gr. iv to viij in the day,) the *Bromide of Iron* (dose gr. i. or ij) and the *Bromide of Potassium* or *Hydrobromate of Potassa*, (dose gr. iv to viij in the day,) have been used medically, and chiefly in scrophulosis, internally as well as applied externally. Bromine may be dissolved in forty parts of distilled water, and six drops be commenced with as a dose. The *Bromide of Mercury (Hydrargyri Bromidum)* has been given in syphilis.

BROMOS, βρομος. One of the cerealia, supposed, by some, to be oats.

BRON'CHIA, BRON'CHIAE, Bronchi, from βρογχος, 'the throat.' The Latins used the term *Bronchus*, for the whole of the trachea; whilst they called its ramifications *Bronchia*. *Bronchia*, *Bronchiæ*, and *Bronchi*, (F) *Bronches*, now mean the two tubes, which arise from the bifurcation of the trachea, and carry air into the lungs.

BRONCHIA, DILATATION OF THE. Dilated Bronchi. The physical signs of this condition are the following:

Percussion usually clear but not unfrequently less so than natural, although very seldom quite dull.

Auscultation detects coarse mucous or gurgling ronchi, increased by the cough, combined with, or replaced by, bronchial or cavernous respiration, which is often effected as if by a sudden puff or whiff. The resonance of the voice is increased, but it seldom amounts to perfect pectoriloquy.

The most common situations for dilated Bronchi are the scapular, mammary, or lateral regions. They are almost always confined to one side.

BRONCHIA, OBLITERATION OR COMPRESSION OF THE. The inspiratory murmur on auscultation is weaker or wholly suppressed over a limited portion of the chest; the expiration is generally more distinct and prolonged: all the other conditions are natural.

BRONCHIAL or BRONCHIC. That which relates to the bronchi.

BRONCHIAL CELLS, (F) *Cellules bronchiques*, the *Air-cells*; the terminations of the bronchi.

BRONCHIAL GLANDS, (F) *Glandes bronchiques* ou *Ganglions lymphatiques des bronches*, are numerous glands of an ovoid shape; of a reddish hue in the infant, and subsequently brown and black, seated in the course of the bronchi. Their functions are unknown. The Bronchial glands may be presumed to be affected by scrophulosis, when, in addition to the existence of tumours in the neck, percussion gives a dull sound under the upper and central part of the sternum, whilst there is no appreciable lesion of the lungs.

The BRONCHIAL ARTERIES, (F) *Artères Bronchiques*. These are generally two in number, one going to each lung. They arise from the thoracic aorta, and accompany the bronchi and their ramifications.

The BRONCHIAL VEINS arise from the last divisions of the arteries of the same name, and pass, on the right side, into the vena azygos; on the left, into the superior intercostal.

The BRONCHIAL NERVES, (F) *Nerfs Bronchiques*, are furnished by the two pulmonary plexuses.

BRONCHIAL RESPIRATION. See Murmur, Respiratory.

BRONCHIAL COUGH, (F) *Toux bronchique*, *T. tubaire*. This generally accompanies bronchial respiration. They both indicate obstruction to the entrance of air into the air-cells.

BRONCHITIS, *Angi'na bronchialis*. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes.

This is always more or less present in cases of pulmonary catarrh; and is accompanied by cough, mucous expectoration, dyspnoea, and more or less uneasiness in breathing. The *acute* form is accompanied with all the signs of internal inflammation, and requires the employment of antiphlogistics followed by revulsives.

The *chronic* form may be confounded with phthisis; from which it must be distinguished mainly by the absence of hectic fever and of the physical signs that are characteristic of the latter, as well as by the nature of the expectoration, which is generally mucous, although at times muco-purulent.

Peripneumonia Notha, q. v. is nothing more than chronic bronchitis.

BRONCH'OCELE, from *βρογχος*, 'a bronchus,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' An inaccurate name for the affection which is called, also, *Bo'chium*, *Bo'tium*, *Hernia gut'turis*, *Guttur tu'midum*, *Trachelophy'ma*, *Hernia guttura'lis*, *Thy'rocelē*, *Thyreocelē*, *Thyremphraxis*, *Thyreon'cus*. *Thyron'cus*, *Thyrophrax'ia*, *Gossum*, *Exechebron'chus*, *Gongro'na*, *Struma*, *Bocium*, *Hernia bronchia'lis*, *Trach'elocelē*, &c., the *Derbyshire neck*, *Swelled neck*, &c., (F) *Goitre*, *Gouëtre*. This is no rupture, but consists of an enlargement of the thyroid gland. It is common at the base of lofty mountains in every part of the world; and has been supposed to be owing to the drinking of snow water, but it occurs where there is no snow. The tumour is, sometimes, very extensive. Iodine has great power over it, and will generally occasion its absorption, when the case has not been of such duration as to be of a cartilaginous condition.

BRONCHOTOME, *Bronchot'omus*, from *βρογχος* and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' A kind of lancet, with a blunt and rounded point, mounted on a handle, and fitted to a canula, which passes in along with it, and is allowed to remain in the opening made in the trachea. The instrument is not used.

BRONCHOTOMY, *Bronchotomie*. Same etymology. A surgical operation, which consists in making an opening either into the trachea (*Tracheot'omy*); into the larynx (*Laringot'omy*); or into both (*Tracheo-laryngot'omy*), to extract foreign bodies or to permit the passage of air to the lungs. These different parts are divided transversely or vertically, according to circumstances.

BROSSARDIÈRE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Brossardièrre is a chateau in Bas-Poitou, France. The waters contain carbonates of iron and lime, muriate of soda, and sulphate of lime. They are aperient.

BROUSSAIST. One who is a believer in, and professor of, the physiological and pathological opinions of Broussais. The system itself is called *Broussaism* or the *Physiological Doctrine*.

BROWNIAN or BRUNO'NIAN. Relating to the system or opinions of John Brown.

BROWNISM or BRUNONIANISM. The doctrines of Brown.

BROWNIST or BRUNO'NIAN. A follower of the system of Brown.

BRUCEA ANTI-DYSENTER'ICA. *B. ferrugin'ea*, *Angustu'ra spuria*, (F) *Fausse Angusture*, *A. Ferrugineuse*. The systematic name of the plant, whence is obtained the *false Angustura Bark*. It affords the *Brucine*.

BRUCINE, BRUCIA, BRUCINA. An organic, salifiable base, discovered in the false *Angustura*—*Brucea anti-dysenterica*, and obtained from the *Strychnos nux vomica*. It is of a pearly white; crystallized in oblique prisms with a parallelogrammatic base; very

bitter, slightly acrid and styptic, and soluble in water, but more so in alcohol.

Brucine is a less active poison than strychnine. It resembles it, however, and may be used as a substitute for the extract of nuxvomica. Dose, half a grain.

BRUCOURT, MINERAL WATERS OF.

Brucourt is three leagues and a half from Caen in Normandy. The waters contain carbonic acid, muriate and sulphate of soda, much sulphate of lime, &c.

BRUISSEMENT (F), *Frem'itus*. This word has much the same signification as *Bourdonnement*, as well as *Bruit*.

BRUIT (F), Sound. A term applied to various sounds heard on percussion and auscultation, viz.

BRUIT DE CRAQUEMENT, *B. de Tiraillement*, *Bruit de cuir neuf*, 'sound of crackling, or bursting, or of new leather.' A sound produced by the friction of the pericardium, when dried and roughened by inflammation.

BRUIT DE DIABLE, *Ronflement de Diable*, 'noise of the diable or humming-top.' A high degree of *Bruit de soufflet*, heard on ausculting the arteries. It denotes an impoverished state of the blood.

BRUIT DU FROTTEMENT ASCENDANT ET DESCENDANT, 'Sound of friction of ascent and descent.' Sounds said to be produced by the rubbing of the lung against the parietes of the chest, as it rises and falls during inspiration and expiration. It is asserted by Reynaud that they are distinctly heard in pleuritis, when the pleura has become roughened by the disease.

BRUIT HUMORIQUE, *B. Hydropneumatique*. The sound afforded on percussion when organs are filled with liquid and air.

BRUIT DE PARCHEMIN, 'Parchment tone.' A sound as if produced by two sheets of parchment applied to each other. It is said to be produced by thickening and rigidity of the valves of the heart.

BRUIT PLACENTAIRE, *B. de soufflet placentaire*, *Placental bellows' sound*. The bellows' sound heard on ausculting over the site of the placenta in a pregnant female.

BRUIT DE POT FÉLÉ, 'Sound of a cracked vessel.' This sound is heard on percussion, when a cavern in the lungs is filled with air, and has a narrow outlet.

BRUIT DE RACLEMENT, 'Sound of scraping.' A sound produced by the scraping of a hard, bony substance against the pericardium.

BRUIT DE RAPE, 'Sound of a rasp.' A sound heard during the contraction of either auricles or ventricles. It is constant; and the contraction of the cavity is more prolonged than natural, and emits a hard, rough, and—as it were—stified sound.

It indicates contraction of the valvular orifices, by cartilaginous deposits or ossification, and accompanies the contraction of the auricles if the auriculo-ventricular valves are concerned,—that of the ventricles if the semilunar valves be the seat of the disease.

The **BRUIT DE SCIE**, or 'saw-sound,' and the **BRUIT DE LIME A BOIS**, or 'file-sound,' resemble the last.

BRUIT DE SOUFFLET, 'bellows sound.' A sound like that of a bellows, heard occasionally by the ear applied to the chest during the contraction of the ventricles, auricles, or large arteries. It coexists with affections of the heart, but is heard, also, without any disease in that organ, whenever, indeed, an artery is compressed.

An *Encephalic bellows' sound* has been described by Dr. Fisher, of Boston. It is heard on applying the ear to the occiput or to the top of the head; and is considered to indicate turgescence of vessels, or inflammation. When such turgescence exists, the vessels are compressed, and the compression gives rise to the sound in question.

BRUIT TYMPANIQUE, 'Tympanic sound.' The clear sound afforded by percussing the stomach and intestines when containing air.

BRUNNER'S GLANDS. *Brunneri Glandulæ*, *Glandulæ solitariae*. Muciparous follicles of a small size, seated between the mucous and muscular coats of the stomach, along the two curvatures of that organ, and in the small intestines, especially the duodenum; so called from their discovery having generally been attributed to Brunner. See *Peyeri Glandulæ*.

BRUSH, *Scopula*, (F) *Brosse*. A well known instrument, used in Medicine chiefly for the following purposes. 1. To clean the teeth. 2. To remove the sawdust, which adheres to the teeth of the trephine, during the operation of trephining. 3. To rub the surface of the body, for the purpose of exciting the skin, and favouring transpiration. Westring, a Swedish physician, has recommended metallic brushes for the purpose of conveying galvanism to a part. These brushes consist of a plate of ebony fitted to another of gold, in which threads of the same metal are fixed;—the brush being connected with one of the poles of the galvanic pile.

BRUTIA. A sort of thick pitch, obtained from Brutia in Italy. From the *Pix Brutia* was obtained the *Oleum Picinum*.

BRUXANELI. A Malabar tree, the bark and leaves of which have a strong smell, and are astringent. On the coast of Malabar its juice, mixed with butter, is applied to boils. Its bark is esteemed to be diuretic, and its roots anti-arthritic.

BRUYERES, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bruyères is a small village, 7½ leagues from Luneville. The waters are acidulous and chalybeate.

BRYGMUS, *βρυγμος*, *Stridor Dentium*. Grinding of the teeth.

BRYONIA ALBA. *White Bryony*, *Vitis alba sylvestris*, *Agros'tis*, *Agriam'pelos*, *Am'pelos agria*, *Archeos'tris*, *Echetro'sis*, *Bryo'nia as'pera*, *Cedros'tis*, *Chelido'nium*,

Labrus'ca, *Melo'thrum*, *Ophrostaph'ylon*, *Psilo'thrum*, *Bryonia Dioica*. Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceæ. Sex. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphia, (F) *Couleuvrée*, *Vigne vierge*, *V. blanche*. The root is large and succulent, and has an acrid, bitter, and disagreeable taste. It is a drastic cathartic. Externally, it has been applied, in form of cataplasm, in gout. When repeatedly washed, a good starch is obtained from it. The active principle has been separated from it, and called *Bry'online*.

BU, *βου*, abbreviation of *βους*, 'an ox,' in composition expresses, 'excess, greatness.' Hence *Bulimus*, *Buphthal'mia*, &c.

BUBO, *βουβων*, *Pano'chia*, *Panus inguina'lis*, *Adenophy'ma inguinalis*, *Bubonopa'nus*, *Cambu'ca*, *Angus*, *Boubon*, *Cod'ocelē*, *Codoscel'la*, (F) *Bubon*, *Poulain*. In the works of Hippocrates and Galen, this word, sometimes, signifies the groin; at others, the inguinal glands; and at others, again, swelling or inflammation of these parts. The moderns apply the term to an inflammatory tumour seated in the groin or axilla, and they generally distinguish, 1. *Simple* or *sympathetic Bubo*, which is independent of any virus in the economy. 2. *Venereal Bubo*, (F) *Bubon vénérien*, which is occasioned by the venereal virus. 3. *Pestilential Bubo* or *B. symptomatic of the Plague*. The two last have by some been called the *malignant Bubo*, (F) *Bubon malin*. *Primary Bubo*, (F) *Bubon primitif*, shows itself with the first symptoms of syphilis: the *consecutive* not till afterwards.

BUBON GAL'BANUM. The systematic name of the plant, which affords the Galbanum. *Metop'ion*. The plant is also called *Ferula Africa'na*, *Oreoseli'num Africa'num*, *Anisum frutico'sum galbanif'erum*, *Anisum Africa'num frutes'cens*. The long-leaved or lovage-leaved *Gal'banum*. Nat. Ord. Umbelliferæ. Galbanum is the gummi-resinous juice of this tree. Its odour is fetid, and taste bitter and acrid: the agglutinated tears are of a white colour, on a ground of reddish-brown. It forms an emulsion, when triturated with water, and is soluble in proof-spirit, wine, and vinegar: s. g. 1.212. It has been given as an antispasmodic, and expectorant, in pill or emulsion. Dose, from gr. 10 to 60. Externally, it is applied as a cataplasm.

BUBON MACEDON'ICUM, *Petroseli'num Macedon'icum*, *Apium petræum*, *Petra'pium*, *Macedo'nian Parsley*, (F) *Persil de Macédoine*. Its properties are similar to those of common parsley, but weaker and less grateful. The seeds are an ingredient in the celebrated compounds—Mithridate and Theriac.

BUBONIUM, *Aster Al'ticus*, *Golden Starwort*. A plant, anciently supposed to be efficacious in diseases of the groin, from *βουβων*, 'the groin.'

BUBONOCE'LE, from *βουβων*, 'the groin,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour,' 'rupture.' *Hernia inguina'lis*, *In'guinal Hernia* or *Rup-*

ture of the Groin, (F) *Hernie inguinale*. Some surgeons have confined this term to hernia when limited to the groin, and have called the same affection when it has descended to the scrotum, *Os'checele* or *Scrotal Hernia*. The rupture passes through the abdominal ring: and in consequence of the greater size of this opening in the male is more frequent in the male sex.

BUBONOREX'IS, from *βουβων*, 'the groin,' and *ρηξις*, 'a rupture.' A name given to bubonocèle when accompanied with a division of the peritoneum, or when, in other words, it is devoid of a sac.

BUBON'ULUS, a diminutive of *Bubo*, (q. v.) A painful swelling of the lymphatics of the penis, extending along the dorsum of that organ to the groin. It is an occasional accompaniment of Gonorrhœa.

BUCCA, *Gnathos*; the mouth. The cheeks and hollow of the cheeks.

BUCCACRATON, from *Bucca*, and *κραταιον*, 'I mix.' A morsel of bread sopped in wine, which served of old for a breakfast.—Linden.

BUCCAL, *Bucca'lis*, from *Bucca*, 'the mouth,' or rather 'the cheek.' That which concerns the mouth, and especially the cheeks.

BUCCAL MEMBRANE, (F) *Membrane Buccale*. The mucous membrane, which lines the interior of the mouth.

BUCCAL or MOLAR GLANDS. Mucous follicles, seated in the buccal membrane, opposite the molar teeth. They secrete a viscid humour, which mixes with the saliva, and lubricates the mouth.

The BUCCAL ARTERY, *A. Sus-maxillaire*—(Ch.), arises from the internal maxillary or from some of its branches, as the *Temporalis profunda antica*, or the *Alveolar*. It distributes its branches to the buccinator muscle, and to the buccal membrane.

The BUCCAL VEIN follows the artery.

The BUCCAL NERVE or *Buccinator Nerve*, *Bucco-labial*—(Ch.), is given off by the inferior maxillary. It sends its branches to the cheek, and especially to the buccinator muscle.

BUCCELA'TON or BUCCELA'TUS. A loaf-shaped cathartic medicine; made chiefly of scammony.—Aëtius, Paulus of Ægina.

BUCCEA and BUCCEL'LA. The fleshy excrescence of nasal polypus, so called because it was believed to proceed from the mouth.—Paracelsus. Also, a mouthful.

BUCCINA'TOR, from *Buccina're*, 'to sound the trumpet.' The *Buccina'tor Muscle*, *Retrac'tor An'guli Oris*, *Bucco-Alve'olo-maxillaire*, *Alveolo-labial*—(Ch.), *Manso'rius*. This muscle is situate in the substance of the cheeks. It extends between the posterior portions of the alveolar arches of the two jaws and the commissure of the lips, which it draws backwards. It assists in mastication, by pushing the food back towards the teeth; and, if the

cheeks are distended by air, its contraction forces it out.

BUCCO. One who is blub-cheeked, or wide-mouthed.

BUCCO-PHARYNGEAL, *Bucco-pharyngeus*. (F) *Bucco-pharyngien*. Belonging to the mouth and pharynx. The *Bucco-Pharyngeal Aponeurosis*, or *Intermaxillary Ligament*, extends from the internal ala of the pterygoid process to the posterior part of the lower alveolar arch, and affords attachment, anteriorly, to the buccinator, and posteriorly to the constrictor pharyngis superior.

BUC'ULA, from *Bucca*, 'the mouth.' A small mouth. The fleshy part beneath the chin.—Bartholine.

BUCELLA'TIO. A mode of arresting hemorrhage, by applying a pledget of lint to the bleeding vessel.—Avicenna, Fallopius.

BUISARD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Buisard is two leagues from Chateau-Thierry in France. The water contains muriate and carbonate of lime.

BULB, *Bulbus*, (F) *Bulbe*. A name, given by Anatomists to different parts which resemble, in shape, certain bulbous roots. The *Bulb of the Aorta* is the great sinus of the Aorta. *Bulb of the Teeth*; the vascular and nervous papilla contained in the cavity of the tooth. The *Bulb or Root of the Hair*, is the part whence the hair originates. The *Bulb of the Urethra*, is the dilated portion formed by the commencement of the *Corpus spongiosum* towards the root of the penis. We say, also, *Bulb*, for *Globe, of the eye*.

BULBUS ESCULENTUS; the *Esculent bulb*; a particular kind, so denominated by the ancients. It is supposed to have been the *Cepa Ascalonica*.—Dioscorides, Celsus, Pliny, &c.

BULBUS VOMITO'RIOUS. A plant, said by Dioscorides to be emetic and diuretic. It is the *Musk-grape-flower*, according to Ray:—the *Hyacinthus Muscari*.

BU'LITHOS, from *βους*, 'an ox,' and *λίθος*, 'a stone.' A bezoar or stone, found in the kidneys, gall-bladder, or urinary bladder of an ox or cow.

BULLA. A *Bleb*. (F) *Bulle*. A portion of the cuticle, detached from the skin by the interposition of a transparent, watery fluid. It forms the 4th Order in Willan's and Bateman's arrangement of cutaneous diseases, and includes Erysipelas, Pemphigus, and Pompholyx. By some Bulla has been used synonymously with *Pemphigus*.

BUNITES VINUM. A wine, made by infusing the *Bunium* in Must. It is stomachic, but scarcely ever used.

BUNIAM BULBOCASTANUM. *Balanocastanum*. The systematic name of a plant, whose root is called the *Pig-nut*. *Agriocastanum*, *Nucula terres'tris*, *Bulbocastaneum*, *Bulbocastanum majus et minus*, *Earth-nut*, *Hawk-nut*, *Kipper-nut*, (F) *Terre-*

noix. The root is tuberous, and is eaten raw or roasted. It has been supposed of use in strangury. It is not employed in Medicine.

BUNYON, from *βουνος*, 'an eminence.' (?) An enlargement and inflammation of the Bursa mucosa at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

BUPHTHAL'MIA, *Bupthal'mos*, from *βους*, 'an ox,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'an eye.' *Ox eye*. Under this name the generality of authors have designated the first stage of hydrophthalmia. Others, with Sabatier, mean, by this term, the turgescence of the vitreous humour, which, by pushing the iris forwards, forms around the crystalline a sort of border.

BUPLEU'RUM ROTUNDIFO'LIIUM, *Bupleu'ron*, *Bupleuroi'des*, *Round-leaved Hare's-Ear* or *Thorow-wax*, (F) *Buplèvre*, *Percefeuille*. The herb and seeds are slightly aromatic. It was formerly celebrated for curing ruptures, being made into a cataplasm with wine and oatmeal.

BURAC, *Borax*. Also, any kind of salt. (Arabic.)

BURIS. Hernia, accompanied by scirrhus tumefaction; or, perhaps, a scirrhus tumour only.—Avicenna.

BURN, *Ustio*, *Ambus'tio*, *Adus'tio*, *Tresis Causis*, *Erythe'ma Ambus'tio*, *Causis*, *Encausis*, *Combustu'ra*, *Catacau'ma*, *Combustio*, (F) *Brûlure*. An injury produced by the action of too great heat on the body. Burns are of greater or less extent; from the simple irritation of the integument to the complete destruction of the part. The consequences are more or less severe, according to the extent of injury and the part affected. Burns of the abdomen, when apparently doing well, are sometimes followed by fatal results. Their treatment varies; at times, the antiphlogistic being required: at others, one more stimulating.

BURNING, or **BRENNING**. A disease mentioned by old historians, from which authors have unsuccessfully endeavoured to demonstrate the antiquity of syphilis.—Parr.

BURRHI SPIRITUS MATRICA'LIS. The *Spirit of Burrhus for diseases of the Womb*. It is prepared by digesting, in alcohol, equal parts of myrrh, olibanum, and mastic. BOERHAAVE frequently prescribed it.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ, *Synovial Crypts*, or *Follicles*, (F) *Bourses Synoviales*. Small membranous sacs, situate about the joints, particularly about the large ones of the upper and lower extremities, and, for the most part, lying under the tendons. They are naturally filled with an oily kind of fluid, the use of which is to lubricate surfaces over which tendons play. In consequence of bruises or sprains, this fluid sometimes collects to a great extent. The Bursæ are, generally, either of a roundish or oval form, and they have been arranged under two classes, the *spherical* and *vaginal*.

BURSERA GUMMIFERA, *Terebinth'us gummifera*, *Jamaica Bark Tree*. A resin exudes from this tree, which is solid externally, as met with in the shops: softish internally: of a vitreous fracture: transparent: of a pale yellow colour: turpentine smell, and sweet, perfumed taste. It has been used like the Balsams and Turpentine in general, and is called, by the French, *Cachibou*, *Chibou*, and *Resine de Gomart*.

BUSSANG, MINERAL WATERS OF. Bussang is a village in the department of Vosges, France. The waters are slightly chalybeate.

BUSSII SPIRITUS BEZOAR'TICUS. The *Bezoar'dic Spirit of Bussius*. A preparation, regarded as sudorific, diuretic, and antispasmodic: obtained by distilling subcarbonate and muriate of ammonia, amber, oil of cedar or juniper, &c.

BUTTER, *Buty'rum*, *Pice'rion*, (F) *Beurre*. A sort of concrete oil, obtained from the cream, which forms on the surface of the milk, furnished by the females of the mammalia; especially by the cow and the goat. Fresh butter is very nutritious, whilst the rancid is irritating. The ancient chemists gave the name *Butter* to many of the metallic chlorurets. It has also been applied to vegetable substances, which resemble, in some respects, the butter obtained from milk.

BUTTERMILK, (F) *Babeurre*, *Lait de Beurre*. The thin, sour milk, separated from the cream by churning. It contains caseum and a little butter. It is a refreshing drink when newly made.

BUTTER OF BAMBOUC, OR BAMBUC, (F) *Beurre de Bambouc* or *Bambuk*. A vegetable oil obtained from a species of almond, and used in Senegal in neuralgic and rheumatic pains.

BUTTER OF CACAO, *Oil of Cacao*, *Oleum Cacao spissat'um*, *O. Theobromæ Cacao expressum*, (F) *Beurre de Cacao*, *Huile de Cacao*. A fat substance of a sweet and agree-

able taste, obtained from the *Theobroma cacao*, or Chocolate Nut.

BUTTER OF COCOA, (F) *Beurre de Coco*. A fatty, concrete substance, which separates from the milk of the Cocoa nut. It is sweet and agreeable.

BUXTON, MINERAL WATERS OF, *Buxtonien'ses Aquæ*. Buxton is a village in Derbyshire. The springs are thermal, and about 82° Fahrenheit. They are used in cases in which thermal springs, in general, are recommended. They contain little or no mineral impregnation.

BUXUS, *Buxus sempervi'rens*. The Box-tree. (F) *Buis* or *Bouis*. The leaves are bitter and aromatic, and, as such, have been used in medicine, in cases of worms, dyspepsia, &c., in the form of decoction. They are, sometimes also, added to beer. The seed was anciently called *Carthegon*.

BYRE'THRUM. A sort of cap or *Couvrechef*, filled with cephalic substances.—Forestus.

BYRSA, *βυρσα*. A leather skin to spread plasters upon.

BYRSODEP'SICON. A Tan stuff, with which CÆLIUS AURELIANUS sprinkled wool, which he applied in certain cases to the umbilical region: from *βυρσα*, 'leather,' and *δεψω*, 'I tan.'

BYSAU'CHEN, from *βυα*, 'I stop up,' and *αυχνη*, 'the neck.' A morbid stiffness of the neck.

BYSSUS or BYSSUM. The ancients gave this name to several vegetable substances, which were used for the fabrication of stuffs, prized for their fineness, colour, and rarity of the material. It is now chiefly applied to the filaments, by the aid of which the acephalous mollusca attach their shells to the rocks. B. was formerly also applied to the *female pudendum*.

BYTHOS, *βυθος*, 'depth.' An epithet used by HIPPOCRATES for the fundus of the stomach.

C

C. This letter in the chemical alphabet signifies Nitre. It is also sometimes used in prescriptions for Calx.

CAA-AP'IA, *Dorste'nia Brazilien'sis*. The root, according to Piso, is employed as emetic and anti-diarrhœic.

CAA-ATAY'A. A plant of Brazil, supposed to be a species of *Gratiola*. It is very bitter, and considered to be one of the best indigenous cathartics.

CAA-GHIYU'YO, *Frutex bac'cifer Brazilien'sis*. A shrub of Brazil, whose leaves, in powder, are considered detersive.

CAA'ROBA. A Brazilian tree, whose leaves, in decoction, promote perspiration.—See *Ceratonia*.

CABAL, *Cab'ala*, *Cabal'la*, *Cal'bala*, *Cabalia*, *Kabala*, *Gaballa*. This word is from the Hebrew, and signifies knowledge transmitted by tradition. Paracelsus and several

authors of the 16th and 17th centuries have spoken much of this species of magic, which they distinguished into *Judaic* or *Theologian* and *hermetic* or *medicinal*; the latter being, according to them, the art of knowing the most occult properties of bodies by an immediate communication with spirits:—the knowledge being thus acquired by inspiration, and incapable of inducing error. It was also called *Ars cabalis'tica*, cabalistic art.

CABAL'HAU. A plant of Mexico, according to Dalechamps, which passes for an antidote to white hellebore, and yet is used for poisoning arrows. It is unknown to Botanists.

CABALIST, Cabalista. One instructed in the Cabal.

CACAGOGUE, Cacago'gus, from κακον, 'excrement,' and αγω, 'to expel.' An ointment, composed of alum and honey; which, when applied to the anus, produced an evacuation.—Paulus of Aegina.

CACA'LIA ANTEUPHOR'BIUM, Ant-euphor'bium. A plant, which Dodoens and others considered to be capable of tempering the caustic properties of the euphorbium. It is also called *Kleinia*.

Many varieties of the Cacalia are used, in different countries, chiefly as condiments.

CA'CAO, Ca'coa, Co'coa Cacavif'era, Ca-ca'vi, Quahoil, Cacava'ta. The Cocoa or Chocolate Nut; the fruit of the *Theobroma*, Family, Malvaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyadelphia, Pentandria.

CAC'ATORY, Cacato'rius, from caca're, 'to go to stool.' *Febris cacato'ria*; a kind of intermittent fever, accompanied by copious alvine evacuations.—Sylvius.

CACCION'DE. A sort of pill, chiefly formed of catechu, recommended by Baglivi in dysentery.

CACHANG-PARANG. A sort of bean of Sumatra, mentioned by Marsden, whose seeds are given in pleurisy. Jussieu considers it to be the *Mimosa scandens*.

CACHEC'TIC, Cachec'ticus, same etymon as *Cachexia*. One attacked with cachexia. Belonging to cachexia. *Cachec'tica remedia*, are remedies against cachexia.

CACHEX'IA, from κακος, 'bad,' and ἔξις, 'habit.' *Status cachec'ticus.* A condition in which the body is evidently depraved. A bad habit of body; chiefly the result of scorbutic, cancerous, or venereal diseases when in their last stage. Hence we hear of a *Scorbutic C.*, *Cancerous C.*, &c. Sauvages and Cullen have included under this head a number of diseases—consumptions, dropsies, &c. Cachexia has been sometimes confounded with diathesis. The *Cachexia Icteric*a is jaundice or icterus itself, or a disposition thereto. The fluor albus is sometimes called *Cachexia Uterina*.

CACHINNA'TIO, from cachin'no, 'I laugh aloud.' A tendency to immoderate laughter, as in some hysterical and maniacal affections.

CACHIRI. A fermented liquor, made, in Cayenne, from a decoction of the rasped root of the manioc. It resembles perry.

CACHLEX. A small stone or pebble, found on the sea-shore. One of these when heated in the fire, and cooled in whey, communicates an astringency to the liquid, so that it was anciently esteemed to be useful in dysentery.—Galen.

CACHOS. An Oriental fruit, apparently of a *Solanum*, which is esteemed lithontriptic.

CACHRYS LIBANO'TIS. An umbelliferous plant, which grows in Africa and the South of Europe. It is aromatic and astringent. Its seeds are extremely acrid.

CACHUN'DE. An Indian troch or pastile, composed of amber, mastic, musk, cinnamon, aloes, rhubarb, galanga, pearls, rubies, emeralds, garnets, &c. It is regarded by the people of India as an antidote, stomachic, and antispasmodic.

CACOCHO'LIA, from κακος, 'bad,' and χολη, 'bile.' Diseases induced by a depraved condition of the bile.

CACOCROI, from κακος, 'bad,' and χροα, 'colour.' Diseases in which the complexion is morbidly changed in colour.

CACOCHYL'IA, from κακος, 'bad,' and χυλος, 'chyle.' Depraved chylification.

CACOCHYM'IA, Corruptio Humo'rum, from κακος, 'bad,' and χυμος, 'juice,' 'humour.' *Cacoch'ymy.* Depravation of the humours.

CACOCY'MUS, Cacochym'icus. One attacked with cacochymia. Belonging to cacochymia.

CACOCNE'MOS, Malis suris præditus, from κακος, 'bad,' and κνημη, 'the leg.' One who has bad legs.

CACOCORE'MA, from κακος, 'bad,' and κορεω, 'I purge' or 'cleanse.' A medicine which purges off the vitiated humours.

CACODÆ'MON, from κακος, 'bad,' and δαιμων, 'a spirit.' An evil spirit, to which were ascribed many disorders. The *Night-mare*.

CACOË'THES, from κακος, 'bad,' and ἦθος, 'disposition, habit,' &c. Of a bad or vitiated character.

CACOGALAC'TIA, from κακος, 'bad,' and γαλα, gen. γαλακτος, 'milk.' A bad condition of the milk.

CACOPATHI'A, Pas'sio Mala, from κακος, 'bad,' and παθος, 'affection.' A distressed state of mind.—Hippocr.

CACOPHO'NIA, from κακος, 'bad,' and φωνη, 'the voice.' A dissonant condition of voice:—*vitia'ta vox*.

CACOPRA'GIA, from κακος, 'bad,' and πραττω, 'I perform.' Depraved condition of the chylopoietic organs.

CACORRHACHI'TIS, from κακος, 'bad,' and ραχις, 'the spine.' *Cacorrha'chis, Spondylal'gia.* Deformity of the spine. Disease of the spine. Spontaneous luxation of the ver-

tebræ and ribs dependent upon internal causes.

CACORRHYTH'MUS, *Arrhyth'mus*, from κακος, 'bad,' and ρυθμος, 'rhythm,' 'order.' Irregular.

CACO'SIS. Vice. *Mala disposi'tio*. A bad condition of body.—Hippocr.

CACOSIT'IA, from κακος, 'bad,' and σιτιον, 'aliment.' Disgust or aversion for food.—*Fastid'ium cibo'rum*.

CACOSOMIUM, from κακος, 'bad,' and σωμα, 'the body.' An hospital for leprosy, and incurable affections.

CACOSPHYX'IA, from κακος, 'bad,' and σφυξις, 'pulse.'—*Vitio'sus pulsus*. Bad state of pulse.—Galen.

CACOSTOM'ACHUS, from κακος, 'bad,' and στομαχος, 'the stomach.' What disagrees with the stomach. Indigestible.—Gorræus.

CACOS'TOMUS, from κακος, 'bad,' and στομα, 'a mouth.' Having a bad mouth.

CACOTHYM'IA, *Vit'ium An'imi*, from κακος, 'bad,' and θυμος, 'mind,' 'disposition.' A vitious state of mind.—Linden.

CACOTROPH'IA, from κακος, 'bad,' and τροφη, 'nutrition.'—*Vitio'sa nutri'tio*:—disordered nutrition.—Galen.

CACOU'CIA COCCIN'EA, *Cocuin'ea Coccin'ea*, *Schousbæ'a coccin'ea*, *Tikimma*. A perennial twining shrub of South America; the plant of which, as well as the fruit, is possessed of emeto-cathartic properties.

CACTUS OPUN'TIA, *Opun'tia*. The *Indian Fig*, (F) *Cactier*, *Raquette*, *Figuier d'Inde*. This plant grows in South America, Spain, Italy, &c. Its fruit, which has the shape of the fig, is of a sweetish taste, and colours the urine red when eaten. Its leaves are considered refrigerant.

CADA'BA, *Stroë'mia*. A genus of the family *Capparideæ*, natives of India and Arabia. The young shoot of the *Cada'ba farino'sa* are considered to be an antidote against venomous bites.

CADA'VER, *Ptoma*, *Necron*, νεκρον. A dead body; a subject; a carcass, (F) *Cadavre*. The word has been supposed to come from *cado*, 'I fall;' and by some, to be a contraction from *caro data vermibus*, 'flesh given to the worms!'

CADAV'EROUS, *Cadavero'sus*, *ne'crodes*, (F) *Cadavereux*. Belonging to the dead body; as *cadaverous smell*. The *Cadav'erous* or *Hippocrat'ic face* (see *Face*), is an unfavourable sign in disease, and generally denotes a fatal termination.

CADIA. An Egyptian, leguminous plant. The Arabs attribute, to its fresh leaves, the power of relieving colic.

CADU'CITY, *Imbecil'litas*, *Debil'itas*, *Cadu'citas*. The French use the word *Caducité*, for the portion of human life, which is comprised generally between 70 and 80 years. The age, which precedes decrepitude. It is so termed in consequence of the limbs not

usually possessing sufficient strength to support the body. The precise age must of course vary in individuals.

CADUS, καδος. A Greek measure, equal to ten gallons English.—Pliny.

CÆCAL, *Cæcalis*. Belonging to the cæcum, from cæcus, 'blind, hidden.' The *Cæcal arteries and veins*, are the branches of the *Arteriæ et venæ colicæ dextræ inferiores*, distributed to the cæcum.

CÆ'CITAS, *Blindness*, *Anap'sia*, *Typh'lotes*, *Typhlo'sis*, (F) *Aveuglement*, *Cécité*. C. may be dependent upon many different diseases,—as upon amaurosis, specks, hypopyon, cataract, glaucoma, ophthalmia, atrophy of the eye, &c.

CÆCUM or CŒCUM, *Intesti'num cæcum*, *Monom'achon*, *Monocolon*, *Monoculum*, *Typhloteron monocolon*, *Ini'tium intestini crassi*, *Saccus*, *Cæcum Caput Coli*, *Prima cella coli*, from cæcus, 'blind.' The *Blind Gut*, so called from its being perforated at one end only. That portion of the intestinal canal, which is seated between the termination of the ileum and commencement of the colon; and which fills, almost wholly, the right iliac fossa: where the peritoneum retains it immovably. Its length is about 3 or 4 fingers' breadth. The *ileo-cæcal valve* or *Valve of Bauhin* shuts off all communication between it and the ileum; and the *Appendix vermiformis cæci* is attached to it.

CÆCUS. 'Blind.' One deprived of sight, (F) *Aveugle*, *Borgne*. In anatomy, it is used to designate certain holes or cavities, which end in a *cul-de-sac*; or have only one opening.

The FORA'MEN CŒCUM of the frontal bone is a small cavity at the inferior extremity of the internal coronal crest or crista—*Frontoethmoidal foramen*—(Ch.), (F) *Trou aveugle* ou *borgne*. Morgagni has given the same name to the small cavity, in the middle of the upper surface of the tongue, near its base; the sides of which are furnished with mucous follicles—*Lacune de la langue*.—(Ch.)

HÆMORRHOÏDES CÆCÆ, *Blind Piles*, (F) *Hémorrhoides aveugles*, are those unaccompanied by any discharge.

BLIND DUCTS of the Ure'thra, (F) *Conduits aveugles de l'urèthre*, are the *Mucous Lacunæ of the Ure'thra*.

The FORAM'INA CÆCA,—ANTERIUS ET POSTERIUS, are situate at the fore and back parts of the tuber annulare of the brain, and at the extremities of the depression made by the vertebral artery. The former is placed between the nerves of the 3d, and the latter between those of the 6th pair.

CÆSALPINIA SAPPAN, (F) *Bresillet*, *Bois de Sappan*. A small Siamese tree, the wood of which is used in decoction, in cases of contusion.

The *Brazil wood* or *Fernambuco wood*, formerly used as an astringent, is the wood of the *Cæsalpin'ia echina'ta*.

CÆSAREAN SECTION or **OPERATION**, *Tomoto'cia*, *Cæsa'rea sectio*, *Partus cæsa'reus*, *Operatio cæsa'rea*, *Metrotom'ia*, from *cædere*, 'to cut.' An incision made through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus to extract the fœtus. In this manner Julius Cæsar is said to have been extracted.—Pliny. It is also called *Hysterotom'ia*, *Hysterotomato'cia*, and *Gastrohysterot'omy*, (F) *Opération Césarienne*.

An incision has been made into the uterus through the vagina; constituting the *Vaginal Cæsarean Section*, (F) *Opération césarienne vaginale*.

The Cæsarean Section may be required when the mother dies before delivery;—when there is some invincible obstacle to delivery, from the faulty conformation of the pelvis; or when the child has passed into the abdominal cavity in consequence of rupture of the uterus.

CÆSONES, CÆSARES. Children brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation.

CÆSU'LIÆ. They who have gray eyes.

CAFÉ A LA SULTANE. This name has been given to an infusion or decoction of the ground *coques* or pericarps which surround the coffee.

CAFÉ CITRIN. The aqueous infusion of unroasted coffee, so called on account of its yellowish tint.

CAGAS'TRUM. The principle or germ of diseases, which are communicable.—Paracelsus.

CAGOT (F). A name given to deformed and miserable beings, met with in the Pyrenees, Béarn, and Upper Gascony in France, where they are also called *Capots*. In other districts they are called *Gézits*, *Gézitains*, *Crétins*, *Gahets*, *Capons*, *Coliberts*, *Cacous*, *Cagneux*, &c. See *Cretin*. The word *Cagot* is supposed to be an abbreviation of *Canis Gothus*, 'Dog of a Goth.'

CAI'EPUT or **KAJ'EPUT**, Oil of. *Kyaput'ty*, *Cajupu'ti Oleum*, *Melaleu'cæ Leucoden'dri Oleum*. The oil has a strong smell, fragrant, like camphor; taste pungent and aromatic: limpid. It is stimulant, and useful where the essential oils in general are employed. It has also been called *Oil of Witneben*, from the person who first distilled it.

CAINCÆ RADEX, *Radix Chiococ'cæ*, *R. Cainanæ*, *Caninanæ*, *Cahincæ*, *Kahincæ*, *Serpentariae Brazilien'sis*, *Cainca Root*. The bark of the root of the *Chiococ'ca anguifuga*, a plant of the Family *Rubiaceæ*, *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Monogynia*, of Linnæus. It is bitter, tonic, and diuretic, but has not been long introduced. Dose of the powder from ʒj to ʒss.

Dr. John H. Griscom, of New York, considers there is a remarkable analogy between the *Cainca* and the *Apocynum cannabinum*.

CAIPA SCHORA. A cucurbitaceous Malabar plant, the fruit of which has a pyriform shape. The juice is drunk in that country for the purpose of arresting hiccough. The fruit, when unripe, is emetic.

CALAF, *Salix Ægyptiaca*. A large-leaved Egyptian willow, called, also, *Ban*. The distilled water of the flowers, called *Macahalef*, passes, in that country, for an excellent antiaphrodisiac. It is also used as an antiloinic antiseptic, and cordial.

CALAGUA'LE RADIX, *Calague'læ Radix*. The root of the *Polypodium Calagua'la*, or *Aspidium coriaceum*. It has been exhibited in Italy in dropsy, pleurisy, contusions, abscesses, &c. Its properties are not, however, clear.

CALAME'DON, from *καλαμος*, 'a reed.' This word has had various significations. Some have used it for an oblique fracture of a bone; the fractured portions having the shape of the nib of a pen. Others have used it for a longitudinal fracture, and others, again, for one that is comminuted.—Dictionaries.

CALAMINA, *Cal'amine*, from *cal'amus*, 'a reed,' so called from its reed-like appearance. *Cadmia*, *Cathmir*, *Cadmia lapido'sa aëro'sa*, *Cadmia Fos'silis*, *Lapis Aëro'sus*, *Calim'ia*, *Lapis Calamina'ris*, *Calamina'ris*, *Car'bonas Zinci impu'rus*, (F) *Pierre calaminaire*, *P. c. préparée*. Calamine is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes in the form of the *CALAMINA PRÆPARATA*, *Lapis Calamina'ris præpara'tus*, *Car'bonas zinci impu'rus præpara'tus*, *Prepared Calamine*;—Calamine reduced to an impalpable powder by roasting. In this state it is sprinkled or dusted on excoriated parts, or to prevent excoriation, &c.

CALAMUS ALEXANDRINUS. Celsus has thus called a medicine, which was long confounded with the *Calamus Aromaticus*. It is not a root, however, but the stalk of a plant of India and Egypt, probably the *Andropogon Nardus*. It entered into the theriaca, and has been regarded antihysterical and emmenagogue; *Calamus aromaticus verus*.

CALAMUS ROTANG. The systematic name of a plant, whence the *Dragon's Blood*, *Sanguis Draco'nis*, is obtained. The *Cinnabaris Græcorum*, *Draconthæ'ma*, (F) *Sang-Dragon*. It is the red, resinous juice, obtained, in India, from wounding the bark of the *Calamus Rotang*. It has been used as an astringent in hemorrhages, &c.; but is now rarely employed.

CALAMUS SCRIPTORIUS, *Anag'lyphæ*, *Rhomboi'dal Sinus*. A Writing pen. (F) *Fossette angulaire du quatrième ventricule*. A small, angular cavity, situate at the superior extremity of the medulla, in the fourth ventricle of the brain, which has been, by some, supposed to resemble a pen.

CALAPPITE. Rumphius has given this name to calculous concretions, found in the interior of some cocoa nuts. The cocoa tree itself the Malays call *Calappa*. These stones are, likewise, termed *Vegetable Bezoards*. The Malays attribute potent virtues to them, and wear them as amulets.

CALBIANUM. The name of a plaster in

Myrepsus, the composition of which we know not.

CALCA'NEUM, from *calx*, 'the heel.' *Calca'neus*, *Calcar*, *Os Calcis*, *Pterna*. The largest of the tarsal bones; that which forms the heel. It is situate at the posterior and inferior part of the foot; is articulated above and a little anteriorly with the astragalus; anteriorly, also, with the *os cuboides*. Its posterior surface,—called *Heel*, *Talus*, *Calx*, (F) *Talon*,—gives attachment to the *tendo achilles*: the lower has, posteriorly, two tuberosities, to which the superficial muscles of the sole of the foot are attached. The *small Apoph'ysis* or *lateral Apophysis* of the *Calca'neum*, (F) *Petite Apophyse* ou *Apophyse latérale du Calcanéum*, is a projection at the upper surface of this bone, on which is formed the posterior portion of the cavity, that receives the astragalus. The *great Apoph'ysis* or *anterior Apoph'ysis* of the *Calca'neum* is the projection, which corresponds, on one side, with the cuboides; and on the other forms the anterior part of the facette, which receives the astragalus.

CALCA'REOUS, *Calca'rius*, from *calx*, 'lime.' (F) *Calcaire*. Containing lime:—as *calcareous concretions*, *C. depositions*, &c.

CALCE'NA, **CALCE'NON**, **CALCENO'NIA**, **CALCINO'NIA**. Words employed by Paracelsus, to designate the concretions of tartrate of lime, which form in the human body.

CALCEOLA'RIA, from *calceolus*, 'a small slipper;' *Slipperwort*.

The **CALCEOLA'RIA PRIMATA** is used in Peru as a laxative.

The **CALCEOLA'RIA TRIF'IDA** is esteemed to be febrifuge.

CALCE'TUS, *Calceno'nius*, *Calce'nos*. That which abounds in tartrate of lime. An adjective used, by Paracelsus, in speaking of the blood;—*Sanguis calce'tus*. Hence came the expression *Calcined blood*, *Sang calciné*.

CALCIG'RADUS, *Pternobates*, from *Calx* and *πτερυγία*, 'the heel,' and *βαίνω*, 'I walk.' one who walks on his heels.—Hippocr.

CALCINA'TION, *Calcina'tio*, *Calci'non*, *Concrema'tio*, from *calx*, 'lime.' The act of submitting to a strong heat any infusible mineral substance: which we are desirous of depriving either of its water, or of any other volatilizable substance, that enters into its composition; or which we wish to combine with oxygen. *Alum* is calcined to get rid of its water of crystallization;—*chalk*, to reduce it to the state of pure lime, by driving off the carbonic acid; and *certain metals* are subjected to this operation to oxidize them.

CAL'CULUS, *Lapis*, *Lithos*, *λίθος*. A diminutive of *calx*, a lime-stone. (F) *Calcul*, *Pierre*. Calculi are concretions, which may form in every part of the animal body, but which are most frequently found in the or-

gans, that act as reservoirs, and in the excretory canals. They are met with in the tonsils, joints, biliary ducts, digestive passages, lachrymal ducts, mammæ, ears, pancreas, pineal gland, prostate, lungs, salivary, spermatic and urinary passages, and in the uterus. The causes which give rise to them are obscure.

Those, that occur in reservoirs or ducts, are supposed to be owing to the deposition of the substances, which compose them, from the fluid as it passes along the duct; and those, which occur in the substance of an organ, are regarded as the product of some chronic irritation. Their general effect is to irritate, as extraneous bodies, the parts with which they are in contact; and to produce retention of the fluid, whence they have been formed. The symptoms differ, according to the sensibility of the organ, and the importance of the particular secretion, whose discharge they impede. Their *solution* is generally impracticable: the spontaneous expulsion or extraction being the only ways of getting rid of them.

CALCULI OF THE TONSILS. Calculous concretions, which sometimes form in the tonsils. (F) *Calculs des Amygdales*. They are easily recognized by the sight and touch: sometimes they are discharged by spitting, either alone or with the pus of an abscess occasioned by their presence. They have not been analyzed.

CAL'CULI, ARTIC'ULAR. See *Calculi Arthritic*, and *Concretions, Articular*.

CAL'CULI, ARTHRIT'IC, *Chalk stones*, (F) *Pierres crayeuses*, *Calculs arthritiques*. Concretions, which form in the ligaments, and within the capsules of the joints, in persons affected with gout. They are composed of uric acid, soda, and a little animal matter; very rarely, urate of lime and muriate of soda are met with. Similar calculi are found in other parts besides the joints.

BIL'IARY CAL'CULI, *Cal'culi bilio'si*, *Cyst-hepatolithi'asis*, *Bil'iary Concre'tions*, *Gall-stones*, *Cholol'ithus*, *Cholel'ithus*, *Cholelith'ia*, (F) *Calculs biliaires*, *Pierres au fiel*. Some of these contain all the materials of the bile, and seem to be nothing more than that secretion thickened. Several contain *Picromel*; and the greater part are composed of from 88 to 94 parts of *Cholesterine*, and of from 6 to 12 of the yellow matter of the bile. Biliary calculi are most frequently found in the gall-bladder: at other times in the substance of the liver: in the branches of the *Ductus Hepaticus*, or in the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*. The first are called *Cystic*; the second *Hepatic*; and the last, sometimes, *Hepatocystic*. The causes which give rise to them are very obscure. Often they occasion no uneasiness, and at other times the symptoms may be confounded with those of hepatitis. At times, they are rejected by the mouth, or

by the bowels, along with a considerable quantity of bile, which had accumulated behind them; at other times, they occasion violent abdominal inflammation, abscesses, and biliary fistulæ, rupture of the gall-bladder, and fatal effusion into the peritoneum. The passage of a gallstone is extremely painful; yet the pulse is not affected. Antiphlogistics, when there is inflammatory action, and strong doses of opium, to allay the pain and spasm, with the warm bath, are the chief remedies. Solvents are not to be depended upon. They cannot reach the calculi.

CALCULUS OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES, Enterolithus, E. Calculus, (F) Calculs de l'estomac. Calculi of the stomach are rare, and have almost always been carried thither by the antiperistaltic action of the intestines. The symptoms, occasioned by them, are those of chronic gastritis. It has been imagined that the continued use of absorbent powders, as magnesia, will give occasion to them.

Intestinal concretions, (F) *Calculs intestinaux*, are not uncommon in animals (see *Bezoard*): but they are rare in man. The causes which give rise to them are little known: sometimes a biliary calculus affords them a nucleus. Their composition varies. They are light, hard, very fetid, and not inflammable. They are formed, ordinarily, between the valvulæ of the small intestines, or in the cells of the large, and sometimes in old herniæ. Whilst they do not obstruct the passage of the alimentary mass, they produce no unpleasant symptom. At times, the movable tumour, which they form, may be felt through the parietes of the abdomen. They are generally evacuated *per anum*.

CALCULI LACHRYMAL, (F) Calculs lacrymaux. Concretions sometimes, but rarely, form in the lachrymal passages, where they occasion abscesses and fistulæ, which do not heal until they are extracted. No analysis has been made of them.

CALCULI OF THE MAMMÆ, (F) Calculs des Mamelles. *HALLER* gives a case of a concretion, of a yellowish-white colour, which had the shape of one of the excretory ducts of the mammary gland, having been extracted from an abscess seated in that organ.

CALCULI IN THE EARS, (F) Calculs de l'oreille. Hard, light, and inflammable concretions, which occur in the *meatus auditorius externus*, and are merely indurated cerumen. They are a frequent cause of deafness. They can be easily seen, and may be extracted by appropriate forceps, after having been detached by injections of soap and water.

CALCULI OF THE PANCREAS, (F) Calculs du Pancréas. These are but little known. Analogy has induced a belief that they resemble the salivary. Some have supposed that certain transparent calculi, rejected by vomiting, or passed in the evacuations, have proceeded

from the pancreas, but there seems no reason for this belief.

CALCULI OF THE PINEAL GLAND, (F) Calculs de la Glande Pinéale. These have been frequently met with. No symptom announces their presence during life. They are composed of phosphate of lime.

CALCULI OF THE PROSTATE. These are not very rare. They have generally the same composition as the preceding. They usually present the symptoms common to every tumefaction of the prostate, and sometimes those of calculi in the bladder.

CALCULI PULMONARY, Phthisie calculeuse of Bayle, (F) Calculs pulmonaires. These concretions are very frequently met with in the dead body, without seeming to have produced unpleasant symptoms during life. At other times, they are accompanied with all the symptoms of phthisis. At times, they are expectorated without the supervention of any unpleasant symptom. They are usually formed of carbonate of lime and animal matter.

CALCULI SALIVARY, (F) Calculs salivaires. Concretions, usually formed of phosphate of lime and animal matter, which are developed in the substance of the salivary glands or in their excretory ducts. In the first case, they may be mistaken for a simple swelling of the gland: in the second, they may be generally detected by the touch. They may be extracted by incision, in the interior of the mouth.

CALCULI, SPERMATIC, (F) Calculs spermaticques. These have been sometimes found in the vesiculæ seminales after death. They cannot be detected during life. No analysis has been made of them.

CALCULI URINARY, Urolithi, (F) Calculs urinaires, Pierres urinaires. Concretions, which form from the crystallizable substances in the urine, and which are met with not only in the whole course of the urinary passages, but in fistulous openings wherever the urine stagnates naturally or accidentally. Their causes are but little known. They are more common at the two extremities of life than at the middle, and more so in some countries and districts than in others. At times, a clot of blood, a portion of mucus, &c., will form the nucleus. The symptoms and treatment vary according to the seat of the calculus. There is no such thing probably as a medicinal solvent. See *Urinary Calculi*.

Modern chymists have demonstrated the existence of several components of urinary calculi, viz. *Lithic Acid, Phosphate of Lime, Ammoniac-Magnesian Phosphate, Oxalate of Lime, Cystic Oxide*, and *Xanthic Oxide*, with an animal cementing ingredient. The varieties of calculi, produced by the combination or intermixture of these ingredients, are thus represented by *Dr. Paris*.



A TABULAR VIEW OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF URINARY CALCULI.

SPECIES OF CALCULI.	EXTERNAL CHARACTERS.	CHYMICAL COMPOSITION.	REMARKS.
1. LITHIC or URIC.	FORM, a flattened oval. S. G. generally exceeds 1.500. Colour, brownish or fawn-like. Surface, smooth. Texture, laminated.	It consists principally of <i>Lithic Acid</i> . When treated with nitric acid a beautiful pink substance results. This calculus is slightly soluble in water, abundantly so in the pure alkalies.	It is the prevailing species; but the surface sometimes occurs finely tuberculated. It frequently constitutes the <i>nuclei</i> of the other species.
2. MULBERRY.	Colour, dark brown. Texture, harder than that of the other species. S. G. from 1.428 to 1.976. Surface, studded with tubercles.	It is <i>oxalate of lime</i> , and is decomposed in the flame of a spirit lamp, swelling out into a white efflorescence, which is <i>quicklime</i> .	This species includes some varieties, which are remarkably smooth and pale-coloured, resembling <i>hempseed</i> .
3. BONE EARTH.	Colour, pale brown or gray; surface, smooth and polished; structure, regularly laminated; the laminae easily separating into concrete crusts.	Principally <i>phosphate of lime</i> . It is soluble in muriatic acid.	
4. TRIPLE.	Colour, generally brilliant white. Surface, uneven, studded with shining crystals, less compact than the preceding species. Between its laminae small cells occur, filled with sparkling particles.	It is an <i>ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate</i> , generally mixed with phosphate of lime. Pure alkalies decompose it, extracting its ammonia.	This species attains a larger size than any of the others.
5. FUSIBLE.	Colour Grayish white.	A compound of the two foregoing species.	It is very fusible, melting into a vitreous globule.
6. CYSTIC.	Very like the triple calculus, but it is unstratified and more compact and homogeneous.	It consists of <i>cystic oxide</i> . Under the blowpipe it yields a peculiarly fetid odour. It is soluble in acids, and in alkalies even if they are fully saturated with carbonic acid.	It is a rare species.
7. ALTERNATING.	Its section exhibits different concentric laminae.	Compounded of several species, alternating with each other.	
8. COMPOUND.	No characteristic form.	The ingredients are separable only by chymical analysis.	

1. *Renal Calculi*, (F) *Calculs renaux*. These have almost always a very irregular shape; at times, there will be no indication of their presence: at others, they occasion attacks of pain in the kidneys, sometimes accompanied with bloody or turbid urine. Often, they cause inflammation of the kidneys, with all its unpleasant results. They are generally formed of uric acid, animal matter, and oxalate of lime, with, sometimes, phosphates. The treatment will have to vary, according to the absence or presence of inflammatory signs, relieving the irritation by opiates. A surgical operation can rarely be applicable.

2. *Calculi in the Ureters*. (F) *Calculs des Uretères*. These come from the kidneys, and do not produce unpleasant effects, unless they are so large as to obstruct the course of the urine, and to occasion distention of the whole of the ureter above them; or unless their surface is so rough as to irritate the mucous membrane, and occasion pain, hemorrhage, abscesses, &c. The pain, during the passage, is sometimes very violent, extending to the testicle of the same side in the male; and occasioning a numbness of the thigh in both sexes. The treatment consists in general or local blood-letting, warm bath and opiates.

3. *Calculi Vesical*. *Stone in the Bladder*,

Lithia Vesica'lis, *Lithi'asis cys'tica*, *Lithi'asis vesica'lis*, *Cysto-lithi'asis*, *Dysu'ria calculo'sa*, *D. irrita'ta*, *Cal'culus vesicae*, (F) *Calculs vesicaux*. These are the most common. Sometimes, they proceed from the kidneys: most commonly, they are formed in the bladder itself. Sense of weight in the perinaeum, and sometimes of a body rolling when the patient changes his position; pain or itching at the extremity of the glans in men: frequent desire to pass the urine; sudden stoppage to its flow; and bloody urine—are the chief signs which induce us to suspect their existence. We cannot, however, be certain of this without sounding the patient. Sometimes, when of a small size, they are expelled: most commonly, they remain in the bladder, the disorganization of which they occasion, unless removed by a surgical operation.

4. *Calculi Ure'thral*. They almost always proceed from the bladder. The obstruction, which they cause to the passage of the urine, the hard tumour, and the noise occasioned when struck by a sound, indicate their presence. They are removed by incision.

5. *Calculi in Fis'tulous Passages*. These arise when there is some fistulous opening into the urethra. They can be readily recognised, and may generally be extracted

with facility. (F) *Calculs placés hors des voies urinaires*. See Urinary Calculi.

CALCULI OF THE UTERUS. (F) *Calculs de l'Uterus*. These are very rare. The signs, which indicate them during life, are those of chronic engorgement of the uterus. Their existence, consequently, cannot be proved till after death.

CAL'CULOUS, (F) *Calculeux, Graveleux*. That which relates to calculi, especially to those of the bladder.

CALDAS, WATERS OF. Caldas is a small town, ten leagues from Lisbon, where are mineral springs; containing carbonic and hydresulphuric acid gases, carbonates and muriates of lime and magnesia, sulphates of soda and lime, sulphuret of iron, silica, and alumina. They are much used in atonic gout. They are thermal. Temperature 93° Fahrenheit.

CALDE'RIÆ ITAL'ICÆ. Warm baths in the neighbourhood of Ferrara in Italy, much employed in dysuria.

CALEFA'CIENTS, *Calefacien'tia, Ther-man'tica*, from *cal'idus*, 'warm,' and *fa'cio*, 'I make.' (F) *Échauffants*. Substances which excite a degree of warmth in the part to which they are applied, as mustard, pepper, &c. They belong to the class of stimulants.

CALEN'DULA OFFICINA'LIS, *C. Sa-ti'va, Chrysan'themum, Sponsa solis, Caltha vulga'ris*; the *Single Mar'igold, Garden Mar'igold*. Family, *Synantheræ*, *Syngene-sia necessaria*, Linn., (F) *Souci*. The flowers and leaves have been exhibited as aperients, diaphoretics, &c. and have been highly extolled, of late, in cancer.

CALEN'DULA ARVEN'SIS, *Caltha Arven'sis, Wild Mar'igold*. (F) *Souci des Champs*. This is, sometimes, preferred to the last. Its juice has been given, in the dose of from 3j to 3iv, in jaundice and cachexia.

CALENTU'RA, from *calere*, 'to be warm.' The word, in Spanish, signifies fever. It is a species of furious delirium, to which sailors are subject in the torrid zone:—a kind of phrenitis, the attack of which comes on suddenly after a broiling day, and seems to be characterized by a desire in the patient, to throw himself into the sea. It is only a variety of phrenitis.

CALENTU'RAS; *Palo de Calentu'ras*. Pomet and Léméry say, that these words are, sometimes, applied to the cinchona. Camelli says, they mean, also, a tree of the Philippine Isles, the wood of which is bitter and febrifuge.

CALI'GO. 'A mist.' *Achlys*. (F) *Brouil-lard*. An obscurity of vision, dependant upon a speck on the cornea: also, the speck itself, *Caligo corneæ, Macula cornea, Phthar-ma caligo, C. à nephe'lio, Hebetu'do visûs, C. à leuco'matè, M. Semipellu'cida, Nebula*, (q. v.) *Opake cornea, Web-eye*. (F) *Nouage de la Cornée, Teye, Obscurcissement de la vue*.

CALIX. *Infundib'ulum*, from *καλιξ*, 'a

cup.' (F) *Calice, Entonnoir*. Anatomists have given this name to small membranous canals, which surround the papillæ of the kidney, and open into its pelvis, whither they convey the urine. *Calices renales, Cy-lind'ri membrana'ceæ Renum, Fis'tulæ urete-rum renum, Canales membra'nei Renum, Tu'buli pelvis renum*. Their number varies from 6 to 12 in each kidney.

CALLIPÆ'DIA, from *καλος*, 'beautiful,' and *παις, παιδος*, 'a child.' The art of beget-ting beautiful children. This was the title of a poem by Claude Quillet in 1655. *Callipæ-dia, sive de pulchræ prolis habendæ ratione*. The author absurdly supposes, that the beau-ty of children is affected by the sensations, which the mother experiences during her pregnancy.

CALLOS'ITY, *Callos'itas, Scyros, Tylo'-ma, Tylo'sis, Dermatol'ylus, Ecphy'ma Cal-lus*. Hardness, induration, and thickness of the skin, which assumes a horny consistence, in places where it is exposed to constant pressure. (F) *Durillon*. Also, that indura-tion, which is observed in old wounds, old ulcers, fistulous passages, &c.

CALLOUS, *Callo'sus, Ochtho'des*, from *callus*, 'hardness.' (F) *Calleux*. That which is hard or indurated. A *Callous Ulcer*, is one, whose edges are thick and indurated.

CALLUS or **CALUS** or **CALLUM.** (F) *Cal*. The bony matter, thrown out between the fractured extremities of a bone; which acts as a cement, and as a new bony forma-tion. The words are, likewise, used occa-sionally in the same sense as Callosity.

CALME (F). The interval that sepa-rates the paroxysms of an acute or chronic disease. When the type is intermittent, the word intermission is used.

CALOMELANOS TURQUE'TI. A name given, by Riverius, to purgative pills, prepared with calomel, sulphur, and resin of jalap.

CALO'NIA, *καλονία*. An epithet, formerly given to myrrh.—Hippoc.

CALORICITÉ, (F.) *Caloric'itas*. The faculty, possessed by living bodies, of gene-rating a sufficient quantity of caloric, to ena-ble them to resist atmospheric cold, and to preserve, at all times and in every part, a temperature nearly equal. See Animal Heat.

CALORIFICA'TION, *Calorifica'tio*. The function of producing animal heat.

CALORINE'SES, from *calor*, 'heat.' The name, under which M. Baumes proposes to arrange all diseases, characterized by a sen-sible change in the quantity of animal heat. The *Calorinèses* form the first class of his Nosology.

CALOTTE (F), *Pileolum*. Anatomists, sometimes, give the name—*Calotte aponeur-otique*—to the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis muscle, which covers it externally, and that of *Calotte du crane* to the *skull cap*.

Calotte is also applied to an adhesive plaster, with which the head of a person, labouring under *tinea capitis*, is sometimes covered, after the hair has been shaved off. This plaster is pulled suddenly and violently off, in order to remove the bulbs of the hair. It means also a sort of coif made of boiled leather, worn by those who have undergone the operation of *trepán*, &c.

CALUM'BA, COLOM'BO, CALOM'BA, COLOM'BA, Radix Calum'bæ. (F) *Calumbe* ou *Columbe*. The root of the *Menispermum palmatum*, *Cocculus palma'tus*, indigenous in India and Africa. Its odour is slightly aromatic; taste unpleasantly bitter. It is tonic and antiseptic. Dose, gr. 10 to 3j in powder.

The **FRASE'RA WALTE'RI, F. Carolinien'sis, American** or *Marietta Columbo*, is used in the same cases as the true *Calumba*.

CALVA, CALVA'RIA. The *cranium*;—the upper part especially;—the *Vault of the Cranium, Camara*.

CALVA'TA FERRAMEN'TA. Surgical instruments, which have a head or button.

CALVI'TIES, Calvi'tium, Phalacro'sis, Glabri'ties, Ophi'asis, Depila'tio Cap'itis, Phalacroma, Madaro'sis, &c., from *calvus*, 'bald.' (F) *Chauveté*. Absence of hair, particularly at the top of, and behind, the head. *Calvi'ties palpebra'rum*:—loss of the eyelashes.

CALX, Lime, Ca'rium Terræ, Protox'ide of Cal'cium, Calca'ria pura.

CALX VIVA, Ox'idum Calcii, Calx recens, Fumans nix, Calx usta, Calx et Calx viva. *Lime* or *Quicklime*. (F) *Chaux vive*. The external operation of the *calx viva* is *escharotic*, but it is not used as such. *Lime* is a good disinfecting agent. It is employed internally in the form of *Liquor Calcis* (q. v.)

CALX E TESTIS; lime prepared from shells. It has no advantages over that prepared from marble.

CALCIS CHLO'RIDUM; *Chlo'ride of Lime, Calcii Chlorure'tum, Protoxichlor'uret of Calcium, Calca'ria chlorata, Chlorum Calca'riæ, Chlore'tum Calca'riæ, Calcaria Chlorica, Oxychlorure'tum Calcii, Protochlorure'tum Calcii, Chlorure'tum Oxidi Calcii, Bichlorure'tum Calcis, Ox'ymurias Calcis, Bleaching Powder, Tennant's Powder.* The *Chloride of Lime* is a most valuable disinfecting agent, (see *Disinfection*,) when dissolved in the proportion of one pound, to six gallons of water. It has likewise been employed both internally and externally in various diseases, as in *scrophula, fœtor oris, foul ulcers, &c. &c.*

CALCIS MURIAS; *Muriate of Lime, Calx salita.* This salt has been given, in solution, as a tonic, stimulant, &c., in *scrophulous tumours, glandular obstructions, general debility, &c.* The *Solu'tio Muria'tis Calcis, Li- quor Calcis Muria'tis, Solution of Muriate of*

Lime, Liquid Shell, is composed of *muriate of lime* 3j, dissolved in *distilled water* 3iij. Dose, from gr. xxx to 3j in a cupful of water.

CALCIS SULPHURE'TUM; *Hepar Calcis, Sulphuret of Lime.* (F) *Proto-hydrosulfate de Calcium, Hydrosulfate de chaux.* Principally used in solution, as a bath, in itch and other cutaneous affections.

CAMAREZ, MINERAL WATERS OF. Camarez is a small canton near *Silvanès* in the department of *Aveyron*, France, where there are some acidulous chalybeates.

CAMARO'SIS, Camaro'ma, from *καμαρα*, 'a vault.' *Camera'tio, Testudina'tio Cranii.* A species of fracture of the skull, in which the fragments are placed so as to form a vault, with its base resting on the *dura mater*.—*Galen, Paulus of Ægina.*

CAMBING. A tree of the *Molucca Islands*, from the bark of which a kind of gum-resin exudes, which has been highly extolled in dysentery. It appears to have some resemblance to the *simarouba*.—*Rumphius.*

CAMBIUM, 'Exchange.' A name formerly given to a fancied nutritive juice, which was supposed to originate in the blood; to repair the losses of every organ, and produce their increase.—*Sennertus.*

CAMBO, MINERAL WATERS OF. A village in the department of *Basses Pyrénées*, France, where there are two mineral springs; the one an acidulous chalybeate, the other sulphureous. Temperature, 73° Fahrenheit.

CAMBO'GIA, from *Cambodia*, in the *East Indies*, where it is obtained. Hence, also, its names *Cambo'dia, Cambo'gium, Gambo'gia, Gambo'gium.* It is called, also, *Gutta, Gutta gamba, Gummi Gutta, Catagau'na, Cattagau'ma, Chryso'pus, Laxati'vus Indicus, G. Bogia, Gummi gaman'dræ, G. de Goa, G. de Jemu, Ghitta jemoco, Gutta Gamandra, Gummi ad Podagram, Camboge or Gamboge, &c.* (F) *Gomme Gutte.* *Ord. Guttiferæ.* *Camboge* is the gum of the *Stalagmi'tis Cambogioides*. It is inodorous, of an orange-yellow colour; opaque and brittle: fracture glassy. It is a drastic cathartic, emetic, and anthelmintic; and is used in visceral obstructions and dropsy, and wherever powerful hydrogogue cathartics are required. Dose, from gr. ij to vi in powder, united with calomel, squill, &c.

CAMBU'CA, Cambuc'ca membra'ta. *Buboes* and venereal ulcers, seated in the groin or near the genital organs.—*Paracelsus.*

CAMOSIERS, WATERS OF. C. is a canton, two leagues from *Marseilles*, where are springs containing carbonate of lime, sulphur, muriate of soda, &c. They are purgative, and used in skin complaints.

CAMPAN'ULA. Diminutive of *Campa'na*. A bell.

The **CAMPANULA TRACHE'LIIUM, Canterbury Bell** or *Throatwort*, was formerly used in de-

coction, in relaxation of the fauces. It is, also, called *Cervica'ria*.

CAMPHOR, from Arab. *Kaphur* or *Kam'phur*, *Cam'phora*, *Cam'phura*, *Caffa*, *Caf*, *Casar*, *Caph'ora*, *Altafor*, *Camphire*, *Camphor*, &c. (F) *Camphre*. A concrete substance, prepared, by distillation, from the *Laurus Cam'phora*, an indigenous tree of the East Indies. Order, Laurineæ. Its odour is strong and fragrant: it is volatile, not easily pulverizable; texture crystalline. Soluble in alcohol, ether, oils, vinegar; and slightly so in water. Its properties are narcotic, diaphoretic, and sedative. Dose, gr. v to ʒj. Dissolved in oil or alcohol it is applied externally in rheumatic pains, bruises, sprains, &c.

CAMPHORA'TED, *Camphora'tus*, (F) *Camphré*. Relating to camphor; containing camphor; as a *camphorated smell*, a *camphorated draught*.

CAMPHOROS'MA MONSPELIACA. *Sela'go*, *Camphora'ta hirsu'ta seu Monspe-lien'sium*, *Hairy Camphoros'ma*, (F) *Camphrée de Montpellier*. Family, Atripliceæ. Sex. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia. This plant, as its name imports (σμν, 'odour,') has an odour of camphor. It is regarded as diuretic, diaphoretic, cephalic, antispasmodic, &c. It is also called *Chamæpeucē* and *Stinking Ground Pine*.

CAMPSIS, καμπή, *Flex'io*, *Curva'tio*. *Inflex'io*. Bone or cartilage, forcibly bent from its proper shape, without breaking.—Good.

CAMUS (F). *Simus*, *Resi'mus*. One who has a short nose. The French speak of a *Nez camus*, a short nose.

CANAL, *Canal'is*, *Ductus*, *Meatus*, *Poros*, *Och'etos*, (F) *Conduit*. A channel, for affording passage to liquids or solids or to certain organs.

CANAL, ALIMENTARY OF DIGES'TIVE. *Canal'is cibi'rius vel digesti'vus*, *Diges'tive Tube*, *Alimentary Duct* or *Tube*, *Ductus cibi'rius*. The canal extending from the mouth to the anus.

CANAL, INTES'TINAL. *Canal'is* or *Ductus intestina'lis*. The portion of the digestive canal, formed by the intestines.

CANAL, VENOUS, *Canal'is* or *Ductus veno'sus*, (F) *Canal veineux*. A canal, which exists only in the fœtus. It extends from the bifurcation of the umbilical vein to the vena cava inferior, into which it opens, below the diaphragm. At times, it ends in one of the infrahepatic veins. It pours into the cava a part of the blood, which passes from the placenta by the umbilical vein. After birth, it becomes a fibro-cellular cord.

CANA'LIS SCALA'RUM COMMU'NIS. The opening by which the canals of the cochlea communicate, through the medium of the infundibulum.—Cassebohm.

CANALS, NU'TRITIVE, or for the Nutrition of Bones, *Ductus nutri'tii*, (F) *Canaux nourriciers* ou de Nutrition des os.—*Conduits nourriciers* ou *nutriciers*. The canals,

through which the vessels pass to the bones. They are lined by a very fine lamina of compact texture, or are formed in the texture itself. There is, generally, one large nutritious canal in a long bone, situate towards its middle.

CANAUX DE TRANSMISSION. According to Bichat, the bony canals intended to give passage to vessels and nerves going to parts more or less distant; as the *Canal'is carot'i-cus*, &c.

CANAUX VEINEUX, *Venous Canals*. The canals, which convey venous blood, situate in the diploe.

CAN'CAMUM. A mixture of several gums and resins, exported from Africa, where it is used to deterge wounds. Dioscorides calls, by the name καρχαμεν, the tears from an Arabian tree, which are similar to myrrh, and of a disagreeable taste. He advises it in numerous diseases. This name is given, also, to the Anime. (q. v.)

CANCEL'LI. *Lattice-work*. The Cellular or Spongy Texture of Bones, (F) *Tissu celluleux*; consisting of numerous cells, communicating with each other. They contain a fatty matter, analogous to marrow. This texture is met with, principally, at the extremities of long bones; and some of the short bones consist almost wholly of it. It allows of the expansion of the extremities of bones, without adding to their weight; and deadens concussions.

CANCEL'LUS, from *cancer*, 'a crab.' A species of crayfish, called the *Wrong Heir*, and *Bernard the Hermit*; which is said to cure rheumatism, if rubbed on the part.

CANCER, καρκινος, *Carcinos*, *Lupus cancro'sus*, *ulcus cancro'sum*, 'a crab.' A disease, so called, either on account of the hideous appearance, which the ulcerated cancer presents; or on account of the great veins, which surround it; and which the ancients compared to the claws of the crab. Called also *Carcino'ma*. It consists of a scirrhous, livid tumour, intersected by firm, whitish, divergent bands; and occurs chiefly in the secernent glands. The pains are acute and lancinating, and often extend to other parts. The tumour, ultimately, terminates in a fetid and ichorous ulcer. It is distinguished, according to its stages, into *occult* and *open*; the former being the scirrhous, the latter the ulcerated condition. At times, there is a simple destruction or erosion of the organs, and, at others, an *encephaloid* or *cerebriform* degeneration. The use of irritants, in cancerous affections, is strongly to be deprecated. When the disease is so situate, that excision can be practised, the sooner it is removed the better.

CANCER AQUAT'ICUS, *Cancrum Oris*, *Canker of the Mouth*. Called, also, *Aphthæ serpen'tes*, *Gangræ'na Oris*, *Noma*, *Nomæ*, *Stomac'acē gangrænosum*, &c. (F) *Cancer aquatique*. Certain sloughing or gangrenous ulcers of the

mouth, so called, perhaps, because they are often accompanied with an afflux of saliva. The disease is not uncommon in children's asylums, and demands the same treatment as hospital gangrene—the employment of caustics, and internal and external antiseptics.

CANCER, CHIMNEY-SWEEPER'S, *Sootwart*, *Cancer munditorum*, *Cancer purgatoris infumiculi*, *cancer scroti*, *cancer caminarii*, *Oschocarcinoma*, (F) *Cancer des Ramoneurs*. This affection begins with a superficial, painful, irregular ulcer, with hard and elevated edges, occupying the lower part of the scrotum. Extirpation of the part affected is the only means of effecting a cure.

CANCER, GALENI, (F) *Cancer de Galien*. A bandage for the head, to which Galen gave the name *Cancer*, from its eight heads resembling, rudely, the claws of the crab. It is now supplied by the bandage with six *chefs* or heads, which is called the *Bandage of Galen* or *B. of the Poor*.

CANCEROUS, *Cancro'sus*, (F) *Cancer-eux*. Relating to cancer. Thus, we say, *Cancerous Ulcer*, *Cancerous Diathesis*, &c.

CANCHALAGUA, *Cachen laguen*, *Cachin lagua*, *Chance lagua*, *Erythræa Chilen'sis*. A bitter Chili plant, which is considered aperient, sudorific, stomachic, vermifuge, and febrifuge.

CANCROID, *Cancroïdeus*, from *cancer* and *ειδος*, 'form.' That which assumes a cancerous appearance. A name given to certain cutaneous cancers by Alibert, called also *Cheloid* or *Keloid* (*χελυς*, 'a tortoise,' and *ειδος*, 'likeness,') from their presenting a flat-tish raised patch of integument, resembling the shell of a tortoise.

CANCORUM CHELÆ, *Oc'uli vel Lap'idēs Cancro'rum*, *Lapil'li cancro'rum*, *Concremen'ta As'taci fluvial'ilis*, *Crab's stones* or *eyes*, (F) *Yeux d'écrevisse*. These are concretions, found, particularly, in the *Cancer As'tacus* or Crayfish. They consist of carbonate of lime, and phosphate of lime; and possess antacid virtues, but not more so than chalk.

CANDI, *Candum*, *Canthum*, *Cantion*; white, bleached, purified. Purified and crystallized sugar. See *Saccharum*.

CANEL'LA ALBA, *Cortex Wintera'nus spu'rius*, *Canella Cubana*, *C. Wintera'nia*, *Cinnamo'mum album*, *Cortex Antiscorbu'ticus*, *C. Aromaticus*, *Costus cortico'sus*, *Cam'in'ga*, *Canella* of Linnæus. *Canella Bark*, (F) *Canelle* ou *Cannelle blanche*, *Fausse Ecorce de Winter*, *Ecorce Cariocostine*. Fam. Magnoliaceæ. Sex. Syst. Dodecandria Monogynia. This bark is a pungent aromatic. Its virtues are partly extracted by water; entirely by alcohol. It is a stimulant, and is added to bitters and cathartics.

CANEPIN (F). A fine lamb's skin or goat's skin, used for trying the quality of lancets.

CAN'ICÆ. Meal, in which there is much

bran. Also, coarse bread, or bread in which there is much bran. *Panis Canica'ceus*.

CANIC'ULA; the *Dogstar*, from *canis*, 'a dog;' *Σειρος*, *Sirius*, (F) *Canicule*. This star, which gives its name to the *Dogdays*, because they commence when the sun rises with it, was formerly believed to exert a powerful influence on the animal economy. The *Dogdays* occur at a period of the year when there is generally great and oppressive heat, and a certain degree of liability to disease.

CANINE, *Caninus*, *Cyn'icus*, *κυνικος*, from *canis*, 'a dog,' (F) *Canin*. That which has a resemblance to the structure, &c. of a dog.

CANINE TEETH, *Dentes Canini*, *Cynodon'tes*, *D. Lania'rii*, *D. angula'res*, *cuspidati*, *columella'res*, *ocula'res*, *morden'tes*, *Eye Teeth*, (F) *Dents canines*, *laniaires*, *angulaires*, *oculaires*, *æillères*, ou *conoides*. The teeth between the lateral incisors and small molares of each jaw;—so named because they resemble the teeth of the dog.

CANINE FOSSA, *Fossa Canina*, (F) *Fosse Canine*. A small depression on the superior maxillary bone, above the *dens caninus*, which gives attachment to the *caninus* or *levator anguli oris* muscle.

CANINE LAUGH, or *Sardon'ic laugh*, *Risus Cani'nus*, *Risus Sardon'icus*, *Sardi'asis*, *Sardoni'asis*, (F) *Ris canin*, *sardonique*, *moqueur*. A sort of laugh, produced particularly by the spasmodic contraction of the *Caninus* muscle. Probably, this expression, as well as *Cynic spasm*, *Can'i'nus spasmus*, may have originated in the resemblance of the affection to certain movements in the upper lip of the dog.

CANI'TIES, from *canus*, 'white.' *Whiteness* or *grayness* of the hair, and especially of that of the head, (F) *Canitie*. When occurring in consequence of old age it is not a disease. Sometimes it happens suddenly, and apparently in consequence of severe mental emotions. The causes, however, are not clear.

CAN'NABIS SATIVA, (F) *Chanvre*, *Chambrie*. The seed of this—*Hempseed*, *Sem'ina Can'nabis*, (F) *Chenevis*,—are oily and mucilaginous. The decoction is sometimes used in gonorrhœa.

CANNELÉ or CANELÉ (F), from *cana'lis*, 'a canal.' *Sulca'tus*, *Stria'tus*, *Canalicula'tus*. Having a canal or groove—as, *Muscle cannelé* (Lieutaud), the Gemini; *Corps cannelés* ou *striés* (*Corpora striata*); *Sonde canelée*, a grooved sound, &c.

CANTERBURY, WATERS OF. *Aqua Cantuarien'ses*. The waters of Canterbury in Kent, England, are impregnated with iron, sulphur, and carbonic acid.

CAN'THARIS, from *κανθαρος*, 'a scarabæus.' *Musca Hispan'ica*, *Mel'oë vesicato'rius*, *Cantharis vesicato'ria*, *Lytta vesicato'ria*. The *Blistering Fly*, *Spanish Fly*, (F) *Cantharides*, *Mouches*, *M. d'Espagne*. This

fly is much employed in medicine. It is the most common vesicatory. Given internally, and even when absorbed from the skin, it affects the urinary organs, exciting strangury. This may be prevented, in cases of blisters, by interposing between the blistering plaster and skin a piece of tissue paper. Diluents will relieve the strangury. Dose, half a grain to one grain. If kept dry, the flies will retain their activity for many years.

Their active principle has been separated from them—*Cantharidine*, *Cantharidin*.

CANTHERIUS, *Cante'rium*. The cross piece of wood in the apparatus, used by Hippocrates, for reducing luxations of the humerus.

CANTHUS, *καθός*, *Epican'this*, *An'gulus ocula'ris*; the corner or angle of the eye. The greater canthus is the inner angle, *Hir'quus*, *Rhanter*; the lesser canthus, the outer angle, *Paro'pia*, *Pega*.

CANTHITIS. Inflammation of the Canthus of the eye.

CANTIANUS PULVIS. A cordial powder, known under the name '*Countess of Kent's powder*;' composed of coral, amber, crabs' eyes, prepared pearls, &c. It was given in cancer.

CAN'ULA or **CAN'NULA**, *Au'liscos*, *Aulos*. Diminutive of *Canna*, 'a reed;' *Tu'bulus*, (F) *Canule* ou *Cannule*. A small tube, of gold, silver, platina, iron, lead, wood, elastic gum, &c., used for various purposes in surgery.

CAOUTCHOUC, *Indian Rubber*, *Elastic Gum*, *Cauchuc*, *Resi'na elas'tica*, *Cayenne Resin*, *Cautchuc*. A substance formed from the milky juice of the *Hevea Guianen'sis*, *Jat'ropha elas'tica*, *Ficus Indica*, and *Artocarpus integrifo'lia*:—South American trees. It is insoluble in water and alcohol; but boiling water softens and swells it. It is soluble in the essential oils and in ether, when it may be blown into bladders. It is used in the fabrication of catheters, bougies, pessaries, &c.

CAPBERN, WATERS OF. C. is in the department Hautes-Pyrénées, France. The waters contain sulphates, and carbonates of lime and magnesia, and muriate of magnesia. Temperature, 75° Fahrenheit. They are purgative.

CAPELINE (F). 'A Woman's Hat,' in French; *Capistrum*, from *caput*, 'head.' A sort of bandage, which, in shape, resembles a riding-hood. There are several kinds of *Capelines*. 1. That of the head, *C. de la tête*. See Bonnet d'Hippocrate. *C. of the clavicle*, employed in fractures of the acromion, clavicle and spine of the scapula. *C. of an amputated limb*—the bandage applied round the stump.

CAPILLAMEN'TUM, from *Capil'lus*, 'a hair.' *Capilli'tium*, *Tricho'ma*, *Trichomation*. Any villous or hairy covering. Also a small fibre, *fibril*.

CAP'ILLARY, *Capilla'ris*, *Capilla'ceus*,

from *capil'lus*, 'a hair,' (F) *Capillaire*. Hair-like; small.

The **CAP'ILLARY VESSELS**, (F) *Vaisseaux capillaires*, are the extreme radicles of the arteries and veins, with perhaps a spongy tissue or parenchyma between the two. These, together, constitute the *Capillary* or *intermediate system*. In this system all the secretions are performed, and animal heat probably elicited. They possess an action distinct from that of the heart, and are the seat of febrile and inflammatory diseases.

CAPIL'LUS, *Coma*, *Chætê*, *Crinis*, *Pilus*, *Thrix*, *Cæsa'ries*, (F) *Cheveu*. This term is generally applied to the hair of the head: the characters of which vary, according to races, individuals, &c. Hairs arise in the cellular membrane, where the bulb is placed: and are composed of two parts—one, external, tubular, and transparent, of an epidermoid character; the other, internal and *sui generis*, which communicates to them their colour. The hair is insensible, and grows from the root.

CAPIPLE'NIUM, from *caput*, 'the head,' and *plenum*, 'full.' A word, employed with different significations. A variety of catarrh.—Schneider. A heaviness or disorder in the head common at Rome, like the *καρβασία*, *Carebaria*, of the Greeks.—Baglivi.

CAPIS'TRUM, *Phimos*, *Cemos*, *κνημος*, 'a halter.' This name has been given to several bandages for the head.—See Capeline, Chevestre.

CAPITON'ES, from *caput*, 'the head.' Fœtuses whose heads are so large as to render labour difficult.

CAPITILU'VIUM, from *caput*, 'the head,' and *lavare*, to 'wash.' A bath for the head.

CAP'PARIS SPINO'SA, *Cap'paris*, *Cappar*, *Ca'pria*. The *Prickly Caper Bush*, (F) *Caprier*. Family, *Capparidæ*. Sex. Syst. Polyandria Monogynia. The bark of the root and the buds have been esteemed astringent and diuretic. The buds are a well known pickle:—Engl. *Capers*, (F) *Capres*.

CAPPARIS BADUC'CA, *Baduk'ka*. A species of caper, cultivated in India, on account of the beauty of its flowers. The Orientals make a liniment with its juice, with which they rub pained parts. The flowers are purgative.

CAPPONE, WATERS OF. At Cappone, in the isle of Ischia, are waters containing carbonate and muriate of soda, and carbonate of lime. Temp. 100°. Fah.

CAPREOLA'RIS, from *capreolus*, 'a tendril,' *Cissoïdes*, *Elicoïdes*, (F) *Capréolaire*. Twisted.

VASA CAPREOLA'RIA. Some have thus called the spermatic arteries and veins, on account of their numerous contortions.

CAPRIZANS, *δοξαδιζαν*. That which leaps like a goat. An epithet used by Herophilus for the pulse when irregular and unequal.

CAP'SICUM AN'NUUM, from *καπτα*, 'I bite.' The systematic name of the plant

whence *Cayenne Pepper* is obtained. *Piper Indicum*, *Sola'num urens*, *Siliquas'trum Plinii*, *Piper Brazilia'num*, *Piper Guineen'se*, *Piper Calecu'ticum*, *Piper Tur'cicum*, *C. Hispan'icum*, *Piper Lusitan'icum*, *Cayenne Pepper*, *Guin'ea Pepper*, (F) *Piment*, *Cap-sique*, *Poivre d'Inde*, *Poivre de Guinée*, *Co-rail des Jardins*. The pungent, aromatic properties of the *Baccæ Cap'sici*, *Capsicum Berries*, are yielded to ether, alcohol, and water. They are highly stimulant and rubefacient, and are used as a condiment. Their active principle is alcaloid, and is called *Cap-sicine*.

CAP'SULAR. Relating to a capsula or capsule, *Capsula'ris*, (F) *Capsulaire*.

CAPSULAR LIG'AMENT, *Ligamen'tum capsularē*, *Cap'sula articula'ris*, *Artic'ular cap-sule*, *Fibrous capsule*, &c. (F) *Ligament capsulaire*, *Capsule articulaire*, *Capsule fibreux*, &c. Membranous, fibrous, and elastic bags or capsules, of a whitish consistence, thick, and resisting, which surround joints.

CAPSULAR OF SUPRARENAL ARTERIES AND VEINS. Vessels, belonging to the suprarenal capsules. They are divided into superior, middle, and inferior. The first proceed from the inferior phrenic, the second from the aorta itself, and the third from the renal artery. The corresponding veins enter the phrenic, vena cava, and renal.

CAPSULE, *Cap'sula*, *Capsa*, a box, (F) *Capsule*. This name has been given, by the Anatomists, to parts bearing no analogy to each other.

CAPSULE OF THE HEART, *Capsula cordis*, the Pericardium, (q. v.)

CAPSULES, GELATINOUS, *Capsulæ gelatinæ*, *capsules of gelatine*. A recent invention by which copaiba and other disagreeable oils can be enveloped in gelatine so as to conceal the taste.

CAPSULE OF GLISSON, *Cap'sula GLISSO'NII*, *C. commu'nis GLISSO'NII*, *Vagi'na Portæ*, *V. GLISSO'NII*. A sort of membrane, described by Glisson, which is nothing more than dense cellular membrane surrounding the vena porta and its ramifications in the liver.

CAPSULES, RENAL OR SUPRARE'NAL OR ATRABIL'IARY, *Renal Glands*, *Glan'dulæ suprarena'les*, *Cap'sulæ rena'les*, *suprarena'les vel atrabilia'res*, *Renes succenturia'ti*, (F) *Capsules surrenales ou atrabiliaires*. Two flat, triangular bodies, which cover the upper part of the kidneys, as with a helmet. A hollow cavity in their interior contains a brown, reddish or yellowish fluid. They were long supposed to be the secretory organs of the fancied atrabilis. They are much larger in the fœtus than in the adult. Their uses are not known.

CAPSULE, SEM'INAL, *Capsula semina'lis*. BARTHOLINE thus designates the extremity of the vas deferens, which is sensibly dilated in the vicinity of the vesiculæ seminales. Some

anatomists apply this name to the vesiculæ themselves.

CAPSULES, SYNO'VIAL, *Capsula Synovia'lis*. Membranous bags, surrounding all the movable articulations and canals, which give passage to tendons. They exhale, from their articular surface, a fluid, whose function is to favour the motions of parts upon each other. See *Bursa Mucosa*, and *Synovia*.

CAPUT, 'the head,' (q. v.) Also the top of a bone or other part, (F) *Tête*. The head of the small bones is sometimes termed *capit'ulum*, *capitell'um*, *cephalid'ium*, and *cephal'ium*.

CAPUT GALLINAG'INIS, *Verumonta'num*, (F) *Crête urétrale*. A projection, situate in the prostate, before the neck of the bladder. It is like the head of a woodcock in miniature, and, around it, open the seminal ducts and the ducts of the prostate.

CAPUT PURGIA. Remedies, which the ancients regarded as proper for purging the head:—*errhines*, *sternutatories*, *apophlegmatisantia*, &c.

CAPUT SUCCEDA'NEUM. A term sometimes used for the tumefied scalp, which first presents in certain cases of labour.

CAQUE-SANGUE OU GAQUE-SANGUE. Old French words, which signify *Bloody evacuations*, (F) *Déjections sanguinolentes*. They come from *cacare*, 'to go to stool,' and *sanguis*, 'blood.' Under this term was comprehended every affection, in which blood is discharged from the bowels.

CARABAC'CIUM. An aromatic wood of India, of a yellowish colour, and a smell like that of the clove. Its decoction and infusion are given as stomachic and antiscorbutic.

CAR'ABUS. A genus of coleopterous insects. Two species, the *chrysoceph'alus* and *ferrugin'eus*, have been recommended for the toothache. They must be pressed between the fingers, and then rubbed on the gum and tooth affected.

CARAMATA, Arumari. A tree in the inland parts of Pomeroon, which furnishes a febrifuge bark, which Dr. Hancock says may be used in typhoid and remittent fevers in which the cinchona is either useless or pernicious.

CARAN'NA, *Caragna*, *Tacamahoca Caragna*, *Caran'næ Gum'mi*, *G. Breli'sis*, (F) *Caragne*, *Gomme Caragne ou Carane*. A gum-resinous substance, obtained from South America in impure masses, which flows from a large tree in New Spain. It preserves its softness for a long time, has an aromatic smell, and a slightly acrid and bitter taste. It was formerly used as a vulnerary and in plasters.

CARA SCHULLI, *Frutex Ind'icus spinosus*, *Barle'ria buxifo'lia*. A Malabar plant, which, when applied externally, is maturative and resolvent. The decoction of its root is used, in the country, in ischuria.

CAR'BASUS, *Linteum Carptum*, *Carpia*,

Motos, Linamen'tum, from *καρπός*, 'a filament, or from *car'pere*, 'to card.' Celsus. *Charpie, Lint*. The filaments, obtained by unravelling old linen cut in small pieces; or by scraping it with a knife. The former is termed *Charpie brute*, the latter *Charpie rapée*. Charpie is applied to many useful purposes in Surgery. Of it are formed compresses, tents, &c.

CARBO, *Carbo Ligni, Charcoal*, (F) *Charbon*. Fresh charcoal is antiseptic. It is used to improve the digestive organs in cases of worms, dyspepsia, &c., as a cataplasm to gangrenous and fetid ulcers, tinea, &c., and forms a good tooth-powder. Dose, gr. x to 3j.

CARBO ANIMA'LIS, *Carbo carnis, animal charcoal*, (F) *Charbon animal*. It is given in the same cases as the *Carbo Ligni*, and has been extolled in cancer. Dose, gr. ss to gr. iij.

CARBON HUMA'NUM. The human excrement.—Paracelsus.

CAR'BONAS. A *car'bonate*, (F) *Carbonate*. A salt, formed by the combination of carbonic acid with a salifiable base. The carbonates are either full, or with an excess of base:—i. e. *Subcarbonates*.

CARBON'IC AC'ID, *Ac'idum Carbon'icum, Solid Air of Hales, Factitious Air, Fixed Air, Carbona'ceous Acid, Calca'reous Acid, Ae'rial Acid, Mephit'ic Acid*, (F) *Acide Carbonique*. This gas, which neither supports respiration nor combustion, is not often used in Medicine. It is the refreshing ingredient in effervescent draughts, poultices, &c. It is often found occupying the lower parts of mines (when it is called the *choke damp*), caverns, tombs, wells, brewers' vats, &c., and not unfrequently has been the cause of death. Lime thrown into such places soon absorbs the acid.

CARBONA'TED, *Carbona'tus, Ae'ra'tus*, (F) *Carboné, aéré*. That which is impregnated with carbonic acid.

CARBONIS SESQUI-IODIDUM, *C. Sesqui-Iodure'tum, Sesqui-Iodide* or *Sesqui-Ioduret of Carbon*. This is made by mixing concentrated alcoholic solutions of iodine and potassa, until the former loses its colour; a solution is obtained from which water throws down a yellow precipitate—the sesqui-iodide of carbon. It has been used in enlarged glands and in some cutaneous affections, applied externally, (3ss to 3vj of cerate.)

CARBONIS SULPHURE'TUM, *Sulphure'tum Carbo'nii, Carbo'neum Sulphura'tum, Al'cohol Sulphuris, Bisulphure'tum Carbo'nii, Sulphuret of Carbon, Carburet of Sulphur*, (F) *Sulfure de Carbon*. This transparent, colourless fluid, which has a very penetrating, disagreeable odour, and a taste which is cooling at first, but afterwards acrid and somewhat aromatic, is a diffusible excitant. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and has been said to have proved emmenagogue. It is also used in nervous diseases as an antispasmodic.

Dose, one drop to four, repeated frequently.

It is used externally where a cooling influence has to be rapidly exerted.

CARBUN'culus RUBINUS. A red, shining, and transparent stone, from the Isle of Ceylon; formerly employed in medicine as a preservative against several poisons, the plague, &c.

CAR'CAROS, from *καρκαίω*, 'I resound,' 'I tremble.' A fever, in which the patient has a general tremor, accompanied with an unceasing noise in the ears.

CARCINOM'ATOUS, *Carcino'des, Carcinoides*. Relating to cancer.

CARCINO'MA, from *καρκινός*, 'a crab.' Some authors have called thus, indolent tumours different from cancer; others, incipient cancer; and others, again, the species of cancer in which the affected structure assumes the appearance of cerebral substance; whilst the majority of authors use *Carcinoma* in the same sense as *Cancer*.

CARDAMINE PRATEN'SIS, *Cardam'ine, Cardaman'tica, Nastur'tium Aquat'icum, Car'damon, Culi flos, Ibe'ris sophia, Nastur'tium praten'se, Ladies-smock, Cuckoo flower*. Ord. *Cruciferae*. (F) *Cresson élégant, Cresson des près, Passerage sauvage*. The flowers have been considered useful as antispasmodics, in the dose of 3j to 3ij. They are probably inert.

CARDIA, *καρδία*, 'the heart,' *Stom'achus, Orific'ium sinistrum ventric'uli*. The superior or oesophageal orifice of the stomach.

CAR'DIAC, *Cardiacus*, from *καρδία*, 'the heart;' or the upper orifice of the stomach, (F) *Cardiaque*. Relating to the heart or to the upper orifice of the stomach.

The CARDIAC or COR'ONARY AR'TERIES, (F) *Artères cardiaques ou coronaires*, are two in number. They arise from the aorta, a little above the free edge of the sigmoid valves, and are distributed on both surfaces of the heart.

The CARDIAC or COR'ONARY VEINS, (F) *Veines cardiaques*, are commonly four in number; two anterior and two posterior. They open into the right auricle by one orifice, which is furnished with a valve, and is called, by Portal, *Sinus coronaire du Cœur*.

CARDIAC NERVES, (F) *Nerf cardiaques*. These are commonly three on each side; a *superior, middle* and *inferior*, which are furnished by corresponding cervical ganglia. Commonly, there are but two on the left side; the upper and middle, which draw their origin from the two last cervical ganglia. Scarpa calls the *superior*—*C. superficialis*; the *middle*—*C. profundus* or *C. Magnus*; and the *inferior*—*C. parvus*. There are, besides, *Cardiac fil'aments*, (F) *Filets cardiaques*, furnished by the par vagum or pneumo-gastric nerve, and which become confounded with the above.

The CARDIAC PLEXUS, *Ganglion cardiacum*. A nervous network, formed by the

different nerves above mentioned. It is situated at the posterior part of the aorta, near its origin. It affords numerous branches, which are distributed to the heart and great vessels. The name *Cardiac* has also been given to the glands, vessels, and nerves, which surround the superior or *cardiac orifice of the stomach*.

CARDIAG'RAPHY, *Cardiagra'phia*, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the heart.

CARDIAL'GIA, *Cardiaca Passio*, *Col'ica Ventric'uli*, *Cordo'lum*, *Cardilæ'a*, *Dyspepsodynia*, *Cardio'dyne*, *Gastral'gia*, *Gastrodyn'ia*, *Stomacal'gia*, *Cardiacus Morbus*, *Cardiog'mus*; from *καρδία*, 'the cardiac orifice of the stomach,' and *αλγος*, 'pain:' *pain of the stomach*, also, *Heartburn*, (F) *Cardialgie*. Impaired appetite, with gnawing or burning pain in the stomach or epigastrium,—*Morsus vel ardor ventric'uli*, *Soda*, *Limo'sis cardial'gia mordens*, *Rosio stom'achi*;—a symptom of dyspepsia.

CARDIALO'GIA, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the heart.

CARDIA'RIOUS; same etymology. A name given to worms, said to have been found in the heart or pericardium.

CARDIATO'MIA, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' Dissection of the heart.

CARDIM'ELECH, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *מֶלֶךְ*, *Meleck* (Hebr.), 'a governor.' A supposititious active principle seated in the heart, and governing the vital functions.—*Dolæus*.

CARDIOCE'LE, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *κρηνη*, 'rupture.' Rupture of the heart, especially into the abdominal cavity.

CARDIOG'MUS. Hippocrates employed this word synonymously with *Cardialgia*. In the time of Galen, it was used, by some writers, for certain pulsations of the heart, analogous to palpitations. Sauvages understood, by *Cardiogmus*, an aneurism of the heart or great vessels, when still obscure.

CARDIORRHEX'IS, *Ruptu'ra Cordis*, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *ρηξις*, 'laceration.' Laceration of the heart.

CARDIOTRO'TUS, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *τιτρωσκω*, 'I wound.' One affected with a wound of the heart.—Galen.

CARDIOTROMUS, *Palpita'tio Cordis trepidans*, *Cardiopalmus*, *Trepida'tio Cordis*, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and *τρομος*, 'tremor.' Rapid and feeble palpitation, or fluttering of the heart.

CARDI'TIS, from *καρδία*, 'the heart,' and the termination *itis*. Inflammation of the fleshy substance of the heart. *Empres'ma Cardi'tis*, (F) *Cardite*. The symptoms of this affection are by no means clear. They are often confounded with those of *Pericarditis*;—the inflammation of the membrane investing the heart. *Carditis*, indeed, with

many, includes both the inflammation of the investing membrane and that of the heart itself. See *Pericarditis*, and *Endocarditis*.

CARDUUS MARIANUS, *Car'duus Ma'riæ*, *Sil'ybum*, *Car'duus lac'teus*, *Spina alba*, *Common Milk Thistle* or *Ladies' Thistle*, (F) *Chardon-Marie*. The herb is a bitter tonic. The seeds are oleaginous. It is not used.

CAREBA'RIA or **CAREBARI'A**, from *καρη*, 'the head,' and *βαρος*, 'weight.' *Scordine'ma*, *Cordine'ma*, heaviness of the head.—Hippocr., Galen.

CARE'NA, *Kare'na*. The twenty-fourth part of a drop.—Ruland and Johnson.

CARIACOU. A beverage, used in Cayenne, and formed of a mixture of cassava, potato, and sugar, fermented.

CAR'ICA PAPAY'A. The *Papaw tree*, (F) *Papayer*. *Ord.* *Artocarpeæ*. A native of America, India, and Africa. The fruit has somewhat of the flavour of a pumpkin, and is eaten like it. The milky juice of the plant, and the seed and root have been regarded as anthelmintic.

CAR'ICUM;—said to have been named after its inventor Caricus. *Car'ycum*. A detergent application to ulcers; composed of black hellebore, sandarach, copper, lead, sulphur, orpiment, cantharides, and oil of cedar.—Hippocrates.

CA'RIES, *Nigri'ties os'sium*. An ulceration of bone,—*Necrosis* being the death of the bone. It resembles the gangrene of soft parts. Hence it has been termed *Caries gangrenosa*, *Gangræna Caries*, *G.Ossium*, *Tere'do*, *Euros*, (F) *Carie*. It is recognised by the swelling of the bone, which precedes and accompanies it; by the abscesses it occasions; the fistulæ which form; by the sanious character, peculiar odour and quantity of the suppuration, and by the evidence afforded by probing.

The most common causes of caries are blows;—the action of some virus, and morbid diatheses. When dependant on any virus in the system, this must be combated by appropriate remedies. When entirely local, it must be converted, where practicable, into a state of necrosis or death of the affected part. For this end stimulants are applied, the actual cautery, &c.

CA'RIOUS, *Cario'sus*, (F) *Carié*, *Carieux*. Affected with caries.

CARLI'NA. 'Carline Thistle.'

The **CARLI'NA ACAULIS**, *Chamæ'leon album*, *Cardopa'tium*, (F) *Carline sans tige*, which grows in the Pyrenees, and on the mountains of Switzerland, Italy, &c., has been recommended as a tonic, emmenagogue, and sudorific.

CARLO SANCTO, RADIX. 'St. Charles's Root:' found in Mechoachan, in America. The bark is aromatic, bitter, and acrid. It is considered to be sudorific, and to strengthen the gums and stomach.

CARLSBAD, MINERAL WATERS OF. Carlsbad is a town in Bohemia, 24 miles

from Egra, celebrated for its hot baths. It contains about 47 parts in the 100 of purging salts. It is a thermal saline; temperature 165° Fahrenheit.

CARMEN, 'a verse,' because charms usually consisted of a verse. A charm, *an amulet*.

CARMINATIVES, *Carminantia* or *Carminativa*, from *carmen*, 'a verse,' or 'charm,' *Antiphysica*, *Xantica*, *ξαντιζα*, (F) *Carminatifs*. Remedies, which allay pain, and cause the expulsion of flatus from the alimentary canal. They are generally of the class of aromatics.

The FOUR GREATER CARMINATIVE HOT SEEDS, *Quatuor semina calida majora carminativa*, were, of old, anise, carui, cummin, and fennel.

The FOUR LESSER CARMINATIVE HOT SEEDS, *Quatuor semina calida minora*, were bishop's weed, stone parsley, smallage, and wild carrot.

CARMOT. A name given, by the alchemists, to the matter, which they believed to constitute the Philosopher's Stone.

CARNEOUS, *Carneous*, *Carnosus*, *Sarcodes*, from *caro*, 'flesh,' (F) *Charnu*. Consisting of flesh, or resembling flesh.

FLESHY or MUSCULAR FIBRES, (F) *Fibres charnues* ou *musculaires*, are fibres belonging to a muscle.

The COLUMNÆ CARNEÆ of the heart, (F) *Colonnes charnues*, are muscular projections, situate in the cavities of the heart. They are called also, *Musculi Papillares*.

PANNICULUS CARNOSUS, (F) *Pannicule charnu*;—*Carnosa Cutis*; a muscular membrane, adhering to the skin of certain animals, whose use is to move the integuments with the hair, feathers, &c.

CARNICULA. Diminutive of *Caro*, 'flesh.' The gums.—Fallopian.

CARNIFICATION, *Carnificatio*, from *caro*, 'flesh,' and *fieri*, 'to become.' *Transformation into flesh*. A morbid state of certain organs, in which the tissue acquires a consistence like that of fleshy or muscular parts. It is sometimes observed in hard parts, the texture becoming softened, as in *Osteo-sarcoma*. When it occurs in the lungs, they present a texture like that of liver. *Hepatisation* is, however, the term more usually applied to this condition.

CARNIFORMIS, ABSCESSUS. An abscess, whose orifice is hard, the sides thick and callous; and which ordinarily occurs in the neighbourhood of the articulations.—M. A. Severinus.

CARNIVOROUS, *Carnivorus*, *Sarcophagus*, *Creatophagus*, *Creophagus* (F) *Carnivore*, from *σαρξ*, 'flesh,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' That which eats flesh. Any substance which destroys excrescences in wounds, ulcers, &c.

CARNOSITAS. *Carnosities* or *Caruncles* in the Urethra, (F) *Carnosités* ou *Caroncules de l'urètre*, (F) *Carnosités*, are small fleshy excrescences or fungous growths, which were, at one time, presumed to exist

in the male urethra, whenever retention of urine followed gonorrhœa.

M. Cullerier uses the term, *Carnosité vénérienne*, for a cutaneous, cellular, and membranous tumour, dependant upon the syphilitic virus.

CAROLINA, NORTH, MINERAL WATERS OF. In the counties of Warren, Montgomery, Rockingham, Lincoln, Buncomb, and Rowan, there are mineral springs. They belong generally to the sulphureous or acidulous saline.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, MINERAL WATERS OF. They are numerous. Pacolet Springs, on the west bank of Pacolet River, contain sulphur and iron. Many, with similar properties, but not held in estimation, are scattered about the State.

CAROTICUS, comatose, from *κατος*, 'stupor,' (F) *Carotique*. Relating to stupor or *carus*,—as a *carotic state*, &c.

CAROTID, *Carotides*, (*Artéria*), *Carotica*, *Carotideæ*, *Capitales*, *Jugulares*, *Sopora'les*, *Sopora'ria*, *Soporifera*, *Somnifera*, *Apoplectica*, *Lethargica*, from *κατος*, 'stupor.' The *Carotid Arteries*, *Cephalic Arteries*, (F) *A. Carotides*. The great arteries of the neck, which carry blood to the head. They are divided into, 1. *Primitive* or *common*, the left of which arises from the aorta, and the right from a trunk, common to it and the subclavian. 2. *External* or *pericephalic*, a branch of the primitive, which extends from the last to the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw: and, 3. *Internal*, *Arteria cerebra'lis* vel *encephalica*, another branch of the primitive, which, arising at the same place as the external, enters the cranium, and terminates on a level with the fissure of Sylvius, dividing into several branches.

The CAROTID CANAL, *Canalis Caroticus*, *Canal inflexe de l'os temporal*—(Ch.), (F) *Canal carotidien*, is a canal in the temporal bone, through which the carotid artery and several nervous filaments pass.

The FORAMINA CAROTICA, *Carotid Foramina*, (F) *Trous carotidiens*, are distinguished into *internal* and *external*. They are the foramina at each extremity of the *Canalis Caroticus*.

CARPA'SIUM, CARPASUM, CARPASUS, and CARPE'SIUM. Dioscorides, Pliny, Galen, &c., have given these names, and that of *Carpasos*, to a plant, which cannot now be determined, and whose juice, called *Opo-carpason*, *οποκαρπασον*, passed for a violent, narcotic poison, and was confounded with myrrh.

CARPHOLOGIA, *Tilmus*, *Carpologia*, *Crocidismus*, *Floccorum vena'tio*, *Trichologia*, *Crocidix'is*, from *καρφος*, 'floc'culus,' and *λεγω*, 'I collect,' or 'pluck,' (F) *Carphologie*. Action of gathering flocculi. A delirious picking of the bedclothes, as if to seek some substance, or to pull the flocculi from them. It denotes great cerebral irritability or debility, and is an unfavourable sign in fevers, &c.

CAR'PIAL or **CAR'PIAN**, *Carpia'nus*, *Carpia'lis*, (F) *Carpien*. Belonging to the Carpus.

CAR'PIAL LIG'AMENTS, (F) *Ligaments Carpiens*, are, 1. The fibrous fasciæ, which unite the bones of the carpus: and, 2. The annular ligaments, anterior and posterior. (q. v.)

CARPO-PEDAL, from *carpus*, 'the wrist,' and *pes*, *pedis*, 'the foot.' Relating to the wrist and foot.

CARPO-PEDAL SPASM, *Cerebral spasmodic croup*. A spasmodic affection of the chest and larynx in young children, accompanied by general or partial convulsions. The disease generally occurs between the third and ninth month, and is characterized by excessive dyspnœa, accompanied by a loud croupy noise on inspiration; the thumbs being locked, and the hands and feet rigidly bent for a longer or shorter period.

The seat of the disease is evidently in the cerebro-spinal axis, primarily or secondarily; perhaps it is owing to erethism seated elsewhere being communicated to the cerebro-spinal centre and reflected to the respiratory and other muscles concerned.

It seems to be connected with dental irritation, and consequently, in the treatment, the gums—where such is the case—should be freely divided; after which, cathartics and revulsives, with the use of narcotics and appropriate diet will generally remove the affection; for although extremely alarming, it is not really attended with great danger.

CARPOTICA, from *καρπος*, 'fruit.' Diseases affecting impregnation. Irregularity, difficulty or danger produced by parturition:—the 3d order, class *Genetica*, of Good.

CARPUS, *Carpis'mus*, *Brachia'lê*, *Rasceta*, *Rasteta*, the wrist, (F) *Carpe*, *Poignet*. The part between the forearm and hand. Eight bones compose it (in two rows). In the superior row there are, from without to within—the *Scaphoïdes* or *navicula'rê*, *Luna'rê* or *Semilunarê*, *Cu'neifor'mê*, and *Orbicula'rê* or *Pi'siformê*. In the lower row—*Trape'zium*, *Trapezoi'des*, *Magnum*, and *Un'cifor'mê*.

CARRELET, *Acus triangula'ris*. A straight needle, two or three inches long, the point of which is triangular; and which the ancients used in different operations.

CARRELET (F). A wooden, triangular frame for fixing a cloth through which different pharmaceutical preparations are passed.

CAR'THAMUS TINCTORIUS, *Am'yron*, *Cnicus*, *Crocus German'icus*, *Crocus Saracen'icus*, *Car'thamum officina'rum*, *Car'duus sati'vus*. Saffron flower, *Safr'a'num*, *Safflower*, *Bastard Saffron*, (F) *Carthame*, *Safran batard*, *Carthame des Teinturiers*. Family, *Cynarocephalæ*. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. The seeds are aromatic, cathartic, and diuretic; yet to the Perroquet they are an article of food, hence their name, *Graines de Perroquet*. The flowers are employed as a cosmetic.

CARTILA'GO, *Chondros*, *Car'tilage*, (F) *Cartilage*. A solid part of the animal body, of a medium consistence between bone and ligament, and which in the fœtus is a substitute for bone, but in the adult exists only in the joints, at the extremities of the ribs, &c. Cartilages are of a whitish colour, flexible, compressible, and very elastic, and some of them apparently inorganic. They are composed, according to J. Davy, of .44 albumen, .55 water, and .01 phosphate of lime.

The **ARTIC'ULAR CARTILAGES**, or *Obdu'cent Car'tilages*, invest bony surfaces, which are in contact; hence they are called *investing* or *incrusting cartilages*, (F) *Cartilages de revêtement ou d'encroulement*.

The **INTERARTICULAR CARTILAGES** are such as are situate within the joints, as in the knee-joint.

The **CARTILAGES OF THE RIBS** are, in some respects, only prolongations of the ribs. Those of the nose, of the meatus auditorius, and eustachian tube, present a similar arrangement. Other cartilages resemble a union of fibrous and cartilaginous textures, hence their name *Fibro-cartilages*.

CARTILAGES OF OSSIFICA'TION are such as, in the progress of ossification, have to form an integrant part of bones; as those of the long bones in the new-born infant. These are termed *temporary*: the others being *permanent*. All the cartilages, with the exception of the articular, are surrounded by a membrane analogous to the periosteum, called *Perichon'drium*.

CARTILAG'INOUS, *Cartilagin'eus*, *Cartilagin'o'sus*, *Chondro'des*, *Chondroi'des*, (F) *Cartilagineux*. Belonging to, or resembling cartilage.

CARUM, from Caria, a province of Asia. *Ca'reum*, *Carum Car'ui*, *Carvi*, *Cumi-num praten'sê*, *Carus*, *Car'uon*, the *Car-away*, (F) *Carvi*, *Cumin des prés*. Family, *Umbelliferae*. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. The seeds, *Carnaba'dia*, *Car'oua*, are carminative. Dose, gr. x to ʒ ij, swallowed whole or bruised. The oil, *O'leum Car'ui*, (F) *Huile de Carvi*, has the properties of the seeds. Dose, gr^{tt} ij to vj.

CARUNCLE *Carun'cula*, diminutive of *caro*, 'flesh.' A small portion of flesh, *Sar'cion*. A fleshy excrescence,—*Ecphy'ma carun'cula*. (F) *Caroncule*.

CARUN'ULA LACHRYMA'LIS, (F) *Caroncule lacrymale*. A small, reddish, follicular body, situate at the inner angle of the eye. It secretes a gummy substance.

CARUNCULÆ MAMILLA'RES. The extremities of the lactiferous tubes in the nipples. The olfactory nerves have been so called by some.

CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFOR'MES, *C. vagina'les*, *Glan'dulæ myrtifor'mes*, (F) *Caroncules Myrtiformes*. Small, reddish tubercles, more or less firm, of variable form, and uncertain number, situate near the orifice of the vagi-

na, and formed by the mucous membrane. They are regarded as the remains of the Hy-men.

CARUN'CULOUS. Relating to caruncles or carnosities. *Carun'cular.*

CARUS, *καρος*, *Sopor carot'icus*, *Profound sleep.* The last degree of coma, with complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove, even for a few instants. *Sopor, Coma, Lethargia*, and *Carus*, are four degrees of the same condition.

CARYOCOSTINUS. An electuary prepared of the costus and other aromatic substances, &c. It was cathartic.

CARYOTI. The best kind of dates.—Galen.

CAS RARES (F). *Rare cases.* This term is used, by the French, for pathological facts, which vary from what is usual. See a celebrated article under this head in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, Vol. iv.

CAS'CARA, CASCARIL'LA. Spanish words, which signify *bark* and *little bark*, under which appellations the bark (*Cinchona*) is known in Peru. They are now applied to the bark of the *Croton cascarilla*.

CASE, *Capsa, The'ca*, (F) *Caisse.* This name is given to boxes for the preservation of instruments; or for medicines necessary in hospital or other service. We say,—*A case of amputating*, e.g. or of *trepanning instruments*.

CASE, *Casus.* The condition of a patient, as a *case of fever*, &c. (F) *Observation.* Also, the history of a disease.

CASHOO. An aromatic drug of Hindustan, said to possess pectoral virtues.

CAS'SIA FIS'TULA, *Cas'sia nigra, Cassia fistula'ris, C. Alexandri'na, Canna, Canna soluti'va, Canna fis'tula, Cassia soluti'va, Cathartocar'pus, Purging Cassia*, (F) *Casse Caneficier, Casse en bâtons, Casse des Boutiques.* The pulp of the *Cassia Fis'tula* or *Cathartocar'pus Fis'tula*, *Fam. Leguminosæ.* *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia, *Pulpa Cas'siæ, Cas'siæ Aramentum*, which is contained in long pods, is black, bright, and shining; sweet, slightly acid, and inodorous. It is laxative in the dose of ʒiv to ʒj.

CASSIA MARILAN'DICA, *American Senna.* The leaves of this plant are similar, in virtue, to the cassia senna. They are, however, much inferior in strength.

CASSIA SENNA. The name of the plant, which affords senna. *Sennæ Fo'lia, Senna Alexandri'na, Senna Ital'ica, Sena, Senna* or *Ægyptian Cassia*, (F) *Sené, Casse Sené.* The leaves of senna have a faint smell, and bitterish taste. The active part is extracted by alcohol and water. Their activity is injured by boiling water. They are a hydrogogue cathartic, and apt to gripe. Dose of the powder ʒj to ʒj. Infusion is the best form.

CASSUMU'NIAR, *Casamu'nar, Casmina, Risagon, Benga'lè Indo'rum, Bengal Root*, (F) *Racine de Bengale.* A root, obtained from

the East Indies, in irregular slices of various forms; some cut transversely, others longitudinally. It is an aromatic bitter, and is consequently tonic and stimulant. It was once considered a panacea.

CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA, WATERS OF. C. is a town in Naples, in the Principato Citra, 15 miles S. S. E. of Naples. There are two springs here, the one sulphureous, the other chalybeate.

CASTELLETTO ADO'NO, WATERS OF. These waters, situate near Acqui in Italy, are sulphureous.

CASTERA-VIVENT, WATERS OF. C. is a small village in the department of Gers, near which is a cold acidulous chalybeate, and another which is sulphureous and thermal. Temp. 84° Fahrenheit.

CASTLE-LEOD, WATERS OF. A sulphureous spring in Ross-shire, Scotland, celebrated for the cure of cutaneous and other diseases.

CASTOR FIBER, *Fiber, Canis Pon'ticus.* The *Beaver*, (F) *Castor.* It furnishes the *Castor.* RONDELET recommends slippers made of its skin in gout. Its blood, urine, bile, and fat, were formerly used in medicine.

CASTOREUM, *Castor*, from *καστορ*, 'the beaver,' quasi *γασταρ*, from *γαστηρ*, 'the belly,' because of the size of its belly, or *à castrando, Casto'reum Ros'sicum et Canaden'se.* A peculiar matter, found in bags, near the rectum of the beaver. Its odour is strong, unpleasant, and peculiar; taste bitter, subacid; and colour orange-brown. It is antispasmodic, and often employed. Dose gr. x to ʒj.

CASTRATION, *Castra'tio, Ectomē, Evi-ra'tio, Excastra'tio, Etesticula'tio, Exec'cio virili'um, Eunuchis'mus, Celoto'mia, Orcho'tomia, Orcheotomy, Orchidotomy.* Operation for removing the testicles. Sometimes, the term is employed for the operation, when performed on one testicle; hence the division into *complete* and *incomplete* castration. Castration renders the individual incapable of reproduction.

CASTRATUS, (I.) *Castra'to, Ectomius, Emasculatus, Exec'tus, Extesticulatus*, from *castra'rē*, 'to castrate.' *One deprived of testicles*, (F) *Castrat, Châtré.* This privation has a great influence on the development of puberty. It is adopted to procure a clearer and sharper voice; and in the East, the guardians of the Harem are, for the sake of security, converted into *Castra'ti* or *Eu'nuchs*, *ευνουχοι*. The ancients called those, deprived of one testicle, *Spado'nes.* *Eunuchs* have generally both testes and penis removed.

CATA, *κατα*, 'downwards,' 'after,'—applied to time: a common prefix, as in:—

CATABASIS, from *καταβαινα*, 'I descend.' An expulsion of humours downwards.

CATABLEMA, *Epible'ma, Perible'ma.*

The outermost bandage which secures the rest.

CATABYTHISMOMANIA, from *καταβυθισμος*, 'submersion,' and *μανια*, 'mania.' Insanity, with a propensity to suicide by drowning.

CATACERAS'TICUS, from *κατακεραυνωμι*, 'I temper,' 'I correct.' The same as *Epicerasticus*. A medicine capable of blunting the acrimony of humours.

CATAC'HYSIS, *Effu'sio*, *Perfu'sio*, from *καταχυνω*, 'I pour upon.' Affusion with cold water.—Hippocr.

CATAC'LASIS, from *κατακλαζω*, 'I break to pieces.' *Cam'pylum*, *Campylo'tis*. Distortion or spasmodic fixation of the eyes; spasmodic occlusion of the eyelids; also, fracture of a bone.—Hippocr., Vogel.

CATACLEIS', from *κατα*, 'beneath,' and *κλεις*, 'the clavicle.' This term has been applied to many parts, as to the first rib, the acromion, the joining of the sternum with the ribs, &c.

CATACLYS'MUS, *Cataclys'ma*, from *κατακλυζεν*, 'to submerge, inundate.' A *Clyster*.—Hippocr. Others mean, by the term, a shower-bath, or copious affusion of water; *Cataone'sis*.

CATAGMAT'ICS, *Catagmat'ica reme'dia*, from *καταγμα*, 'fracture.' Remedies supposed to be capable of occasioning the formation of callus.

CATALEN'TIA. Epilepsy, or some disease resembling it.—Paracelsus.

CAT'ALEPSY, *Catalep'sia*, *Catalep'sis*, *Cat'ochē*, *Cat'ochus*, *Congela'tio*, *Deten'tia*, *Encatalep'sis*, *Aphonia*—(Hippocr.), *Anau'dia*—(Antigenes.), *Apprehen'sio*, *Contempla'tio*, *Prehen'sio*, *Carus Catalep'sia*, *Trance* (?), *Oppres'sio*, *Comprehensio*—(Cæl. Aurelian.), *Apoplex'ia Catalepsia*, from *καταλαμβάνω*, 'I seize hold of,' (F) *Catalepsie*. A disease in which there is sudden suspension of the action of the senses and of volition: the limbs and trunk preserving the different positions given to them. It is a rare affection, but is seen, at times, as a form of hysteria. Some of the Greek writers have used the word in its true acceptance of a *seizure*, *surprise*, &c.

CATAL'PA, *C. Arbo'rea*, *Bigno'nia Catalpa*, *Catal'pa Cordifo'lia*, *C. Arborescens*. The decoction of the pods of the Catalpa, an American Tree, of the *Nat. Fam. Bigno'niaceæ*, *Didynamia Angiospermia*, has been recommended in chronic nervous asthma.

CATANTLE'MA and **CATANTLE'SIS**, from *κατα*, 'upon,' and *αντλαω*, 'I pour,' *Cateone'sis* and *Cataone'sis*. Ablution with warm water; a fomentation.—Moschion, Marcellus Empiricus.

CATAPAS'MA, from *καταπασσω*, 'I sprinkle,' *Catapas'tum*, *Consper'sio*, *Epipas'ton*, *Pasma*, *Sympas'ma*, *Empas'ma*, *Xerion*, *Asper'sio*. Compound medicines, in the form of powder, employed by the ancients to sprin-

kle on ulcers, absorb perspiration, &c.—Paulus of Ægina.

CATAPH'ORA, 'a fall,' from *καταφραω*, 'I throw down.' A state resembling sleep, with privation of feeling and voice. According to others, Cataphora is simply a profound sleep, which it is difficult to rouse from—in this sense being synonymous with *Sopor*. (q. v.)

CATAPHRAC'TA, a *Cuirass*, from *καταφρασσα*, 'I fortify.' A name given by Galen to a bandage applied round the thorax and shoulders. It was also called *Quadri'ga*.

CAT'APLASM, *Cataplas'ma*, *Epiplas'ma*, *Bæos*, from *καταπλασσειν*, 'to besmear,' (F) *Cataplasme*. A medicine to be applied externally, under the form of a thick pap. Cataplasms are formed of various ingredients, and for different objects. They may be *anodyne*, *emollient*, *tonic*, *antiseptic*, *irritating*, &c. A simple poultice acts only by virtue of its warmth and moisture. Meal, fatty substances, leaves of plants, certain fruits, crumb of bread, &c., are the most common bases.

The chief poultices which have been official are the following.

ANODYNE.	EMOLLIENT.	TONIC & ASTRINGENT.
C. Cicutæ,	C. Lini,	C. Alum.
C. Digitalis.	C. Panis,	C. Goulard,
	C. Mali maturi.	C. Rosæ.
ANTISEPTIC.	IRRITATING.	
C. Carbonis,	C. Sinapis,	
C. Dauci,	C. Muriatis Sodæ,	
C. Fermenti,	C. Quercus Marini.	
C. Acetosæ,		
C. Cumini.		

The Parisian Codex has some other official cataplasms. 1. *Cataplas'ma anod'ynum*, made of poppy and hyoscyamus. 2. *Cataplas'ma emol'liens*, made of meal and pulps. 3. *Cataplas'ma ad suppuratio'nem promoven'dam*, of pulps and Basilicon. 4. *Cataplas'ma rubefa'ciens vel antipleurit'icum*, formed of pepper and vinegar.

The only cataplasms, the preparation of which it is important to describe, are the following.

CATAPLAS'MA FERMENTI, *C. efferves'cens*, *Yeast Cataplasm* or *Poultice*, (F) *Cataplasme de Levure*. (Take of meal ℥j, yeast ℥ss. Expose to a gentle heat.) It is antiseptic, and a good application to bruises.

CATAPLAS'MA SINA'PIS, *C. Sina'peos*, *Sin'a-pism*, *Mustard Cataplasm* or *Poultice*, (F) *Cataplasme de Moutard ou Sinapisme*. (*Mustard*, and *Linseed meal* or *meal aa equal parts*. Warm vinegar, q. s.) A rubefacient and stimulant applied to the soles of the feet in coma, low typhus, &c., as well as to the pained part in rheumatism, &c.

CATAPLEX'IS, *Stupor*, from *κατα* and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.' The act of striking with

amazement. Appearance of astonishment as exhibited by the eyes, in particular.

CATAPSYX'IS, from *καταψυχα*, 'I refrigerate.' *Peripsyx'is*. Considerable coldness of the body, without rigor and *horripilatio*.—Galen. Coldness in the extreme parts of the limbs.—Hippocr.

CATAPTO'SIS, *Deciden'tia*, a fall. This word expresses, sometimes, the fall of a patient, attacked with epilepsy or apoplexy; at others, the sudden resolution of a paralytic limb.

CAT'ARACT, *Catarac'ta*, *Catarrhac'ta*, *Suffu'sio Oculi*, *Ptharma catarac'ta*, *Caligo lentis*, *Gutta opaca*, *Hypoc'hyma*, *Hypoc'hysis*, *Phacoscot'oma*, *Parop'sis catarac'ta*, *Glauc'oma Woulhou'si*. A deprivation of sight, which comes on, as if a veil fell before the eyes. Cataract consists in opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, which prevents the passage of the rays of light, and precludes vision. The causes are obscure. *Diagnosis*.—The patient is blind, the pupil seems closed by an opaque body, of variable colour, but commonly whitish:—the pupil contracting and dilating. Cataracts have been divided, by some, into *spurious* and *genuine*. The former, where the obstacle to vision is between the capsule of the lens and the uvea: the latter, where it is in the lens or capsule. A *lenticular cataract* is where the affection is seated in the lens;—a *capsular* or *membranous*, where in the capsule. The *capsular* is divided again, by Beer, into the *anterior*, *posterior*, and *complete capsular* cataract. When the capsule is rendered opaque, in consequence of an injury, which cuts or ruptures any part of it, it thickens, becomes leathery, and has been called *Catarac'ta arida siliquo'sa*. *Catarac'ta Morgagniana lactea vel purifor'mis*, is the *milky* variety, in which the crystalline is transformed into a liquid similar to milk, (F) *Cataracte laiteuse*. The *cap'sulo-lentic'ular* affects both lens and capsule, and Beer conceives the liquor Morgagni, in an altered state, may contribute to it. Cataracts are also called *stony* (F) (*pierreuse*,) *milky* or *cheesy* (*laiteuse* ou *caséuse*,) according to their density:—white, pearly, yellow, brown, gray, green, black, (F) *blanche*, *perlée*, *jaune*, *brune*, *grise*, *verte*, *noire*, according to their colour:—*fixed* or *vacillating*,—*catarac'ta capsulo-lenticula'ris fixa vel trem'ula*, (F) *fixe* ou *branlante*, according as they are fixed or movable behind the pupil. They are also called *Catarac'tæ marmora'ciæ*, *fenestra'tæ*, *stella'tæ*, *puncta'tæ*, *dimidia'tæ*, &c., according to the appearances they present.

Cataracts may be *simple* or *complicated* with adhesion, amaurosis, specks, &c. They may be *primary* or *primitive*, when opaque before the operation;—or *secondary*, when the opacity is the result of the operation.

The cataract is commonly a disease of elderly individuals, although, not unfrequent-

ly, *congen'ital*. It forms slowly: objects are at first seen as through a mist, light bodies appear to fly before the eyes, and it is not until after months or years that the sight is wholly lost.

No means will obviate the evil except an operation, which consists in removing the obstacle to the passage of the light to the retina. Four chief methods are employed for this purpose.

1. *Couching* or *Depression*, (F) *Abaissement*, *Déplacement de la Cataracte*. This consists in passing a cataract needle through the sclerotica and subjacent membranes, a little above the transverse diameter of the eye; and at about two lines distance from the circumference of the transparent cornea, until the point arrives in the posterior chamber of the eye. With this the crystalline is depressed to the outer and lower part of the globe of the eye, where it is left. 2. *By absorption*,—by the French termed *broiement*, or *bruising*. This is performed in the same manner as the former; except that, instead of turning the crystalline from the axis of the visual rays, it is divided by the cutting edge of the needle, and its fragments scattered in the humours of the eye, where they are absorbed. 3. *By extraction*, which consists in opening, with a particular kind of knife, the transparent cornea and the anterior portion of the capsule of the crystalline; and causing the lens to issue through the opening. Each of the processes has its advantages and disadvantages, and all are used by surgeons. 4. Some, again, pass a cataract needle through the transparent cornea and pupil, to the crystalline, and depress or cause its absorption. This is called *Keratonyxis*, which see.

CATARACTÉ (F), *Catarac'tus*, *Catarac'tâ vitia'tus*. One affected with cataract. The French use this term, both for the eye affected with cataract and the patient himself.

CATARRH', *Catar'rhus*, *Catar'rhopus*, *Catarrheu'ma*, *Rheuma*, *Deflux'io*, from *κατα*, 'downwards,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' A discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane. The ancients considered the catarrh as a simple flux, and not as an inflammation. Generally it partakes of this character, however. *Catarrh* is, with us, usually restricted to the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air-passages; the French extend it to that of all mucous membranes. (F) *Flux muqueux*, *Fluxion catarrhale*.

CATARRH, in the English sense, *Rheuma Pec'toris*, *Catar'rhus Pec'toris*, *Blennop'tysis*, *Tus'sis catarrha'lis simplex*, *Anacathar'sis catarrha'lis simplex*, *Gravé'do* (of many), a cold, *Febris Catarrha'lis*, *Blennotho'rax*, *Bronchi'tis*, *Catar'rhus à frigore*, (F) *Catarrhe pulmonaire*, *Rhume de Poitrine*, is a superficial inflammation of the mucous follicles of the trachea and bronchi. It is commonly an affection of but little consequence, but apt

to relapse and become *chronic*. It is characterized by cough, thirst, lassitude, fever, watery eyes, with increased secretion of mucus from the air-passages. The antiphlogistic regimen and time usually remove it. Sometimes, the inflammation of the bronchial tubes is so great as to prove fatal.

CATARRH', EPIDEMIC, *Catar'rh'us epidem'icus*, *C. à conta'gio*, *Rheuma epidem'icum*. Catarrh occurring owing to some particular *Constitutio aëris*, and affecting a whole country:—*Influenza*. (q. v.)

CATARRHEC'TICA, from *καταρρηγνυμι*, 'I break down.' Remedies considered proper for dissolving;—as diuretics, cathartics, &c.—Hippoc.

CATARRHEUX (F). *Catarrho'sus*. One subject to catarrh, affected with catarrh.

CATARRHEX'IA, *Catarrhexis*; same etymon as *Catarrhctica*: the action of *Catarrhctica*. Also, effusion, evacuation of the bowels.

CATARRHŒ'CUS, from *καταρρεω*, 'I flow from.' An epithet for disease, produced by a discharge of phlegm; Catarrhal.

CATAR'RHOPA PHY'MATA, from *καταρροπος, καταρροπης*, 'sloping downwards.' Tubercles tending downwards, or with their apices downwards.

CATARRHO'PIA, *Catar'rh'ysis*, from *κατα*, 'downwards,' and *ρροπη*, 'inclination.' An afflux of fluids towards the inferior parts, and especially towards the viscera of the abdomen. The Greek word *αναρροπια* expresses an opposite phenomenon, or a tendency towards the upper parts.

CATARTIS'MUS, from *καταρτιζεν*, 'to repair,' 'replace.' The coaptation of a luxated or fractured bone.

CATAS'TASIS, from *καθιστημι*, 'I establish.' The constitution, state, condition, &c. of any thing.—Hippoc. Also, the reduction of a bone.

CATAT'ASIS, from *κατατεινω*, 'I extend.' The extension and reduction of a fractured limb.—Hippoc.

CATECHU. The extract of various parts of the *Mimosa Cat'echu*, *Caetchu*, an oriental tree. The drug is also called *Terra Japon'ica*, *Extrac'tum Catechu*, *Japan Earth*, *Cascheu*, *Cadtchu*, *Cashow*, *Caitchu*, *Castjoe*, *Cacau*, *Cate*, *Kaath*, *Cuti*, *Cutch*, *Coira*, *Succus Japon'icus*. (F) *Cachou*. It is a powerful astringent, and is used in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhage, &c. Dose, gr. xv to 3ss in powder.

CATEIAD'ION, from *κατα*, and *εια*, 'a blade of grass.' A long instrument, thrust into the nostrils to excite hemorrhage in headache.—Aretæus.

CATHÆ'RESIS, *καθαιρεσις*, 'subtraction, diminution.' Extenuation or exhaustion, owing to forced exercise.—Hippoc.

CATHAR'MA, *Purgamen'tum*. Matters evacuated by a purgative, or by spontaneous purging.

CATHAR'MUS. Same etymon; a purgation.—Hippoc. Also, the cure of a disease by magic, &c.

CATHAR'SIS, from *καθαριζεν*, 'to purge.' *Purga'tio*, *Apocathar'sis*, *Copropho'ria*. A natural or artificial purgation by any passage;—mouth, anus, vagina, &c.

CATHAR'TIC, *Cathar'ticus*, *Catharc'ticus*, *Cathar'ma*, *Coprocrit'ica*, *Dejecto'rium Reme'dium*, *Eccathar'ticus*, *Hypac'ticus*, *Hypel'atos*, *Lapac'ticus*, *Apocathar'ticus*. Same etymon, (F) *Cathartique*. A medicine, which, when taken internally, increases the number of alvine evacuations. Some substances act upon the upper part of the intestinal canal, as *calomel* and *colocynth*; others, on the lower part, as *aloes*; and some on the whole extent, as saline purgatives. Hence a choice may be necessary. Cathartics are divided into PURGATIVES and LAXATIVES. (q. v.)

The following is a list of the chief Cathartics:

Aloe,	Podophyllum,
Cassia Marylandica,	Potassæ Acetas,
Colocynthis,	—— Bisulphas.
Elaterium,	—— Sulphas,
Gambogia,	—— Supertartras,
Hydrargyri Chloridum	—— Tartras,
mite,	Rheum,
—— Oxydum nigrum,	Scammonium,
Hydrarg. cum Mag-	Senna,
nesia,	Sinapis,
Jalappa,	Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras,
Juglans,	—— Phosphas,
Magnesia,	—— Sulphas,
—— Carbonas,	Sodii Chloridum,
—— Sulphas.	Sulphur,
Manna,	Veratrina,
Mannita,	Aquæ Minerales Sulphu-
Oleum Euphorbiæ La-	reæ et Salinæ,
thyridis,	Enemata,
—— Ricini,	Suppositoria.
—— Tiglii,	

CATHERETIC, *Catharet'icus*, *Ectylot'icus*, *Sarcoph'agus*, from *καθαριζεν*, 'to eat,' 'destroy.' Substances applied to warts, exuberant granulations, &c., to eat them down. They are *mild caustics*.

CATH'ETER, from *καθιημι*, 'I explore.' *Æne'a*, *Al'galie*, *Cathete'ris*, *Demissor*, *Immis'sor*. A hollow tube, introduced by surgeons into the urinary bladder, for the purpose of drawing off the urine. Catheters are made of silver or elastic gum. See Bougie. The French generally use the word *catheter*, for the solid *sound* or *staff*; and *algalie* and *sonde* for the hollow instrument.

CATHETERIS'MUS, *Catheterisis*, same etymon. The introduction of a catheter into the bladder.

CATHID'RYSIS, from *καθιδεναι*, 'I place together.' Reduction of a part to its natural situation.

CATHOLIC HUMOURS, (F) *Humeurs Catholiques*, are the fluids spread over the whole body.

CATHOL'ICON or CATHOL'ICUM, from *καθ'*, and *ολικος*, 'universal.' A reme-

dy, believed to be capable of curing all diseases—a *panacea*.

CATHOL'ICON DUPLEX, an ancient, purging electuary, chiefly composed of cassia, tamarinds, rhubarb, senna, &c.

CATIL'LIA. A weight of nine ounces.

CATO, κατω, 'below,' 'beneath.' This word, in the writings of Hippocrates, is often used for the abdomen, especially the intestines. When he advises a remedy—κατω, he means a purgative; when ανα, above or upwards, an emetic. As a prefix, *Cato* means 'beneath,' as in

CATOCATHAR'TIC, *Catocathar'ticus*, from κατω, 'downwards,' and καθαιρω, 'I purge.' A medicine, which purges downwards. One that produces alvine evacuations. The antithesis to *Anacathartic*.

CATOCHE or CATOCHEIS, from κατεχα, 'I retain,' 'I hold fast.' This word has, by some, been used synonymously with *Catalepsy*: by others, with *Coma vigil*; by others, with *Tetanus*.

CATOMIS'MOS, from κατω, 'beneath,' and ομος, 'shoulder.' *Subhumera'tio*. A mode of reducing luxation of the humerus with the ancients, by raising the body by the arm.—Paulus of Aegina.

CATOPTROMANCY, from κατοπτρον, 'a mirror,' and μαντια, 'divination.' A kind of divination by means of a mirror.

CATORCHITES. A kind of sour wine, prepared with the orchis and black grape, or dried figs. It was formerly employed as a diuretic and emmenagogue.—Dioscorid. Called, also, *Sycites*.—Galen.

CATOTICA, from κατω, 'beneath.' Diseases infecting internal surfaces. Pravity of the fluids or emunctories, that open on the internal surfaces of organs. The second order in the class *Eccritica* of Good.

CATULOTICUS, from κατουλοειν, 'to cicatrize.' A remedy for removing cicatrices.—Galen. A medicine, proper for producing cicatrization.

CAUDA EQUI'NA. The spinal marrow, at its termination, about the 2d lumbar vertebra, gives off a considerable number of nerves, which, when unravelled, resemble a horse's tail,—hence the name. (F) *Queue de Cheval*, *Q. de la Moelle Epinière*.

CAUDA'TIO. An extraordinary elongation of the clitoris.—Blasius.

CAUDIEZ, MINERAL WATERS OF. Caudiez is a small town, nine leagues from Perpignan, where there is a thermal spring, containing a little sulphate of soda and iron.

CAUL. The English name for the omentum. Also, when a child is born, with the membranes over the face, it is said to have been "born with a Caul." In the catalogue of superstitions, this is one of the favourable omens. The caul itself is, likewise, supposed to confer privileges upon the possessor; hence the membranes are dried, and some-

times sold for a high price. (L) *Pilus*, *Pileolus*, *Galea*, *Vitta*. (F) *Coeffe*, *Coiffe*—(*Etre né coëffé*—"to be born with a caul.")

CAULE'DON, *Sicye'don*, from καυλος, 'a stalk.' A transverse fracture.

CAU'LIFLOWER EXCRES'CENCE, *Excrescen'tia Syphilit'ica*, (F) *Choufleur*. A syphilitic excrescence, which appears about the origin of the mucous membranes, chiefly about the anus and vulva, and which resembles, in appearance, the head of the cauliflower.

CAULOPLE'GIA, from καυλος, 'the male organ,' and πληγη, 'a wound,' or 'stroke.' An injury or paralysis of the male organ.

CAUMA, καυμα, 'a burnt part,' from καιω, 'I burn.' Great heat of the body or atmosphere.

CAUSE, *Cau'sa*, αιτια, *Aitia*, αιτιον, *Aition*. An act, which precedes another, and seems to be a necessary condition for the occurrence of the latter. The causes of disease are generally extremely obscure; although they, sometimes, are evident enough. The *predisponent* and *occasional* causes are the only two, on which any stress can be laid; but as authors have divided them differently, a short explanation is necessary.

CAUSES, ACCESSORY, (F) *Causes Accessoires*, are those, which have only a secondary influence, in the production of disease.

ACCIDENTAL CAUSES, or COMMON CAUSES, (F) *Causes Accidentelles*, are those, which act only in certain given conditions; and which do not always produce the same disease. Cold, e. g., may be the accidental cause of pneumonia, rheumatism, &c.

The PROXIMATE CAUSE, *Causa prox'ima vel continens vel conjuncta*, (F) *Cause continente ou prochaine*, is the disease itself. Superabundance of blood, e. g., is the proximate cause of plethora.

EXTERNAL CAUSES, (F) *Causes externes*, are such as act externally to the individual; as air, cold, &c.

CAUSES FORMELLES (F) are such as determine the form or kind of the disease. They differ from the *Causes matérielles*, which are common to a set of diseases; as, to the *neuroses*, *phlegmasiæ*, &c.

INTERNAL CAUSES, (F) *Causes internes*, are those, which arise within the body;—as mental emotions, &c.

MECHANICAL CAUSES, (F) *Causes mécaniques*, are those, which act mechanically, as pressure upon the windpipe in inducing suffocation.

NEGATIVE CAUSES, (F) *Causes négatives*, comprise all those things, the privation of which may derange the functions;—as abstinence too long continued. They are opposed to *positive causes*, which, of themselves, directly induce disease;—as the use of indigestible food, of spirituous drinks, &c.

OCCASIONAL or EXCITING CAUSES, *Causæ actua'les*, (F) *Causes occasionelles*, are

those which immediately produce the disease.

OCCULT OR HIDDEN OR OBSCURE CAUSES, (F) *Causes occultes ou cachées ou obscures*. Any causes with which we are unacquainted;—also, certain inappreciable characters of the atmosphere, which give rise to epidemics.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CAUSES, (F) *Causes Physiologiques*, those, which act only on living matter;—narcotics, e. g.

PHYSICAL CAUSES, (F) *Causes Physiques*,—those, which act by virtue of their physical properties; as form, hardness, &c. All vulnerating bodies belong to this class.

PREDISPO-NENT OR REMOTE CAUSES, *Causæ prædisponentes*, *Causæ abditæ*, (F) *Causes predisponantes*, *Causes éloignées*, *Causæ remotæ*;—those, which render the body liable to disease. These may be *general*, affecting a number of people, or they may be *particular*, affecting only one.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES, (F) *Causes principales*;—those which exert the chief influence on the production of disease, as distinguished from the *accessory causes*.

PROCATARCTIC CAUSES, *Causæ procatarticae*, *Causæ præincipientes*, from *προκαταρκτητικός*;—the origin or beginning of a thing, from *καταρχω*, 'I begin,' and *πρὸ*, 'before.' These words have been used, in different significations. Some have employed them synonymously with *predisponent* or *remote causes*; others, with *occasional* or *exciting causes*.

SPECIFIC CAUSES, ESSENTIAL CAUSES, &c. (F) *Causes spécifiques*, *C. essentielles*, *Causes déterminantes*; those, which always produce a determinate disease; contagion, for example.

CAUSTIC, *Caus'ticus*, *Cauteret'icus*, *Diæret'icus*, *Ero'dens*, *Pyrot'icus*, from *καίω*, 'I burn,' (F) *Caustique*. Bodies, which have the property of causticity; and which, consequently, burn or disorganize animal substances. The word is also used substantively. The most active are called *Escharotics*. Caustics are also called 'corrosives.'

CAUSTIC'ITY, *Caustic'itas*, from *καυστικός*, 'that which burns.' The impression, which caustic bodies make on the organ of taste; or, more commonly, the property which distinguishes those bodies.

The CAUSTICUM COMMUNE, *Poten'tial Cautery*, *Common Caustic*, *Cauter'ium potentialē*, *Lapis sep'ticus*, *Caus'ticum commu'nē mil'ius*, consists of quicklime and black soap, aa equal parts.

CAUSUS from *καίω*, 'I burn.' A highly ardent fever, *Deu'rens*. Pinel regards it as a complication of bilious and inflammatory fever; Broussais, as an intense gastritis, accompanied with bilious symptoms. See Synocha.

CAUTERETS, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a *bourg* seven leagues from Baréges (*Hautes-Pyrénées*), France. The waters are hydrosulphurous and thermal. They are used in the same cases as the Baréges water.

CAUTER'IIUM, *Cautery*, *Inusto'rium*, *Rupto'rium*, from *καίω*, 'I burn,' (F) *Cautère*, *Feu actuel*. A substance, used for burning or disorganizing the parts to which it is applied. Cauteries were divided, by the ancients, into *actual* and *potential*. The word is now restricted to the red-hot iron; or to positive burning. It was, formerly, much used for preventing hemorrhage from divided arteries; and also, with the same views, as a blister. The term, *Potential Cautery*, (F) *Feu potentiel*, was generally applied to the *causticum commune*, but is now used synonymously with Caustic in general.

Cautère also means an issue.

CAUTERIZA'TION *Cauterisa'tio*, *Exus'tio*, *Inus'tio*, *Caus'tica Adus'tio*. The effect of a cautery.

The French, amongst whom cauterization is much used, distinguish five kinds: 1. *Cautérisation inhérente*, which consists in applying the actual cautery freely, and with a certain degree of force, so as to disorganize deeply. 2. *Cautérisation transcurrente*, which consists in passing the edge of the *Cautère cutellaire*, or the point of the *Cautère conique* lightly, so as not to disorganize deeply. 3. *Cautérisation par pointes*, which consists in applying on the skin, here and there, the hot point of the conical cautery with sufficient force to cauterize the whole thickness of the skin. 4. *Cautérisation lente*, *slow cauterization*, by means of the moxa. 5. *Cautérisation objective*, which consists in holding the cautery at some distance from the part to be acted upon by it.

To CAUTERIZE. *Caus'tico adu'rerē*, (F) *Cauteriser*. To apply the cautery. To burn with a cautery.

CAVA, VENA. The hollow or deep-seated vein, (F) *Veine cave*. A name given to the two great veins of the body, which meet at the right auricle of the heart. The *vena cava superior*, *thorac'ica* vel *descen'dens*, is formed by the union of the subclavians; and receives, successively, before its termination at the upper part of the right auricle, the *inferior thyroid*, *right internal mammary*, *superior diaphragmatic*, *azygos*, &c. The *vena cava inferior*, *abdomina'lis* vel *ascen'dens*, arises from the union of the two *primary iliacs*, opposite the fourth or fifth lumbar vertebra, receives the *middle sacral*, the *lumbar*, *right spermatic*, *hepatic*, and *inferior diaphragmatics*, and opens at the posterior and inferior part of the right auricle.

CAVER'NA, *αντρον*, *Antrum*. A *Cavern*. This term has been used for the female organs of generation.

CAVERNOUS, *Caverno'sus*, (F) *Caverneux*. Filled with small cavities or caverns, as a sponge.

CAVERNOUS RESPIRATION, (F.) When a cavity exists in the lungs, and one or more ramifications of the bronchi terminate in it, a loud tubal noise is emitted, provided the

cavity is not filled with fluid, which is called *cavernous respiration*. In this condition the cough is *cavernous* likewise, (F) *Toux Caverneuse*. When the capacity of the cavern is very great, the sound of respiration is like that produced by blowing into a decanter, keeping the mouth at a little distance from the neck. This kind of cavernous respiration has been called *amphoric* from *amphora*, 'a flask,' (F) *Respiration amphorique*.

CAVERNOUS TEXTURE or TISSUE, (F) *Tissu caverneux*. The spongy substance which forms the greater part of the penis and clitoris. It seems to consist of a very complicated lace-work of arteries and veins; and, probably, of nervous filaments, with small fibrous plates, which form, by their decussation, numerous cells, communicating with each other. This spongy texture produces erection, by dilating and swelling on the influx of blood; and probably, also, by virtue of some property inherent in it.

CORPORA CAVERNO'SA of the Penis, *Corpora nervosa*, *C. Ner'vo-spongiosa Penis*, (F) *Corps caverneux*. The corpus cavernosum is a kind of cylindrical sac, separated, through its whole extent, by a vertical, incomplete septum; and forming nearly two-thirds of the Penis. The *corpus cavernosum*, on each side, arises from the ascending portion of the ischium, and terminates obtusely behind the glans. The arteries of the corpora cavernosa come from the internal pudic. See *Helicine Arteries*. Nerves are found on the surface of the outer membrane, but they do not appear to penetrate into the substance.

Müller's researches have led him to infer, that both in man and the horse, the nerves of the corpora cavernosa are made up of branches proceeding from the organic as well as the animal system, whilst the nerves of animal life alone provide the nerves of sensation of the Penis.

The CORPORA CAVERNO'SA CLITOR'IDIS, are two hollow crura, forming the clitoris.

The CORPUS CAVERNO'SUM VAGI'NÆ, *Plexus retiformis*, is a substance, composed of blood-vessels and cells, similar to those of the penis and clitoris, which covers the outer extremity of the vagina, on each side. It serves to contract the entrance to the vagina, during coition.

SINUS CAVERNO'SUS, *Sinus polymorphus*, *seu Receptaculum*, *S. sphenoidalis*, (F) *Sinus caverneux*. The *Cavernous Sinuses* are venous cavities of the dura mater, filled with a multitude of reddish, soft filaments, intersecting each other; and, as it were reticulated. They commence behind the inner part of the sphenoidal fissure, pass backwards, on the sides of the fossa pituitaria, and terminate by opening into a cavity, common to the superior and inferior petrosal sinuses. They receive some meningeal veins, the ophthalmic veins, &c.

CAVIARE, *Kaviac*. A culinary preparation, much used by certain people, and made

on the shores of the Black and Caspian Sea, from the roe of the sturgeon, mixed with salt and other condiments.

CAVIC'ULA or CAVIL'LA, from *cavus*, 'hollow.' The *Ankle*, or space between the malleoli. Some have given this name to the os cuneiforme.

CAVITAS ELLIP'TICA, *Ampul'la*. A dilatation at one end of the semicircular canals of the ear.

CAV'ITY, *Cav'itas*, *Cavum*, *Cœlotes*, *Cœlon*, *Cavea*, *Caver'na*, *Cava'tio*, *κοίλοτης*, *κοίλον*, (F) *Cavité*. Every thing hollow, as the cranium, mouth, nasal fossæ, &c.

The SPLANCH'NIC CAVITIES, (F) *Cavités splanchniques*, are those, which contain the viscera. They are three in number;—the cranium, chest, and abdomen. The cavities of bones, connected with joints or otherwise, are described under their particular denominations.

CAVUM CRANII, *Venter Supre'mus*. The cavity formed by the proper bones of the cranium.

CEBI GALLINÆ. The liver of the fowl, bruised.—Castelli.

CEBIP'ARA. A large Brazilian tree, whose bitter and astringent bark is used in making anti-rheumatic baths and fomentations.

CED'MATA, *κεδματα*. Rheumatic pains of the joints, especially of the hips. A form of gout or rheumatism.

CEDRELE'UM, from *κεδρος*, 'the cedar,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' The oil of the cedar.—Pliny.

CE'DRIA, *Ce'drium*, *Cedrinum*, *Cedri lachryma*, *Alkitran*. The oil or resin, which flows from the Cedar of Lebanon. It was supposed to possess great virtues.—Hippocr., Foësius, Scribonius Largus, Dioscorides. It has been supposed to be the same as the pyroligneous acid.

CE'DRINUM VINUM, *Cedar Wine*. A wine, prepared by steeping half a pound of bruised cedar berries in six French pints of sweet wine. It is diuretic and subastringent.

CEDRI'TES, from *κεδρος*, 'the cedar.' A wine, prepared from the resin of cedar and sweet wine. It was formerly employed as a vermifuge, &c.

CELAS'TRUS, *Celas'tus*, *Ceano'thus America'nus*, *New Jersey Tea*. Used by the American Indians, in the same manner as the Lobelia, for the cure of syphilis. It is slightly bitter and somewhat astringent.

CELA'TION (F). *Concealment*. A word used by French medico-legal writers for cases where there has been concealment of pregnancy or delivery.

CE'LE, *κηλη*, a 'tumour, protrusion, or rupture;' a very common suffix, as in Hydrocele, Bubonocèle, &c.

CEL'ERY, (F) *Celeri*. The English name for a variety of the *Apium graveolens*. (q. v.)

CE'LIS, *κηλεις*, 'a spot, a stain.' A *macula* or spot on the skin.

CEL'LULAR, *Cellula'ris*, (F) *Cellulaire*.

Composed of cells or cellules, from *cella* or *cellula*, 'a cell.'

The **CEL'LULAR TISSUE**, *Tela cellularis*, *T. cellulosa*; *reticulated*, *filamentous*, *laminated*, *cribriform*, *porous*, *areolar*, and *mucous Tissue*, *Reticular* or *cellular substance*, *Contextus cellulosis*, (F) *Tissue cellulaire*, *réticulé*, *lamineux*, *cribleux*, *poreux*, *aréolaire*, *muqueux*, &c., is the most common of all the organic tissues. Anatomists do not agree, regarding its intimate structure. It seems to contain cellules or irregular areolæ between the fibres and plates; as well as serum, fat, and the adipous tissue. The cellular tissue or texture unites every part of the body;—the shape of which it determines: and, by its elasticity and contractility, and by the fluid, which it contains in its cells, facilitates the motion of parts on each other.

The cellular tissue has been divided by anatomists into the external, general or common cellular tissue—*textus cellularis intermedius* seu *laxus*, which does not penetrate the organs,—the cellular texture which forms the envelopes of organs—*textus cellularis strictus*, and that which penetrates into the organs, accompanying and enveloping all their parts,—the *textus cellularis stipatus*.

Constituting the basis of all the organs, it has likewise been termed *Textus organicus* seu *parenchymalis*.

The **CEL'LULAR SYSTEM**, is the whole of the cellular tissue of the human body.

The **CEL'LULAR MEMBRANE**, *Membra'na cellulosa*, *M. Cellularis*, *Pannic'ulus adiposus*,—*M. adiposa*, *pinguedinosus*, of some,—is membrane formed of cellular tissue, (F) *Membrane cellulaire*. Generally it is used for the tissue itself.

CEL'LULE, *Cel'lula*, diminutive of *cella*, 'a cavity.' A small cavity, (F) *Cellule*. *Cellules* are the small cavities between the laminae of the cellular tissue, *corpora cavernosa*, &c.

The term **BRONCHIC CELLS**, *Cellulae Bronchicae*, has been given to the *air-cells* of the lungs,—the *vesiculae pulmonales*.

CELOTO'MIA, *Keloto'mia*, from *κηλη*, 'a tumour,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' An operation, formerly employed for the radical cure of inguinal hernia; and which consisted, principally, in passing a ligature round the hernial sac and spermatic vessels. It necessarily occasioned atrophy and loss of the testicle; and did not secure the patient against the return of the disease. The intestines were of course not included in the ligature.

CELSA. A term, used by Paracelsus for a cutaneous disease, dependant, according to him, on a false or heterogeneous spirit or vapour, concealed under the integuments, and endeavouring to escape. Perhaps the disease was the *Urticaria*. (?)

CENEANGIA, from *κενος*, 'empty,' and *αγγειον*, 'a vessel.' Inanition. Empty state of vessels.—Galen.

CENEMBATE'SIS, from *κενος*, 'empty,' and *εμβαινω*, 'I enter.' Paracentesis. Also, the act of *probing* a wound or cavity, *Melosis*.

CENIPLAM, *Cenigdam*, *Cenigotam*, *Cenipolam*. The name of an instrument, anciently used for opening the head in epilepsy.—Paracel.

CENO'SIS, from *κενος*, 'empty.' *Ine'sis*, *Inethmos*. *Evacuation*. It is sometimes employed synonymously with inanition, and opposed to repletion. *Exinanition*.

CENOTICA, from *κενωσις*, 'evacuation.' Diseases affecting the fluids. Morbid discharges or excess, deficiency or irregularity of such as are natural. The first order, class *Genetica*, of Good.

CENTAUREA BEHEN, *Behen abiad*, *Behen album* or *White Behen*. *Ord. Gentianæ*. *Astringent*.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA, *Car'duus benedictus*, *Cnicus sylvestris*, *Cnicus benedictus*, *Cardiobot'anum*, *Blessed* or *Holy Thistle*, (F) *Chardon bénit*. *Fam. Cynarocephalæ*. *Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia frustranea*. A strong decoction of the herb is emetic:—a strong infusion, diaphoretic (?); a light infusion, tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. xv to 3j of powder.

CENTAUREA CALCITRA'PA, *Calcitra'pa*, *Calcatrep'pola*, *Car'duus solstitia'lis*, *Car'duus stella'tus*, *Jacea ramosis'sima*, *Cacotrib'ulus*, *Calcitrap'pa stella'ta*, *Stella'ta rupi'na*, *Centaurea stella'ta*, *Common Star-Thistle*, *Star-Knapweed*, (F) *Centauree étoilée*, *Chardon étoilé*, *Chausse-trappe*, *Pignerole*. It is possessed of tonic properties, and has been given in intermittents, dyspepsia, &c. It is now not much used.

CENTAUREA CENTAURIUM, *Rhapon'ticum vulga'rè*, *Centaurium magnum*, *Centaurium majus*, *Greater Centaury*, *Centaurium officinale* (F) *Centauree grande*. It is a bitter; and was formerly used as a tonic, especially the root.

CENTAUREA CY'ANUS, *Cy'anus*, *Blue-bottle*, *Corn-flower*, (F) *Blavelle*, *Blavéole*, *Blavérolle*. The flowers were once much used as cordial, tonic, &c. They are now forgotten.

CENTIGRAMME (F), from *centum*, 'a hundred,' and *γραμμα*, 'gramme.' *Centigram'ma*. The hundredth part of a gramme. A centigramme is equal to about the 5th part of a grain (F).

CENTILITRE, *Centili'trum*, from *centum*, 'a hundred,' and *λιτρα*, 'litre,' an ancient Greek measure for liquids:—the hundredth part of a litre—equal to nearly ten grammes or a spoonful. Two and a half drachms. French.

CENTIMETRE, *Centim'etrum*. The hundredth part of a metre—equal to about four lines.

CENTRAL ARTERY OF THE RETINA, *Artéria Centra'lis Ret'inæ*. *Central Artery of Zinn*. This artery is given off

from the arteria ophthalmica, and penetrates the optic nerve a little behind the ball of the eye; running in the axis of the nerve, and spreading out into many small branches upon the inside of the retina. When the nerve is cut across, near the eye, the orifice of the divided artery is observable, which was formerly called *Porus opticus*.

CENTRE OF ACTION. The viscus in which the whole or a great part of any function is executed, and to which several other organs contribute. Thus the vital activity seems to be wholly centred in the stomach, during chymification; in the duodenum, during chylification. In like manner, the uterus becomes a centre of action during gestation.

CENTRE OF FLUXION. The part towards which fluids are particularly attracted. An irritated organ is said to be a centre of fluxion.

CENTRE OF SYMPATHETIC IRRADIATIONS. (F) *Centre d'irradiations sympathiques*. Any organ, which excites, sympathetically, the action of other organs, more or less distant from it; and with which it seems to have no immediate communication.—Marjolin.

CENTRE, EPIGASTRIC. The ganglions and nervous plexuses, formed by the great sympathetic and pneumogastric nerves, in the epigastrium, around the celiac artery; where the impressions received from various parts of the body seem to be centred.

CENTRE, NERVOUS or Nervous Centres. (F) *Centres nerveux*. The organs, whence the nerves originate; as the brain and spinal marrow.

CENTRE, OVAL. *Centrum ova'le*, *C. O. Vieussenii*, *Tegmen'tum ventriculo'rum cer'e'br*. When the two hemispheres of the brain are sliced away, till on a level with the corpus callosum, the medullary part is of an oval shape: hence called *centrum ovalē*. Vieussens supposed all the medullary fibres to issue from that point, and that it was the great dispensatory of the animal spirits.

CENTRE, PHRENIC, or Tendinous Centre of the Diaphragm. *Centrum Phrenicum*, *C. Nerveum*, or *C. Tendinosum*, (F) *Centre phrénique* ou *C. tendineux du Diaphragme*. The central aponeurosis of the diaphragm.

CEPHALÆA, Headache. (F) *Céphalée*. Some use the term synonymously with Cephalalgia. Others, for a periodical headache:—others, again, for a more violent headache than Cephalalgia implies; and others for a chronic headache.

The *Cephalæa spasmodica*, *Cephalalgia spasmodica* or *Sick-headache*, is characterized by partial, spasmodic pain; often shifting from one part of the head to another: chiefly commencing in the morning, with

sickness and faintness. It is extremely apt to recur, notwithstanding every care.

CEPHALÆMATO'MA, from κεφαλη, 'head,' and αἷμα, 'blood.' *Absces'sus Cap'itis sanguineus neonato'rum*, *Cephalophy'ma*. A sanguineous tumour, sometimes developed between the pericranium and the bones of the head of new-born children. Similar tumours are met with occasionally above other bones, and at all periods of existence.

CEPHALAGRA, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and ἀγρᾶ, 'seizure.' Gout in the head.

CEPHALAGRA'PHIA, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and γραφή, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the head.

CEPHALAL'GIA, *Cephalop'nia*, *Homonopa'gia*, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and ἀλγος, 'pain,' *Encephalal'gia*, *Pain in the head*; *headache*, (F) *Cephalalgie*, *Mal à tête*. Every kind of headache, whether symptomatic or idiopathic, is a *cephalalgia*. It is ordinarily symptomatic, and has to be treated accordingly.

CEPHALALO'GIA, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' An anatomical dissertation on the head.

CEPHALATO'MIA, *Cephalotomia*, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and τέμνειν, 'to cut.' Anatomy or dissection or opening of the head.

CEPHAL'IC, *Cephal'icus*, *Capita'lis*, from κεφαλη, 'the head.' (F) *Cephalique*. Relating to the head.

The **CEPHAL'IC VEIN**, *Vena Cephal'ica*, *Vena Cap'itis*, (F) *Veine céphalique*, *Veine radiale cutanée* of Chaussier. The great superficial vein at the outer part of the arm and forearm. It begins on the back of the hand, by a number of radicles, which unite into a single trunk, called the *Cephalic of the Thumb*, *Cephal'ica Pol'licis*, (F) *Veine céphalique du pouce*. It ascends along the anterior and outer part of the forearm, where it forms the *superficial radial*. At the fold of the elbow it receives the *median cephalic*, ascends along the outer edge of the biceps, and opens into the axillary vein.

The name, *Cephalic*, was given to it by the ancients, because they thought it had some connexion with the head, and that blood-letting must be performed in this vein, in head affections.

Chaussier calls the internal jugular, *Veine céphalique*, and the primary or common carotid, *Artère céphalique*.

CEPHAL'IC REM'EDIES, *Cephal'ica* vel *Capita'lia reme'dia*, are remedies capable of relieving affections of the head, especially headache:—*Cephalar'tica*.

CEPHALI'NE, κεφαλίνη. The base or root of the tongue.—Gorræus.

CEPHALOM'ETER, *Cephalom'etrum*, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and μέτρον, 'measure.' An instrument for measuring the different dimensions of the foetal head, during

the process of accouchement. A kind of forceps.

CEPHALON'OSUS, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and νοσος, 'disease.' This term has been applied to the *Febris Hungarica*, in which the head was much affected. Others have so called,—any cerebral disease or fever.

CEPH'ALO-PHARYNGÆ'US, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and φάρυγξ, 'the pharynx.' belonging to the head and pharynx. Winslow has given this name to the portion of the *constrictor pharyngis superior*, which is attached, above, to the inferior surface of the basilar process of the os occipitis. The *Cephalo-pharyngeal Aponeurosis* is a thin, fibrous membrane, which is attached to the basilar process, and gives insertion to fibres of the *constrictor superior pharyngis*.

CEPH'ALO-SPINAL, *Ceph'alo-spina'lis*. Belonging to the head and spine.

The **CEPH'ALO-SPINAL FLUID**, is an exhaled fluid, which is found to exist between the encephalon and pia mater; and which seems to have a protecting office, and to keep up a certain degree of pressure on the organ,—at least in the spinal canal.

CEPHALOTRIBE, (F). An instrument invented by Baudelocque, the nephew, for crushing the head of the fœtus in utero, from κεφαλη, 'the head,' and τριβω, 'I bruise.' It consists of a strong forceps, the blades of which are solid: 16 lines broad, and 3 thick. The handles are perforated at their extremity to receive a screw with three threads, the direction of which is very oblique, so as to allow great rapidity of rotation, and the screw is moved by a winch 6 inches long, to increase the force of the pressure. The bones of the head are easily crushed by it.

CERA FLAVA et ALBA, κηρος, *Yellow and White Wax*, (F) *Cire Jaune et Blanche*. An animal substance, prepared by the bee, and by some plants, as the *Ceroxylon* and *Myrica cerifera*. Its colour is yellow, and smell like that of honey, but both are lost by bleaching. It is a demulcent and emollient: is sometimes given in the form of emulsion, in diarrhœa and dysentery, but is chiefly used in cerates and ointments.

CERÆÆ, from κερως, 'a horn,' κεραται. The Cor'nea of the U'terus.—Rufus of Ephesus.

CERAM'ICĒ, CERAMITIS. A sort of earth, used as a Cataplasm in peripneumony.—Hippocr.

CERAS, κερως, 'genitive,' κερως, 'horn,' also, the Cor'nea. Hence *Ceratomyia, Ceratocèle*, &c.

CERASMA, κερασμα, from κεραννυμι, 'to mix:' something mixed. A mixture of hot and cold water. *Metacerasma*.—Gorræus.

CE'RATE, *Cera'tum*, from κηρος, 'wax.' *Cerelæum, Cero'ma, Cero'nium, Cero'tum, Ceratomalag'ma*, (F) *Cérat*. A composition

of wax, oil, or lard, with or without other ingredients.

CERATE, SIMPLE CERATE, *Cera'tum, Cera'tum simplex*, P. L. (F) *Cérat simple*. (Yellow wax 3iv, olive oil 3iv.) It is applied as an emollient to excoriations, &c.

CERATE OR POMMA'TUM FOR THE LIPS, *Cera'tum labia'le rubrum, Pomma'tum ad labia demulcen'da*. Ph. P. (F) *Cérat ou pommade pour les lèvres*, (Wax 9 parts; oil 16 parts;—coloured with alkanet.)

CERATE OF CALAMINE, *Cera'tum Calami'næ, C. Carbona'tis zinci impu'ri, Cera'tum lap'idis Calamina'ris, Cera'tum epulot'icum, Turner's Cérate, Healing Salve*, (F) *Cérat de Pierre Calaminaire, C. de Calamine*. (Olive oil ℥j, yellow wax ℥ss; melt, cool, and, when it begins to set, stir in calamine ℥ss.)

CERATE OF CANTHARIDES, *Cera'tum Canthar'idis, Blister Ointment, Ointment of Spanish Flies, Unguen'tum ad vesicato'ria, Unguen'tum Pul'veris Mel'oes vesicato'rii, Ung. epispas'ticum fortius, Cera'tum Lyttæ*, (F) *Cérat de Cantharides*. (Spermaceti cerate 3vj, cantharides in powder 3j. The cerate being softened by heat, stir in the flies.) It is used to keep open blisters, issues, &c. See Unguentum Lyttæ.

CERA'TUM CETA'CEI, *Cera'tum spermaceti, Cera'tum album, Cera'tum simplex, C. Ceti, Unguen'tum adipoc'e'ræ cet'o'rum, Linimen'tum album, Emplas'trum Sperm'atis Ceti, Spermaceti Cerate*, (F) *Cérat de blanc de baleine*. (Spermaceti 3iv, white wax 3ij, olive oil 3iv.) A good emollient to ulcers, &c.

CERA'TUM GALE'NI, *Cera'tum album, C. refrige'rans Galeni, Unguen'tum cera'tum, U. amygdali'num, U. simplex, Emplas'trum ad fontic'ulos, Oleo-ceratum aquâ subactum, Cold Cream*, (F) *Cérat blanc ou de GALIEN*. (White wax 4 parts; oil of sweet almonds 16 parts; add, when melted, water or rose-water 12 parts. Ph. P.) A mild application to chaps, &c.

CERA'TUM CONI'I, *Cera'tum Cicu'tæ*. (Ung. conii ℥j, cetacei 3ij, ceræ albæ 3iij.) A formula in Bartholomew's Hospital: occasionally applied to cancerous, scrophulous sores, &c.

CERATE, KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL. (*Diachyl.* 3viiij, olive oil 3iv, prepared chalk 3iv: when nearly cool, add Acet. dist. 3iv, plumb. superacet. 3iij.) A cooling emollient.

CERATE, MARSHALL'S. (Palm oil 3vi, calomel 3j, sugar of lead 3ss, ointment of nitrate of mercury 3ij.)

CERA'TUM PLUMBI SUPERACETA'TIS, *Unguen'tum Cerus'sæ Aceta'tæ, Cerate of superacetate or Sugar of Lead, Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis, Unguen'tum Aceta'tis Plumbi*, (F) *Cérat de suracétate de Plomb*. (Acetate of lead 3ij, white wax 3ij, olive oil ℥ss.) Cooling and astringent.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOS'ITUM, *Cera'tum*

Lithar'gyri Aceta'ti Compos'itum, Goulard's Ointment, *Cera'tum subaceta'ti plumbi medica'tum*, *Cera'tum Saturni*, Compound Lead Cerate, (F) *Cérat de Goulard*, *C. de Plomb. composé.* (*Liq. plumb. acet.* ʒiiss, *cera flavæ*, ʒiv, *ol. oliv.* ʒix, *camphoræ* ʒss.) Its virtues are the same as the last.

CERA'TUM RESI'NÆ, *C. Resi'næ flavæ*, *C. cit'rinum*, *Unguen'tum basil'icon flavum*, *Ung. Resi'næ flavæ*, *Ung. Resino'sum*, *Resin Cerate* or *Ointment*, *Yellow Basilicon.* (*Resin. flav.*, *Cera flav.*, aa ʒj, *ol. oliv.* ʒj.) A stimulating application to old ulcers, &c. Digestive.

DR. SMELLOME'S Ointment for the Eyes, consists of finely powdered *verdigris* ʒss, rubbed with oil, and then mixed with an ounce of *ceratum resinæ*.

CERA'TUM SABI'NÆ, *Unguent. Sabinæ*, *Savine Cérate*, (F) *Cérat de Sabine.* (*Fresh Savine leaves*, bruised, ʒj, *yellow wax* ʒss, *hog's lard* ʒij.) Irritative, 'drawing.' Used in the same cases as the Cerate of *Cantharides*.

CERATUM SAPONIS. *Soap Cerate*, (F) *Cérat de Savon.* (*Hard Soap* ʒviiij, *yellow wax* ʒx, *semivitreous oxide of lead* ʒj, *olive oil* ʒj, *vinegar* 1 gallon. Boil together the vinegar and oxide of lead, over a slow fire, stirring constantly till they combine: add the soap, and boil again until the water be evaporated: then mix in the oil and wax previously melted.) It is applied in cases of sprains or fractures.

CERATECTO'MIA, from *κερας*, 'the cornea,' and *εκτομος*, 'cut out.' An incision through the cornea.

CERATI'TIS, from *κερας*, 'the cornea,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.' Inflammation of the cornea, *Ceratodei'tis*, *Ceratomeningi'tis*.

CER'ATO, in composition, in the names of muscles, is used for the cornua of the os hyoides;—as *Cerato-glossus*.

CER'ATOCELE, *Aquila*, *Uva'tio*, *Hernia Cor'neæ*, *Ceratodeoce'le*, from *κερας*, 'horn,' and *κωλη*, 'tumour.' A protrusion of the transparent cornea, or rather of the membrane of the aqueous humour through an opening in the cornea.

CERATOGLOS'SUS or *KERATOGLOS'SUS*, from *κερας*, 'horn,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' A muscle, extending from the great cornu of the os hyoides to the base of the tongue. It is a part of the hyoglossus.

CER'ATO-PHARYNGE'US or *KER'ATOPHARYNGE'US*, from *κερας*, a 'horn,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' The great and small *Cer'ato-pharynge'i* are small fleshy bundles, forming part of the *Hypopharyngeus* of Winslow.

CER'ATO-STAPHYLINUS or *KER'ATO-STAPHYLINUS*, from *κερας*, 'horn,' and *σταφυλη*, 'the uvula.' Some fleshy fibres of the *Thyro-Staphylinus* of Winslow.

CERATO'NIA SIL'IQUA. The *Carob Tree.* *Cera'tium*, *Cera'tia*, *Sil'iqua dulcis*,

Caro'ba Alnabati, the *Sweetpod*, (F) *Caroubier* (*Fruit, Carouge*). This—the fruit of the *Ceratonis siliqua*—is mucilaginous, and employed where mucilages are indicated, in decoction.

CERATONYX'IS or *KERATONYX'IS*, from *κερας*, 'the cornea,' and *νυσσω*, 'I puncture.' An operation by which the crystalline is depressed by means of a needle introduced into the eye through the cornea. Some divide the crystalline into fragments with the needle, and leave them to the action of the absorbents. The operation is as old as the 17th century.

CERATOPLAS'TICE, from *κερας*, 'the cornea,' and *πλαστικός*, 'forming, formative.' The operation for the formation of an artificial cornea. It has not been practised on man.

CERATOTO'MIA, *Ceratectomia*, from *κερας*, 'horn,' 'cornea,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' *Section of the transparent cornea.* This incision is used in the operation for cataract: to give exit to pus effused in the eye, in case of hypopyon, &c.

CERATOT'OMUS, *Keratot'omus*, *Kerat'omus*, from *κερας*, 'cornea,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' A name given by Wenzel to his knife for dividing the transparent cornea, in the operation for cataract. Many modifications of the instrument have been made since Wenzel's time.

CERAU'NION, from *κεραυνος*, 'thunder,' 'a thunderbolt.' *Lapis fulmineus.* A kind of stone, which was believed to be formed during thunder; and to be possessed of the power of inducing sleep, and numerous other prophylactic virtues. It was rubbed on the knee, breast, &c. in swellings of those parts.—A. Chiocci.

CERCA'RIA. A genus of agastric, infusory animalcules, one of the most curious of which inhabits the tartar of the teeth. The spermatozoa are presumed by some to belong to this genus.

CER'CHNOS, from *κερχνω*, 'I render hoarse.' A rough voice produced by hoarseness.

CER'CIS, *κερκις*. A sort of pestle for reducing substances to powder. Also, the radius or small bone of the arm.

CERCO'SIS, from *κερκος*, 'a tail.' *Men'tula mulie'bris*, the *Clit'oris*. Some authors have employed the word synonymously with Nymphomania and elongation of the clitoris, and with *Polypus Uteri*, the *Sarco'ma Cerco'sis* of Sauvages.

CEREA'LIA, from *CERES*, 'goddess of corn,' (F) *Céréales* (*Plantes*). The cerealia are gramineous plants, the seed of which serve for the nourishment of man;—as wheat, barley, rye, &c. At times the same term is applied to some of the leguminous plants.

CEREBEL'LA URINA. Urine of a whitish appearance, of the colour of the brain,

from which Paracelsus thought he could distinguish diseases of that organ.

CEREBELLITIS. Inflammation of the cerebellum: a variety of Phrenitis or Encephalitis.

CEREBELLOUS, *Cerebello'sus*, from *cerebellum*, 'the little brain.' (F) *Cérébelleux*. Chaussier has given this name to the vessels of the cerebellum. These are three in number: two of which are *inferior*: the larger, *Inferior Cerebelli*, which arises from the posterior cerebral or vertebral; and the smaller, whose existence is not constant, from the meso-cephalic or basilar:—the third, called, *A. cérébelleuse supérieure* (*superior cerebelli*), is also a branch of the basilar.

CEREBELLOUS AP'OPLEXY, *Apoplex'ia cerebello'sa*: apoplexy of the cerebellum. It is often accompanied with irritation of the genital organs, as erection, &c.

CEREBELLUM. Diminutive of *Cerebrum*, *C. parvum*, *Appen'dix ad cerebrum*, *Cerebrum poste'rius*, *Encran'ion*, *Encra'nis*, *Epenkra'nis*, *Parenceph'alis*, the *Little brain*. (F) *Cervelet*. A portion of the medullary mass, contained in the cavity of the cranium. It fills the lower occipital fossæ, below the tentorium, and embraces the tuber annulare and medulla. It is composed, like the brain, of cortical and medullary substance, arranged in laminæ, as it were, so that, when a section is made of it, it has an arborescent appearance, called *Arbor vitæ*. The cerebellum is divided into two *lobes* or *hemispheres*, or *lateral masses*, and each lobe is again subdivided into *Monticuli* or *Lobules*. In the cerebellum are to be observed the *Crura cerebelli*, the *fourth ventricle*, the *valvula magna cerebri*, the *processus vermiculares*, superior and inferior, &c.

CEREBRAL, *Cerebra'lis*, from *cerebrum*, 'the brain.' Belonging to the brain, and similar to the brain. (F) *Cérébral*.

The **CEREBRAL ARTERIES** are three on each side: the *anterior* or *artery of the corpus callosum*, and the *middle*, *Arte'ria Sylviana*, are furnished by the internal carotid: the *posterior* or *posterior and inferior artery of the brain*, *A. profunda cerebri*, arises from the vertebral. Chaussier calls these arteries *lobaires*, because they correspond with the anterior, middle, and posterior lobes, whilst he calls the trunks, whence they originate, *cerebral*.

The **CEREBRAL NERVES** are those which arise within the cranium, all of which, perhaps, with the exception of the olfactory, arise from the medulla oblongata. See *Nerves*.

In *Pathology*, an affection is called *cerebral*, which specially occupies the brain. *Fièvre cérébrale*, *Cerebral fever*, is a variety in which the head is much affected.

CEREBRUM. The brain. (F) *Cerveau*, *Cervelle*. This term is sometimes applied to the whole of the contents of the cranium: at

others, to the upper portion;—the posterior and inferior being called *cerebellum*. The *brain*, properly so called, extends from the os frontis to the superior occipital fossæ. Anteriorly, it rests on the orbital vaults; behind this, on the middle fossæ of the base of the cranium; and, posteriorly, on the *tentorium cerebello superextensum*. The *upper surface* is divided by a deep median cleft (*Scissure interlobaire*,—Ch.) into two halves, called *hemispheres*, which are united at the base by the *corpus callosum*. At its surface are numerous *convolutions*. The *inferior surface* exhibits, from before to behind, three *lobes*, distinguished into *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior*. The middle is separated from the anterior, by the *fissure of SYLVIVS*; and from the posterior, by a shallow furrow which corresponds to the upper portion of the *pars petrosa*. Internally, the brain has, on the median line, the *corpus callosum*, *septum lucidum*, *fornix*, *pineal gland*, and *third ventricle*:—and, laterally, the *lateral ventricles*, in which are the *corpora striata*, *optic thalami*, &c.

The brain is contained in a triple envelope. (See *Meninges*). Its texture is pulpy, and varies according to age. Two substances may be distinguished in it—the *medullary*, and *cortical* or *cineritious*. The former is white; and occupies all the interior and base of the brain. The latter is grayish and softer. It is situate particularly at the surface of the organ.

The brain receives several arterial vessels, furnished by the internal carotid and vertebral. Its veins end in the sinuses. It is the material organ of thought:—of the mental and moral manifestations.

According to M. Gall, each part is the special seat of one of those faculties, and the brain and cerebellum, inclusive, are called by him "*the nervous system of the mental faculties*."

The following Table, from Haller and Cuvier, exhibits the proportion between the mass of the brain and that of the body in man and in animals.

A child of 6 years (HALLER)	1-22
lb. ij, 28 1-2 dr.	
Adult (HALLER)	1-35
(From lb. 2, 3 1-2 oz. to lb. 3, 3 3-4 oz. SOEMMERING.)	
Gibbon (<i>Simia</i>)	1-48
Sapagou	from 1-41 to 1-22
Ape	from 1-48 to 1-24
Baboon	from 1-104 to 1-86
Lemur	from 1-84 to 1-61
Bat (<i>Vespertilio Noctula</i>)	1-96
Mole	1-36
Bear	1-265
Hedgehog	1-168
Fox	1-205
Wolf	1-230
Beaver	1-290
Hare	1-228
Rabbit	1-140 to 1-152
Rat	1-76
Mouse	1-43
Wild Boar	1-672

Domestic, Do.	1-512 to 1-412
Elephant (7 or lb. 10)	1-500
Stag	1-290
Roebuck (young)	1-94
Sheep	1-351 to 1-192
Ox	1-750 to 1-860
Calf	1-219
Horse	1-700 to 1-400
Ass	1-154
Dolphin	1-25, 1-36, 1-60, 1-102
Eagle	1-260
Goose	1-360
Cock	1-25
Canary-bird	1-14
Humming-bird	1-11
Turtle	1-5688
Tortoise	1-2240
Frog	1-172
Shark	1-2496
Pike	1-1305
Carp	1-560

The substance of the nervous system has been analyzed by Vauquelin and found to contain, water 80.00; white fatty matter 4.53; red fatty matter, called *cerebrine*, 0.70; osmazome, 1.12; albumen, 7.00; phosphorus, 1.50; sulphur, acid phosphates of potassa, lime, and magnesia, 5.15.

CEREVISIA, *Zythos*, ζυθος, *Liquor Cerevis*, *Vinum hordea'ceum*, *Barley Wine*, *Bira*, *Bryton*, βρυτον, from CERES, 'corn;' whence it is made. *Ale*, *Beer*, *Porter*, (F) *Bière*, *Cervoise*. These fluids are drunk by the inhabitants of many countries, habitually, and in Great Britain more than in others. They are nourishing, but not very easy of digestion. The old dispensaries contain numerous medicated Ales, which are no longer in use.

CERNIN, SAINT, WATERS OF. St. C. is a parish in the diocese of St. Flour, Upper Auvergne, France. The water is a chalybeate. It is called *Eau du Cambon*.

CEROENE, CEROUNE, or CIROUE'NE, *Ceroe'num*, from κηρος, 'wax,' and οινος, 'wine.' A plaster, composed of *yellow wax*, *mutton suet*, *pitch*, *Burgundy pitch*, *Bole Armeniac*, *thus*, and *wine*. It was used as a strengthening plaster. Sometimes it contained neither wax nor wine.

CEROMANTI'A, from κηρος, 'wax,' and μαντεια, 'divination.' The art of foretelling the future, from the figures which melted wax assumes, when suffered to drop on the surface of water.

CEROPIS'SUS, from κηρος, 'wax,' and τισσα, 'pitch.' A depilatory plaster, composed of pitch and wax.

CERUMEN, from cera, 'wax.' *Ceru'men Au'rium*, *Ce'rea*, *Au'rium Sordes*, *Marmora'ta Au'rium*, *Cyp'selē*, *Ceru'minous Humor*, *Cyp'selis*, *Fu'gile*, (F) *Cire des Oreilles*. A name given to the unctuous humour, similar to wax in its physical properties, which is met with in the *meatus auditorius externus*. It is secreted by follicles, situate beneath the membrane lining the meatus. It lubricates the meatus, preserves the suppleness of the lining membrane, prevents the introduction of bodies floating in the atmosphere, and by its

bitterness and unctuousness prevents insects from penetrating.

CERUMINOUS, *Cerumino'sus*, (F) *Cerumineux*. Relating to cerumen.

CERUMINOUS GLANDS OR FOLLICLES, (F) *Glandes cérumineuses ou Follicules Cérumineuses*. Glands or follicles, which secrete the cerumen.

CERUSSEA URINA. Terms used, by Paracelsus, for the urine, when of a dull colour, like cerusse.

CERVICAL, *Cervica'lis*, from *cervix*, 'the back of the neck.' *Trache'lian*. Every thing which concerns the neck, especially the back part.

The **CERVICAL ARTERIES** are three in number: 1. The *ascending, anterior, or superficial*, a branch of the inferior thyroid, distributed to the *scaleni* muscles and integuments. 2. The *transverse* (*Cervico-scapulaire*—Ch.), a branch of the axillary artery, or of the subclavian: distributed to the *levator scapulae*, *trapezius*, &c. 3. The *posterior or profound*, *A. transversa'lis colli* (*Trachelo-cervicale*—Ch.), a branch of the subclavian, distributed to the deep-seated muscles on the anterior and posterior parts of the neck.

The **CERVICAL VEINS** have nearly the same distribution as the arteries.

The **CERVICAL NERVES** are eight in number, on each side; and form the *eight cervical pairs*, which are the first given off from the spinal marrow.

The **CERVICAL PLEXUS**, (*Plexus Trachélosouscutané* Ch.). The nervous net-work, formed by the anterior branches of the three first cervical nerves, above the posterior *scalenus* muscle, and at the outer side of the *pneumogastric* nerve, *carotid* artery, and *jugular* vein.

CERVICAL GANGLIONS. The three ganglions of the great sympathetic. The *cervical glands* or lymphatic glands of the neck are, also, so called.

CERVICAL VERTEBRÆ. The seven first vertebræ of the spine.

CERVICAL LIGAMENTS. These are two in number. 1. The *anterior*, extending from the basilar process of the occipital bone to the anterior part of the first cervical vertebra. 2. The *posterior or supraspinous*, *Ligamentum Nu'chæ*, which extends from the outer occipital protuberance to the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra. In animals with large heads it is very strong.

CERVIX, The neck. A neck.

CERVIX U'TERI. The neck of the uterus; also the vagina. The term *cervix* is applied to other parts, as the *cervix* of a bone, or the part between the head and body, &c. See *Collum*.

CERVUS, CERVA, The horn of the *Cervus El'aphus*, called *Cornu*, *Cervi El'aphi Cornu*, *Cornu Cervi'num*, *Hartshorn*, (F) *Corne de cerf*, contains 27 parts of gelatine in the 100. A jelly made from the shavings is emollient and nutritive.

The STAG'S PIZZLE, *Pria'pus Cervi*, was once considered to be aphrodisiac. Dose, ʒj to ʒj in powder.

CERVUS AL'CES, The Elk, (F) *Elan*. The hoof of this animal was anciently used as an anti-epileptic. The animal, it was asserted, was subject to attacks of epilepsy, and always cured them by putting its hoof into the ear. The hoof was also worn as an amulet.

The Cornu Ustum or Burnt Hartshorn has been used as an antacid, but it consists of 57 parts of phosphate, and but one of carbonate, of lime. It is, therefore, not of much use.

CESTRITES, A wine prepared from betony, (κεστρον, 'betony.')

CETA'CEUM, from κητος, 'a whale.' *Album Ceti*, *Adipoc'ra cetosa*, *Spermaceti*, (F) *blanc de Baleine*, *Cétine*, *Adipocire de Baleine*. An inodorous, insipid, white, crystallized, friable, unctuous substance, obtained from the brain of the *Physe'ter Macroceph'alus* or *Spermaceti Whale*, and other varieties of whale. S. g. .9433: melts at 112°. It is demulcent and emollient; has been given in coughs and dysentery, but is mostly used in ointments. Dose, ʒss to ʒiiss rubbed up with sugar or egg.

CHÆROPHYL'LUM, from χαῖρα, 'I rejoice,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf.'

CHÆROPHYL'LUM SYLVES'TRE, *Cicuta'ria*, *Chærophyl'lum Tem'ulum*, *Cerefo'lium sylvestrē*, *Bastard Hemlock*, *Wild Chervil* or *Cow-weed*, (F) *Cerfeuil sauvage*, *Persil d'Ane*. It is a slightly fetid aromatic; but is not used.

CHÆROPHYL'LUM ODORA'TUM, *Scandix Odora'ta*, *Myrrhis Odora'ta*, *Cerefo'lium Hispan'icum*, *Sweet Cic'ely*, (F) *Cerfeuil musqué* ou *d'Espagne*, has the smell of aniseed, and is cultivated on account of its aromatic properties.

CHÆROPHYL'LUM SATI'VUM, *Scandix Cerefo'lium*, *Chærophyl'lum*, *Chærefo'lium*, *Cerefo'lium*, *Garden Chervil*, *Chervil*, (F) *Cerfeuil*, *C. des Jardins*, *C. cultivé*. The juice has been considered aperient and diuretic. It is used only as a pot herb.

CHAFING, *Erythe'ma Intertri'go*, *Paratrim'ma*, from échauffer, 'to heat.' Fret, erosions of the skin, *Attri'ta*, (F) *Echauffemens*, *Ecorchures*. The red excoriations, which occur, in consequence of the friction of parts, or between the folds of the skin, especially in fat or neglected children. Washing with cold water and dusting with hair powder is the best preventive.

CHALAS'TICUS, from χαλασ, 'I relax.' A medicine proper for removing rigidity of the fibres.—Galen. An emollient or relaxant. (q. v.)

CHALA'ZA, CHALA'ZION, CHALA-ZO'SIS, *Porosis*, *Grando*, *Hail*, (F) *Grêle*, *Gravelle*. Certain hard, round, transparent tumours, developed in different parts of the body, more especially in the substance of the eyelids.

CHALYB'EATE, *Chalybeatus*, *Ferrugin'eus*, *Ferrugino'sus*, *Martia'lis*, (F) *Ferrugineux*; from chalybs, 'iron or steel.' Of, or belonging to iron. Any medicine, into which iron enters; as, a *chalybeate mixture*, pills, waters, &c. See Waters, Mineral.

CHALYBS, from Chal'ybes; a people of Pontus who dug iron out of the earth; *A'cies*, *Steel*. The *Protocarburet of Iron*, (F) *Acier*. As a medicine, steel does not differ from iron.

CHAMÆDRY'TES. A wine, in which the *Teu'crium Chamæ'drys* has been infused.

CHAMÆLAI'TES. A wine, impregnated with the *Chamæ'lea* or *Daphne Alpina*.

CHAMÆPITU'NUM VINUM. A wine, in which the leaves of the *Chamæ'pitys*, the *Teu'crium Chamæ'pitys*, have been infused.

CHAMÆRAPH'ANUM, from χαμαί, 'on the ground,' and ραφανος, 'the radish.' So Paulus of Ægina calls the upper part of the root of the *Apium*.

CHAMBER, *Camera*. This term is used in speaking of the eye; in which there are two chambers:—an *anterior* and a *posterior*. (F) *Chambre antérieure et postérieure*. The *anterior* is the space between the cornea and the anterior part of the iris:—the *posterior*, the space between the iris and anterior surface of the crystalline. They are filled with the aqueous humour, and communicate by the opening in the pupil.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RESTOR'ATIVE PILLS. This nostrum, recommended in scrophula, and all impurities of the blood, has been analysed by Dr. Paris, and found to consist of *cinnabar*, *sulphur*, *sulphate of lime*, and a little vegetable matter. Each pill weighs 3 grains.

CHANCER (F). *Ulcus cancro'sum*, *Ulcus'culum cancro'sum*. A sore, which arises from the direct application of the venereal virus; hence it is almost always seated, in men, on the penis. The French use the word *Chancre*, in popular language, for cancerous ulcers, the malignant aphthæ of children, &c. Formerly, the terms *Caroli* and *Caries Pudendo'rum* were used for venereal pustules or sores on the parts of generation.

CHANCREUSE (F). *Cancro'sus*, *Carcino'des*. Having the nature of chancre, or of cancer.

BOUTON CHANCREUX is a small tumour of a cancerous nature, which makes its appearance on the countenance—most frequently on the upper lip—*Noli me tangere*.

CHAOMANTIA. The Alchymists meant, by this word, the art of predicting the future from observation of the air. The word *Chaos* was used by Paracelsus for the air.

CHAPPETONADE (F). *Vomitus rabio'sus*. Vomiting, accompanied with furious delirium, attacking strangers in hot countries.

CHAR'ACTER, χαράκτηρ. (F) *Caractère*. A mark or impression. In Pathology, it is used synonymously with stamp or appearance. We say, "A disease is of an unfavour-

able character." "The prevailing epidemic has a bilious character," &c. In *Mental Philosophy* it means—that which distinguishes one individual from another, as regards his understanding and passions.

CHARA'DRIUS, *χαράδριος*. Ælian thus calls a bird, which was reputed to cure jaundice. The word now means the plover.

CHAR'LATAN, *Circula'tor*, *Circumfor'a'tus*, *Periodeu'tes*, *Pseudomed'icus*, *Agyrta*, *Anacyc'leon*. A Quack, an Empirical Pretender, Empiric. Probably, one who goes from place to place to sell any medicine, to which he attributes marvellous properties. By extension—any individual, who endeavours to deceive the public by passing himself off as more skilful than he really is. According to Ménage, the word comes from *circulatanus*, a corruption of *circulator*.

CHAR'LATANRY, *Agyrtia*, *Banau'sia*, the conduct or action of a charlatan. (F) *Charlatanerie*, *Charlatanisme*. Quackery, Empiricism.

CHARM, *Carmen*, *Canta'tio*, *Incantamentum*. Trick. (F) *Charme*. A sort of magic, or superstitious practice, by which it was believed, that individuals might be struck with sickness or death, or be restored to health.

CHAS (F). *Acūs foramen*. The eye of a needle. Sometimes, this opening is near the point of the instrument, as in the ligature needle.

CHASSE (F). *Manu'brium*. A kind of handle, composed of two movable laminæ of horn, shell, or ivory, united only at the extremity, which holds the blade of the instrument,—as in the common bleeding lancet.

CHASSIE (F). *Lema*, *Lippa*, *Glama*, *Gramia*; the gum of the eye. A sebaceous humour, secreted by the follicles of MEIBOMIUS, which sometimes glues the eyes together.

CHASSIEUX (F). *Lippus*; covered with Chassie—as *Paupières chassieuses*.

CHATEAU-LONDON, WATERS OF. A town, three leagues from Nemours, in France. The waters contain alum and iron.

CHATEAU-SALINS; a town in the department of La Meurthe, France. The waters contain carbonate of lime, sulphates of lime and magnesia, and muriates of magnesia, and soda.

CHATEL-GUYON, MINERAL WATERS OF. A village in France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, near which there are five thermal and acidulous springs. Temperature, 86° Fahrenheit.

CHATON (F), 'a husk.' In Pathology, it means a *funda*, or cavity formed by the irregular or *hourglass contraction* of the uterus, in which the placenta is often retained or *enchatonné* after the birth of the child. It is detected by passing the fingers along the cord as far as the part which is contracted, when the placenta will not be discoverable.

The treatment consists in relaxing by a

large dose of an opiate, then passing the fingers along the cord, and gradually dilating the opening through which it passes, until it permits the hand to go through. The placenta must then be grasped and gently withdrawn.

CALCUL CHATONNÉ (F). *Calculus incarcerationatus*, *Encysted Calculus*, *Calcul enkysté*. A urinary calculus, adherent to the inner surface of the bladder, so that it is immovable, and cannot pass to the different parts of that organ. This happens when calculi form in some natural or accidental cavity of the bladder; or when the organ by ulceration, gives rise to fungi, which surround the calculus; or when it is lodged in the orifice of the ureter or urethra.

PLACENTA CHATONNÉ (F). The placenta when retained as above described. See Chaton.

CHATONNEMENT (F). *Incarceratio*, *Chatonnement du placenta*, *Enkystement*. Hourglass contraction of the uterus. See Chaton.

CHATOUILLEMENT (F). This word sometimes means the action of tickling or titillation (*Titillatio*), and, at others, the sensation which gives rise to the action (*Pruritus*), *Itching*.

CHAUDEBOURG, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is three quarters of a league from Thionville in France. The waters contain iron, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonate of lime.

CHAUDÉS-AIGUES, MINERAL WATERS OF. A small town in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a number of saline springs. Temp. 190° Fahrenheit.

CHAUFFOIR (F). *Linteum Calefactorium*. According to the *Académie*, a warmed cloth, used either for the purpose of warming a patient, or to apply to a female recently delivered.

CHAUSSÉ (F). *Chausse d'Hippocrate*, *Manche d'Hippocrate*, *Man'ica Hippoc'ratis*, *Man'ica*, *Hippocrates' Sleeve*. A conical bag, made of flannel, for straining liquids.

CHEESE, *Ca'seus*, *Tyros*, *τυρός*, (F) *Fromage*. An aliment, prepared from the caseous and oleaginous parts of milk. Fresh cheeses owe their chief medical properties to the immediate principle, essentially cheesy, to which the name *ca'seum* or *caseine* has been applied. Those, which have been recently salted, are digested with comparative facility. The flavour of cheese is owing to an ammoniacal caseate. On the whole, cheese itself is not easy of digestion, although it may stimulate the stomach to greater exertion, and thus aid in the digestion of other substances.

CHEE'SY, *Casea'rius*, *Caseo'sus*, *Tyro'des*, (F) *Caseux* ou *Caséux*. Having the nature of cheese.

CHEILI'TIS or CHILI'TIS, from *χαιλος*, 'a lip.' Inflammation of the lip.

CHEILOC'ACE, from *χειλος*, 'a lip,' and *κακος*, 'evil.' *Labrisul'cium*. A disease, characterized, it is said, by swelling, induration, and slight redness of the lips without inflammation, reputed, but without any authority, to be common in England and Scotland, amongst children; the thickness of the upper lip of scrofulous children.

CHEILOCARCINO'MA, from *χειλος*, 'a lip,' and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer.' Cancer of the lip.

CHEILOPLASTICE, *Chiloplastice*, from *χειλος*, 'a lip,' and *πλαστικός*, 'forming.' The operation for an artificial lip.

CHEIRAN'THUS CHEIRI. The systematic name of the *Common Yellow Wall-flower*, *Vi'ola lu'tea*, *Leucoi'um lu'teum*; *Keyri Cheiri*, (F) *Geroflée ou Violier jaune*. The flowers have been esteemed nervine, narcotic, and deobstruent.

CHEIRAP'SIA. The action of rubbing or scratching, from *χειρ*, 'the hand,' and *απτω*, 'I touch.' A troublesome symptom in the itch.

CHEIRIS'MA, *Cheiris'mus*. The act of touching;—handling. Any manual operation.

CHEIRONO'MIA, *Chirono'mia*, from *χειρονομια*, 'I exercise with the hands.' An exercise, referred to by Hippocrates, which consisted in using the hands, as in our exercise of the dumb-bells.

CHELA, *χελη*. This word has several significations. *Chela*, a forked probe, used for extracting polypi from the nose. *Chelæ*—chaps or cracks on the feet, organs of generation, &c. *Chelæ* likewise means claws, especially those of the crab. See *Cancrorum Chelæ*.

CHELI'DON, *χελιδων*; the hollow at the bend of the arm. *Hirun'do*.

CHELIDO'NIUM MAJUS, *Papa'ver Cornicula'tum*, *P. lu'teum*, *Common Celandine*, *Tetterwort*, (F) *Chélidoine grande*, *L'Eclairé*. Family, *Papaveraceæ*. Sex. Syst. *Polyandria Monogynia*. The root and recent plant have been considered aperient and diuretic. Externally, the juice has been employed in some cutaneous diseases.

CHELIDO'NIUS LAPIS. A name given to stones, which, it was pretended, existed in the stomach of young swallows. They were formerly believed capable of curing epilepsy.

CHELO'NE, *χελωνη*, 'a tortoise.' An instrument for extending a limb; so called because, in its slow motions, it resembled a tortoise.—Oribasius.

CHELO'NION, *Chelo'nium*, from *χελωνη*, 'a tortoise,' from its resembling in shape the shell of that animal. The upper, gibbous part of the back.—Gorræus.

CHELONOPH'AGI, from *χελωνη*, 'the tortoise,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' An ancient name for certain tribes, who dwelt on the coasts of the Red Sea, and who lived only on tortoises.—Pliny, Diodorus of Sicily.

CHEL'SEA PEN'SIONER. An empirical remedy for rheumatism is sold under this name. (*Gum guaiac*, 3j, *powdered rhubarb* 3ij, *cream of tartar* 3j, *flowers of sulphur* 3j, *one nutmeg*, finely powdered: made into an electuary with a pound of *clarified honey*.) Dose, two spoonfuls.

CHELTENHAM, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a town in Gloucestershire. England, nine miles from Gloucester, and 94 W. of London. Its water is one of the most celebrated natural purgatives in England. It is a saline, acidulous chalybeate, and is much frequented.

ARTIFICIAL CHELTENHAM WATER may be made from *Epsom salt*, gr. xij, *iron filings*, gr. j: *Glauber's salt*, 3iv: *water*, 4 gallons: impregnated with the gas from *marble powder* and *sulphuric acid*, aa 3ij.

CHELTENHAM SALTS. These are sometimes made from the waters; at others, factitiously. The following is a formula. *Sodæ muriat.*, *magnes. sulphat.*, *sodæ sulph.*, aa ʒij: dissolve, filter, evaporate to dryness: then add *Ferri sulph.* 3ss.

CHELYS'CION, *χελυσκιν*, from *χελυς*, 'the chest.' A short, dry cough.—Galen, Hippocr., Foësius.

CHE'ME, CHA'MA, CHE'RAMIS. An ancient measure, equivalent to about two teaspoonfuls.

CHEMO'SIS, from *χημη*, 'an aperture,' or from *χυμος*, 'an humour.' A name given to ophthalmia, when the conjunctiva, surrounding the cornea, forms a high ring, making the cornea seem as it were at the bottom of a well. By some, it is used synonymously with *ophthalmia membranaram*.

CHENAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a town in France, two leagues from Rheims. The waters are chalybeate.

CHENOC'OPRUS, from *χην*, 'a goose,' and *κοπρος*, 'dung.' The *dung of the goose* is so designated in some old Pharmacopœias. It was formerly employed as a febrifuge and diuretic.

CHENOPO'DIUM AMBROSIOÏ'DES, from *χην*, 'a goose,' and *πους*, 'a foot.' *Botrys Mexica'na*, *Chenopo'dium Mexica'num*, *Botrys Ambrosioï'des Mexica'na*, *Botrys America'na*, *Mexico Tea*, *Spanish Tea*, *Artemis'ia Botrys*, (F) *Anserine*, *Thé du Mexique*. *Ambrosie du Mexique*. The infusion was once drunk as tea. It has been used in paralytic cases.

CHENOPO'DIUM ANTHELMIN'TICUM, *Chenopo'dium*, *Wormseed*, *Wormgoosefoot*, *Jerusalem Oak of America*, (F) *Anserine anthelmin-tique*, *A. vermifuge*. This plant grows plentifully in the United States. It is much used in cases of worms. Dose of the powder, from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful or more. The oil, from 8 to 10 drops, is more frequently exhibited. It is as much used in America as the *Semen Santon'ici* with the English.

CHENOPO'DIUM BONUS HENRI'CUS, *Chrysolach'anum*, *Mercuria'lis*, *Bonus Henri'cus*, *Tota bona*, *Lap'athum unctuo'sum*, *Chenopo'dium*, *English Mercury*, *Allgood*, *Angular-leaved goosefoot*, (F) *Ansérine Bon Henri*, *Épinard sauvage*. The leaves are emollient, and have been applied to ulcers, &c. It has also been considered refrigerant and eccoprotic.

CHENOPO'DIUM BOTRYS, *Botrys*, *Botrys vulga'ris*, *Ambro'sia*, *Artemis'ia Chenopo'dium*, *At'riplex odora'ta*, *At'riplex suav'eolens*; the *Jerusalem Oak* (Eng.) (F) *Ansérine Botrys*. It was once given in diseases of the chest, palsy, &c. It is useless.

CHENOPO'DIUM VULVA'RIA, *At'riplex fœt'ida*, *At'riplex ol'ida*, *Vulva'ria*, *Garos'mum*, *Raphex*, *Chenopo'dium Fœt'idum*, *Stinking Orach* or *Goosefoot*, (F) *Vulvaire*, *Arroche puant*, *Anserine fétide*. The fœtid smell has occasioned it to be used as an antispasmodic and nervine.

CHEVAUCHEMENT (F), *Os'sium superposi'tio*, *vel equita'tio*, *Parallax'is*, *Parallagma*. The riding of one bone over another after fracture; giving rise to shortening of the limb.

CHEVESTRE or **CHEVETRE**, *Capis'trum*, from *caput*, 'the head.' A bandage, applied round the head in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw. According to the mode in which it is made, it is called *simple*, *double*, *oblique*, &c.

CHEZANAN'CE, from *χέζω*, 'I go to stool,' and *αναγκη*, 'necessity.' An ointment, composed of honey and alum, and rubbed on the anus to occasion evacuations.—Paulus of Ægina.

CHIA, *Chia terra*, from *Chios*, an island where it was found. A kind of white earth, formerly used in burns.—Galen.

CHIACUM COLLYR'IUM. A collyrium consisting of several drugs and Chian wine.—Paulus of Ægina.

CHIAS'MOS, *Chias'ma*, from *χίαζω*; to form like the letter *χ*. The crucial union of parts,—as the decussation of the optic nerves.

CHIAS'TOS. Same etymon. A bandage, so called because it resembles the letter *χ*.—Oribasius.

CHI'CA. A drink made in Peru with Indian meal, dried in the sun, and fermented with water. Its taste is that of bad cider.

CHIL'BLAIN, *Per'nio*, *Bugan'tia*, *Eryth'e'ma Per'nio*, *Eryth'e'ma à Frig'oré*, *Cheimeth'lon*, from *chill*, 'cold,' and *blain*, 'a pustule,' (F) *Engelure*. An erythematous inflammation of the feet, hands, &c., occasioned by cold. It is very common in youth, not so in the adult or advanced age. It is apt to degenerate into painful, indolent ulcerations, called *Kibes*. Chilblains are prevented by accustoming the parts to exposure; and are treated by stimulant, terebinthinate and balsamic washes, ointments, and liniments.

CHIL'I, MINERAL WATERS OF. The

most celebrated mineral springs of Chili, in South America, are those of Peldehues and Cauquenes. The former are not far from St. Jago. They consist of two springs, one thermal, the other cold. The hot spring is clear, inodorous, and contains soda and carbonic acid. The cold spring contains iron and sulphate of soda. Cauquenes is much resorted to by invalids during the summer. Mineral waters are very common in Chili.

CHI'LON, *Chei'lon*, *Cheili'tis*, from *χαιλος*, 'a lip.' Inflammation of the lips.—Vogel. One who has a thick lip.

CHINESE, MEDICINE OF THE, *Medici'na Sin'ica*. Medicine has been long, but most imperfectly, practised by the Chinese. From their therapeutics we have obtained the old operations of Acupuncture and Moxibustion.

CHIQUE (F). *Pulex pen'etrans*, *Tick*. A small insect in America, which gets under the epidermis, and excites great irritation.

CHIR, or **CHEIR**, *χειρ*, 'the hand,' hence:

CHIRAGRA, from *χειρ*, 'hand,' and *αγγρα*, 'a seizure.' Gout in the hand.

CHI'ROMANCY, *Chiromanti'a*, from *χειρ*, 'the hand,' and *μαντεια*, 'divination,' (F) *Chiromancie*. Art of divining by inspection of the hand.

CHIRO'NIA (from *Chiron*, *Χειρων*, the Centaur, who is said to have discovered its use.) A genus of plants. *Fam. Gentianæ*.

CHIRO'NIA ANGULA'RIS, *American Centaury*, *Sabba'tia Angula'ris*. Every part of this plant is a pure and strong bitter, which property is communicated alike to alcohol and to water. It is used as a tonic and stomachic.

CHIRO'NIA CHILEN'SIS, *Gentia'na Cachenlahuen*, *Cachen-laguen*, *Erythræ'a Chilensis*, *Gentiana Peruviana*. A very bitter plant, indigenous in Chili. It possesses the virtues of the *Chironeæ*. Given in infusion—(3 j, to water O j.)

CHIRO'NIA CENTAU'RIMUM, *Centau'rium minus vulga'rē*, *Centau'rium parvum*, *Gentia'na centau'rium*, *Centau'rium minus*, *Erythræ'a Centau'rium*, *Smaller Centaury*, *Lesser Centaury*, (F) *Centaurée petite*. The tops of the Lesser Centaury, *Centaurii Cacumina*, are aromatic and tonic, and are sometimes employed as such.

CHIRONI'UM, from *χειρων*, 'bad, malignant.' An ulcer difficult of cure:—of a swollen, hard, and callous nature.—Galen. Some have supposed the word to come from *Chiron*, the Centaur; who was unable to cure such ulcers.

CHIROP'ODIST, (F) *Pédicure*. One who treats diseases of the hands and feet, or rather whose profession it is to remove corns and bunions, from *χειρ*, 'the hand,' and *πους*, 'the foot.'

CHIROTHE'CA, from *χειρ*, 'the hand,' and *θηκη*, 'a sheath.' A bandage for the hand; a kind of bandage in which the fingers and hand are enveloped in spiral turns. When

the whole hand and fingers are covered, it is called the *double* or *complete Chirotheca*, *Ch. comple'ta*, *Vinctu'ra omnibus dig'itis*; and when only a finger is covered, the *half* or *incomplete*, *Ch. incomple'ta*, *Vinctu'ra pro uno dig'ito*.

CHIROTRI'BIA, from *χερ*, 'the hand,' and *τριβω*, 'I rub.' Friction with the hand. According to others, dexterity in an art.—Hippocrates, Galen.

CHIRRHEU'MA, *Chirorrheu'ma*, *Rheumatis'mus manus*, from *χερ*, 'the hand,' and *ρευμα*, 'flux.' Rheumatism of the hand.

CHIST; an Arabic word, which signifies the 6th part. The sixth part of the *Congius* or gallon.

CHIUM VINUM, from *Chios*, the island where it was produced; *Chian wine*, used by the physicians of antiquity in cases of defluxions and ophthalmiæ.—Scribonius Largus.

CHLI'AROS, *χλιαρος*, 'tepid.' A name given to slight fevers, in which the heat is not great.—Galen.

CHLIAS'MA, *χλιασμα*, same etymon. A tepid and moist fomentation.—Hippocr.

CHLOAS'MA, *Pityri'asis versic'olor*, *P. nigra*, *Ephelide scorbutique*, *Mucula hepatica*, *Liverspot*, from *χλωος*, 'a greenish-yellow colour.' A cutaneous affection, characterized by one or more broad, irregular shaped patches, of a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, and occurring most frequently on the front of the neck, breast, abdomen, groins, &c. The patches do not generally rise above the surface. There is usually some degree of itching.

The causes are not very evident. Sulphur externally—in any and every form—generally removes it speedily. Should there be difficulty, the external use of the remedy by baths or fumigations may succeed.

CHLO'RINE, from *χλωρος*, 'green.' *Chloro*, *Oxymuriatic Acid Gas*, *Oxygenated Muriatic Acid Gas*, *Dephlogisticated Marine Acid*, *Hal'ogene*, *Mu'rigene*, *Chlorum*. So far as we know, this is an elementary substance. It is a greenish, yellow gas, of a strong suffocating smell, and disagreeable taste: incapable of maintaining combustion and respiration, and very soluble in water. One of its characteristics is, that of destroying, almost immediately, all vegetable and animal colours. It is employed in fumigations, as a powerful disinfecting agent. A very dilute solution has been administered internally, in certain cases of diarrhœa and chronic dysentery. Immersion of the hands and arms in it has often removed itch and other cutaneous affections. It has also been inhaled in a dilute state in the early stage of phthisis, but it is of doubtful efficacy, and is better adapted for chronic bronchitis.

CHLORO'SIS, from *χλωρος*, 'green.' *Pal'lidus Morbus*, *Fædus Vir'ginum color*, *Pal'lidus color virgin'eus*, *Icteri'tia alba*, *Ic'terus albus*, *Morbus virgin'eus*, *Morbus Parthenius*, *Dyspep'sia chloro'sis*,

Icteri'tia alba, *Febris amato'ria*, *Cachex'ia vir'ginum*, *Febris alba*, *Anepithym'ia chloro'sis*, *Green-sickness*, *Chloras'ma*, *Citto'sis*. (F) *Chlorose*, *Pâles-couleurs*. A disease, which affects young females, more particularly those who have not menstruated. It is characterized by a pale, lurid complexion, languor, listlessness, depraved appetite and digestion, palpitation, &c. The disease generally goes off on the occurrence of the menstrual flux: but sometimes it is long before this is established.

On auscultation, a *bellows' sound* has been almost invariably detected over the heart, and a continuous blowing sound in the larger arteries, (especially the carotids and subclavians) reinforced by each systole of the ventricle, and resembling the buzzing of a humming-top, the cooing of doves, whistling of air through a key-hole, &c. (see *Bruit*.) Very similar sounds are heard in the arteries after copious hemorrhage: they seem therefore to coincide with enfeebled circulation.

Tonics are usually required in the treatment: the disease most commonly occurring in those in whom there is considerable torpor of the system.

CHLOROT'IC, *Chlorot'icus*, (F) *Chlorotique*. Affected with chlorosis, or pertaining to chlorosis;—as a *chlorotic female*, *chlorotic symptoms*, &c.

CHOA'CUM EMPLAS'TRUM NIGRUM. A black plaster, mentioned by Celsus, and composed of equal parts of litharge and resin. The litharge was first boiled in oil.

CHOC'OLATE, *Chocola'ta*, *Succola'ta*. Dr. Alston says, that this word is compounded of two Indian words;—*choco*, 'sound,' and *atle*, 'water,' because of the noise made in its preparation. *Chocolatum*. An alimentary paste prepared from the kernels of the *Theobro'ma cacao* or *Cacao*, with sugar, and often aromatics. (See *Cacao*.) The chocolate, thus simply prepared,—as it is met with, indeed, in commerce,—is called in France, *Chocolat de santé*. It is not very easy of digestion.

The *chocolat à la vanille* contains 3 ounces of *vanilla* and 2 of *cinnamon* to 20 pounds of *common chocolate*. The addition of the aromatic renders it somewhat more digestible. Chocolates may likewise be medicated.

CHOL'AGOGUE, *Cholago'gus*, *Chole'gon*, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *αγα*, 'I expel.' The ancients gave this name to cathartics, which were reputed to cause the flow of bile.—Galen.

CHOLAS, *χολας*, Plur. *χολαδες*. The cavity of the hypocondres; *Cholago*. The intestines.—Homer.

CHOLE and **CHOLOS**, *χολη*, and *χολος*, 'bile,' in composition.—Hence:

CHOLEC'CHYSIS, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *εκχυσις*, 'effusion.' Effusion of bile.

CHOLECYSTI'TIS, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *κυστις*, 'bladder.' Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

CHOL'EDOCH, *Chole'dochus*, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *δοχος*, 'containing or receiving.' The *Ductus choledochus*, *Ductus communis chole'dochus*, (F) *Conduit ou Canal Cholédoque*, is the duct, formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts, and which pours the hepatic and cystic bile into the duodenum.

CHOLEDOG'RAPHY, *Choledogra'phia*, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *γραφειν*, 'to describe.' A description of what relates to the bile.

CHOLEDOL'OGY, *Choledolo'gia*, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the bile.

CHOL'ERA and **CHOL'ERA-MORBUS**, *χολερα*, *Cholerrh'gia*, *Passio choleric*, *Felliflua passio*, *Holera*, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' According to others, from *χολαδες*, 'intestines,' or from *χολερα*, 'the gutter of a house to carry off the rain.' A disease, characterized by anxiety, gripings, spasms in the legs and arms, and by vomiting and purging (generally bilious): vomiting and purging are, indeed, the essential symptoms. The disease is most common in hot climates and in temperate climates, during summer. In India, the *spasmodic cholera*, *Asiatic cholera*, *Malignant ch.*, *Cholera asphyxia*, *Trisplanchnia*, *morbus oryzeus*, *Rice disease*, (because supposed by Tytler to be caused by damaged rice,) (F) *Mort de Chien*, is frightful in the rapidity of its progress, the patient sometimes dying in a few hours from the first onset. In temperate climates, common cholera is not usually a disease of much consequence. It requires that the stomach and bowels should be cleared, and afterwards the irritation be allayed by full doses of opium. In the *malignant cholera* of India, bleeding at the outset, without regard to the signs of apparent depression, and large doses of calomel, with opiates, form the great reliance of the practitioner.

CHOLERA INFANTUM. The *Cholera of Children*. A disease, so termed by American physicians. It occurs generally in the middle states of the Union, in June or July, and continues during the hot weather, hence called the 'summer complaint.' The chief symptoms are vomiting, purging of green or yellow matter, slime, or blood, attended with pain or uneasiness: swelling of the abdomen, with some pyrexia, generally. The heat of the weather seems to be the predisposing, if not the exciting, cause. It is a fatal disease in towns; differing little, if at all, from what is vulgarly called the *Watery Gripes* in England. Clearing, gently, the alimentary canal, so as to remove the offending matter, and then exhibiting chalk mixture and laudanum, with counter-irritants, as sinapisms to the abdomen, is the most satisfactory plan of treatment.

CHOL'ERIC, *Choler'icus*. Belonging to cholera morbus or to the bile. The French use the term *Fièvre cholérique* for the fever accompanying cholera.

CHOLERIC TEMPERAMENT is the same as *Bilious Temperament*.

CHOLERINE. A diminutive of cholera. The first stage of epidemic cholera; also, the precursory symptoms of cholera.

CHOLERRH'ANIA, *Cholerrh'o'bia*, from *cholera* and *mania*. A dread of cholera to such an extent that the individual fancies himself affected or threatened by it.

CHOLESTERINE, **CHOLOSTERINA**, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *στερεος*, 'solid.' An inodorous, insipid substance, in white, shining scales; fusible and crystallizing in radiated fibres, on cooling. Soluble in alcohol. It forms the crystalline part of certain biliary calculi.

CHOL'ICEE, from *χολη*, 'bile,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' A swelling, formed by the bile morbidly accumulated in the gall-bladder.

CHOLO'MA, from *χαλος*, 'lame, maimed.' Distortion of a limb: incapacity of moving it. Also, the act of limping.

CHOLO'SIS, from *χαλος*, 'lame.' *Cholotes*, *Cholas'ma*, *Claudica'tion*. Hippocrates employs this word particularly for a lameness of the hand, which renders a person one-handed or *manchot*, (F).

CHOLO'SIS, from *χολη*, 'bile.' M. Alibert includes, under this head, every morbid affection of the liver and spleen.

CHONDROCE'NE'SIA, *Chondrogen'esis*, from *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *γενεσις*, 'formation.' Formation of cartilage. A morbid conversion of parts into cartilage.

CHONDROGLOS'SUS, from *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' A fasciculus of fleshy fibres, passing from the lesser cornu of the os hyoides to the tongue. It forms part of the *HYOGLOSSUS*.

CHONDROG'RAPHY, *Chondrogra'phia*, from *χονδρος*, 'cartilage,' and *γραφειν*, 'description.' A description of cartilages.

CHONDROL'OGY, *Chondrolo'gia*, from *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on cartilages.

CHONDRO-PHARYNGE'US, from *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' Fibres of the muscular coat of the pharynx, which arise from the lesser cornua of the os hyoides, and form part of the *Constrictor medius*.

CHONDROS, *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage.' The *Xiphoid cartilage*, in particular.

CHONDROSYNDES'MUS, *χονδροσυνδισμος*, from *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *συνδισμος*, 'a ligament.' Union of bones, by means of fibro-cartilage.—Galen.

CHONDROT'OMY, *Chondroto'mia*, from *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' Dissection of cartilages.

CHOPINE, **CHOPINO**, **CHEOPI'NA**. A measure, which contains 16 ounces. A pint measure.

CHORA, *χωρα*, 'region.' Any void space. Also, the orbit of the eye.

CHORDA or **CORDA**. A string of an instrument. It has several meanings. A *tendon*;—the *intestines* (*Chordæ*). Paracelsus calls the *genital organs*, *chordæ*. *Chorda* or *Funiculus Tympani*; a branch of the 7th pair of nerves, which passes through the tympanum, *Nerf Tympanique*—(Ch.) *Corde du Tambour ou du Tympan*. *Chordæ Willis'ii*, *Trabeculæ Willis'ii*, the small fibres, which cross the sinuses of the dura mater: so called from their first describer, Willis. *Chordæ Tendinæ*; the tendinous and cord-like substances, which connect the *columnæ carneæ* of the ventricles of the heart to the valves, &c.

CHORDÆ LONGITUDINÆ LES LANCISII. Two or three longitudinal elevations and lines on the upper surface of the corpus callosum.

CHORDAP'SUS, from *χορδή*, 'intestine,' and *απτειν*, 'to tie.' Constriction or twisting of the intestines.—Celsus. The Colica Ileus.

CHORDEE' or **CORDEE'**, *Chorda Ven'eri*, *Chordæ*, *Chorda'ta Gonorrhœa*. A painful affection of the penis, attending gonorrhœa, and happening chiefly at night. It occurs when the violence of the inflammation is such, that the urethra cannot expand as much as the corpora cavernosa, during erection, and consequently the glans seems painfully drawn downwards. The application of cold water topically and the administration of opium internally palliate it.

CHORE'A, *Chorea Sancti Viti*, from *χορεία*, 'a dance.' Sometimes called *Scelotyr'bē*, *Viti Saltus*, *Salta'tio SANCTI VITI*, *Ballis'mus*, *Convulsio habitua'lis*, *Siph'ita prava*, *Syn'clonus Chorea*, *Myotyr'bē*, and *Choreo'ma'nia*, because the movements resemble dancing. (F) *Chorée*, *Danse de SAINT-WITT*, *Danse de St. GUY*. The characteristics are:—irregular and involuntary motions of one or more limbs, and of the face and trunk. It is a disease, which usually occurs before puberty; and is generally connected with torpor of the system, and of the digestive system in particular. Its duration is long, but it is devoid of danger; although frequently but little under the control of medicine. The spasms do not continue during sleep. The indications of treatment are:—to strengthen the general system, and stimulate the intestinal canal. Purgatives, once or twice a week, and chalybeates,—with appropriate regimen—will fulfil these.

CHORE'GIA, from *χορος*, 'a troop of dancers and singers,' and *αγω*, 'I lead.' Hippocrates uses this term for the whole of the apparatus, necessary for a physician or surgeon.

CHORIOIDEI'TIS, *Chorioidei'tis*, *Chorioidi'tis*, from *χοριοειδης*, 'the choroid,' and *itis*. Inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye.

CHORION, *χοριον*, 'skin,' from *χραειν*, 'to contain,' 'include.' *Camis'ia Fœtus*, the *chemise* or shirt of the fœtus in utero. A thin, transparent membrane, which surrounds the

fœtus in utero on every side. It is exterior to the amnion.

CHORION also means the true skin. See **CUTIS**.

CHOROID, *Chorioideus*, *Choroï'des*, from *χοριον*, 'the chorion,' and *ειδος*, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' Several parts are so called, which resemble the chorion, in the multitude of their vessels.

MEMBRANA or **TUNICA CHOROIDEA**, or simply the *Choroid*. (F) *Membrane choroïde*, *Choroïde*. A thin membrane, of a very dark colour, which lines the sclerotica, internally. The part, behind the iris, is called *Uvea*. It is situate between the sclerotica and retine, has an opening, posteriorly, for the passage of the optic nerve; and terminates, anteriorly, at the great circumference of the iris, where it is continuous with the ciliary processes. The internal surface of the membrane is covered with a dark pigment, called *Pigmentum nigrum*, *Æthiops animal*, (F) *Enduit choroïdien*. Its use seems to be, to absorb the rays of light after they have traversed the retina.

PLEXUS CHOROÏDES, *Plexus chorioideus*, *Choroid Plexus*. Two membranous and vascular duplicatures of the pia mater, situate in the lateral ventricles. They are fixed to the *Tela choroïdea* by one edge, and are loose and floating at the other.

TELA CHOROIDEA, (F) *Toile choroïdienne*. A kind of vasculo-membranous prolongation of the pia mater, which lines the lower surface of the fornix, united with the corpus callosum. It is stretched above the third ventricle, and covers the posterior commissure and corpora quadrigemina. Anteriorly, the tela choroïdea is continuous with the plexus choroides.

VENÆ CHOROIDEÆ, *Venæ Gale'ni*, (F) *Veinès choroïdiennes*. Two veins, which creep along the tela choroïdea; and into which almost all those of the lateral ventricles, of the upper part of the cerebellum, of the pineal gland, and the corpora quadrigemina open. The Venæ Galeni open into the *sinus quartus* or *fourth sinus*.

CHRISIS, *χρῖσις*, from *χρίω*, 'I anoint.' The action of anointing.

CHRISTI MANUS. Troches, prepared from refined sugar boiled in rose-water, with or without prepared pearls.

CHRISTOS, *χριστος*, from *χρίω*, 'I anoint.' Any medicine applied under the form of liniment or ointment.

CHROMATOG'ENOUS; from *χρῶμα*, 'colour,' and *γενναω*, 'I make.'

CHROMATOG'ENOUS APPA'RATUS. A particular apparatus for producing the colouring matter of the skin, composed of a glandular or secreting parenchyma, situate a little below the papillæ, and presenting special excretory ducts, which pour out the colouring matter on the surface of the true skin.—Breschet.

CHROMOP'SIA, *Chromopia*, *visus colora'*.

tus, from *χρῶμα*, 'colour,' and *οψις*, 'vision.' A state of vision in which a coloured impression is made on the retina. Said to be occasionally observed in jaundice.

CHRONIC, *Chron'icus*, *Chro'nus*, *Poly-chro'nus*, from *χρῶνος*, 'time.' Of long duration.

CHRONIC DISEASES, *Morbi chronici*, (F) *Maladies Chroniques*, *Macronos'ia*, *Macro'sia*, are those whose duration is long, and whose symptoms proceed slowly. The antithesis to *chronic* is *Acute*. (q. v.)

CHRYSAN'THEMUM LEUCAN'THEMUM, from *χρυσος*, 'gold,' and *ανθος*, 'a flower.' The *Ox-eye daisy*, *Maudlin-Wort*, *Bellis major*, *Bupthal'mum majus*, *Leucan'themum vulga're*, *Bellidior'des*, *Consolida media*, *Oculus Bovis*, (F) *Chrysanthème*, *Chrysène*, *Grande Marguerite des prés*. The flowers and herb are slightly acrid; and were once used in pulmonary diseases.

CHRYSE, from *χρυσος*, 'gold.' The name of a yellow plaster, described by Paulus of Ægina, and composed of thus, alum, lead, colophany, resin, oil, and orpiment, boiled in vinegar.

CHRYSOL'ITHUS, *Chrys'olite*, from *χρυσος*, 'gold,' and *λιθος*, 'stone.' A precious stone, of a golden colour, regarded, by the ancients as cardiac, cephalic, &c.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM CAÏNITO, *Caï'nito*, *Siderox'ylon*, *Broad-leaved Star-apple*. A tree of the Antilles, which produces one of the best fruits of the country. There are several varieties of it.

CHU, *Choa* or *Chus*, *χυσ*, *Chocus*. A liquid measure amongst the Greeks, answering to the *Congius* of the Romans, and containing six sextarii, or 12 Attic cotylæ, or nine pints.—Galen.

CHYLE, *Chylus*, *χυλος*, *Succus nutritius*, from *χυναι*, 'I flow.' The word, in Hippocrates, means *Tisane* or *Decoction of Barley*, *Chyla'rion*, *χυλαριον*. Galen first used it in its present sense;—i. e. for a nutritive fluid, extracted from the food by intestinal absorption; after the food had been subjected to the action of the digestive organs. It is of a whitish appearance;—is separated from the chyme in the duodenum, and the rest of the small intestines: and is absorbed by the chyloferous vessels, which arise at the mucous surface of the intestine. Along these it passes through the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct, and is finally poured into the left subclavian. It is composed, like the blood, of a coagulable part and of serum.

CHYLIFEROUS VESSELS, *Vasa chylifera*, *Venæ lacteæ*, *Vasa lactea*. The *Lacteals*, (F) *Vaisseaux chylifères*, *V. lactés*. Vessels which convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

CHYLIFICA'TION, *Chylifica'tio*, *Chylo'sis*, *Chylopoie'sis*, from *chylus*, 'chyle,' and *facere*, 'to make.' Formation of chyle by the digestive processes.

CHYLOG'RAPHY, from *χυλος*, 'chyle,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' A description of the anatomy, &c. of the chyloferous vessels, &c.

CHYLOPOIET'IC, *Chylopoiet'icus*, from *χυλος*, 'chyle,' and *ποιω*, 'I make.' Any thing connected with the formation of chyle. Chiefly applied to the organs immediately concerned in it; as the stomach, intestines, omenta, and mesentery. *Assistant Chylopoietic*:—those viscera which aid in the formation of chyle, as the liver and pancreas.

CHYLOSTAG'MA DIAPHORET'ICUM MINDERER'II. A compound prepared by distilling the *theriaca* of Andromachus, the *mithridate* of Damocrates, and other alexipharmics, &c. It is nearly the same preparation as the *Aqua Theriaca'lis Bezoar'dica*.

CHYLOTHO'RAX, *Pleurorrhœ'a chylo'sa*, *Chylorrhœ'a Pectoris*, *Hydrothorax chylosus*; from *χυλος*, 'chyle,' and *θωραξ*, 'the chest.' Effusion of chyle into the chest, owing to the rupture of a chyloferous vessel.

CHYLOUS or **CHYLAR**, *Chylo'sus* vel *Chyla'ris*, (F) *Chyleux*, *Chylaire*. Relating to the chyle; or having some analogy with that fluid.

CHYLUR'IA, *Galactu'ria*, *Diab'etes lactea*, *Pyu'ria lactea*, *P. Chylo'sa*, *Cœ'liaca urinā'lis*, *C. rena'lis*, *Chylorrhœ'a urinā'lis*, *Ch. rena'lis*, from *χυλος*, 'chyle,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' A discharge of milky urine, without any apparent lesion of the kidneys or bladder.

CHYME, *Chymus*, *χυμος*, 'juice,' from *χυναι*, 'I flow.' A kind of grayish or homogeneous pulp, formed by the food, after it has been, for some time, in the stomach. It continues in the state of chyme as far as the biliary and pancreatic ducts, which open into the duodenum; where the conversion into chyle occurs, which is absorbed by the chyloferous vessels:—the excrementitious portion of the food traversing the large intestine to be evacuated *per anum*. Castelli asserts, that *Chyme* and *Chyle* were used in an inverse sense, by the ancients, from that accepted at present.

CHYMIA'TER or **CHIMIA'TER**, from *χυμια*, 'chymistry,' and *ιατρος*, 'a physician.' *Iatro-chymicus*. A chemical physician.

CHYMIATRI'A or **CHIMIATRI'A**, *Iatro-chym'ia*, *Ars Chymiat'rica*, from *χυμια*, 'chymistry,' and *ιατρεια*, 'cure.' The art of curing by chemical means.

CHYM'ICAL. A medicine, formed by the aid of chymistry, in contradistinction to *Galenical*.

CHYMIFICA'TION, *Chymifica'tio*, from *χυμος*, 'juice,' and *facere*, 'to make.' Formation of chyme. *Chymo'sis*.

CHYM'IST or **CHEM'IST**, *Chymicophan'ta*, *Chym'icus*, (F) *Chimiste* or *Chymiste*. One acquainted with chymistry. In Great Britain it has, also, the signification of "one who sells chemicals."

CHYM'ISTRY or **CHEM'ISTRY**, *Chy-*

mia, *Chimia*, *Chemeuticē*, *Philosoph'ia per ignem*, *Spagyr'ia*, *Pyrotech'nia*, *Pyroso'phia*, *Ars hermetica*, *Archima'gia* *Ars magorum*, *Ars separato'ria*, *Ars spagir'ica*; from *χυμος*, 'juice,' or from Arab. *chema*, 'a secret,' (F) *Chimie* or *Chymie*. A branch of the natural sciences, whose object is to investigate the principles of bodies;—to examine the properties, enjoyed by the different compounds, produced by the union of those principles; and to study the force or power, by virtue of which every combination is effected. It investigates the action between the integrant molecules or atoms of bodies.

ANIMAL CHYM'ISTRY is the chymistry of substances, afforded by the dead or living animal body. This branch of chymistry has been farther subdivided into *physiological*, when it considers the changes produced in animal substances by the action of life:—*pathological*, when it regards those produced by organic or other diseases. *Anthropochymy* is the chymistry of the human body.

Chymistry is called THERAPEUTICAL or PHARMACEUTICAL, when it is engaged in the analysis of simple medicines; in improving the prescribing and preparing of chemical and galenical medicines; in the means of preparing them, and detecting adulterations, &c. HYGIEN'IC CHYM'ISTRY is that, which is applied to the means of rendering habitations healthy, of analyzing the air we breathe, preventing the occurrence of disease, pointing out healthy aliments, and appreciating the influence of professions, &c. on the health of man. All these different subdivisions, with vegetable chymistry, are, at times, included under the head of MEDICAL CHYM'ISTRY: at others, the term comprehends only the *Animal Vegetable*, and *Pharmaceutical* subdivisions.

A knowledge of chymistry is of great importance to the physician. Many of the functions are of a chemical nature: many diseases require a chemical mode of treatment: and without an acquaintance with it, two or more substances might be given in combination, which, by forming a chemical union, might give rise to other compounds, possessing very different virtues from the components taken singly, and thus the prescriber be disappointed in the results.

CHYTLEN, RADIX. A cylindrical root, bitter and inodorous, brought from China. It is held by the Chinese to be stomachic.—Murray.

CHYT'LON, *χυτλον*, from *χαιω*, 'I pour out.' A liquid formerly used for rubbing the body after bathing.

CIBA'RUS PANIS. 'Coarse Bread.' Bread, made of second flour.—Celsus.

CIBA'TIO. The taking of food, *Trophe*, *τροφή*. In Pharmacy, it is the same as *Incorporation*.

CICATRIC'ULA. Diminutive of *Cicat'rix*. A small cicatrix. The term is, also, applied to a small white spot, called the

tread, observable at the surface of a fecundated egg.

CICATRISAN'TIA, *Epulotica*, *Synulot'ica*, *Apulot'ica*, *Ulot'ica*. Remedies formerly considered to be capable of producing cicatrization.

CICA'TRIX, *Cæca'trix*, *ulē*, *ελλή*, from *cæcare*, 'to conceal,' because it conceals the wound, (F) *Cicatrice*. The union of parts, which have been divided. A scar or formation, of a reddish colour, afterwards whitish, and more or less thick, which takes place at the surface of wounds or ulcers after their cure. A cicatrix may vary much in shape, consistence, and thickness. The cicatrix of a bone is called *Callus*. A *vic'ious cicat'rix* (F) *Cicatrice vicieuse*, is one which interferes with the action of the parts on which it occurs.

The scars, which occur after small-pox, are called *Pits* or *Pockmarks*, (F) *Coutures par la petite vérole*.

CICATRIZA'TION, *Cicatriza'tio*, *Epulo'sis*. The process by which a cicatrix is formed. Every tissue, except the nails, epidermis, hair, and enamel, is probably, capable of cicatrization.

CICER ARIETINUM. The *Cicer* plant. *Erebin'thus*, (F) *Cicerole*, *Pois Chiche*. The seeds are ground into flour, and used as bread in some countries.

CICERA TAR'TARI. Small pills of turpentine and cream of tartar—of the size of a vetch or *cicer*.

CICHORIUM ENDIV'IA The systematic name of the *Endive*. *Endiv'ia*, *Endi'va*, *In'tubum*, *In'tybum* (*Antiq*), *Scariola*, *In'tybus hortens'is*, (F) *Chicorée des Jardins*, *Scariole*. Family, *Cichoraceæ*. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. It is a common pot herb, and is eaten as salad.

CICHORIUM IN'TYBUS, *Seris*, *In'tubum erraticum*. The systematic name of the *Wild Succory*, *Wild Cich'ory*, *Cich'ory*, *Wild Endive*, *Ambuleia*, *Heliotrop'ion*, *Catanan'cē*, *Cichoreum*, (F) *Chicorée sauvage*. It is bitter, and was once used as a tonic. The root, roasted and ground, is often used instead of, or mixed with, coffee.

CICINDE'LA, *Lampyrus*, *λαμπυρίς*, *Noctilu'ca*, *Nited'ula*. The *Glow-worm*, (F) *Verluisant*. This insect was once thought anodyne and lithontriptic.

CICON'GIUS; an ancient measure, containing 12 pints.

CICUTA AQUATICA, *Cicu'ta viro'sa*, *Cicuta'ria aquat'ica*, *Water Hemlock*, *Cowbane*, (F) *Cigue aquatique ou vireuse*. Family *Umbelliferae*. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. A violent poison, often eaten by mistake for the *Wild Smallage*, *Apium Graveolens*. It produces tremors, vertigo, burning at the stomach, and all the symptoms occasioned by the *Narcotico-Acid* class of poisons.

CIDER, *Poma'ceum*, (F) *Cidre*. This

word is said to have been, formerly, written *sidre*, and to have come from *Sicera*, σικερα, which signifies any kind of fermented liquor other than wine. It is made from the juice of apples, and, when good, is a wholesome drink.

CIGNUS; an ancient measure, which contained about two drachms.

CILIA, βλεφαριδαι. The *eyelashes*. The *hairs on each eyelid*, (F) *Cils*. Their use seems to be, to prevent the entrance into the eye of light bodies flying in the atmosphere; and to diminish, in certain cases, the intensity of light. Also the *tarsi*, ταρσοι. Also a peculiar sort of moving organs, resembling small hairs, which are visible with the microscope in many animals. These organs are found on parts of the body, which are habitually in contact with water, or other more or less fluid matters, and produce motion in these fluids, impelling them along the surface of the parts.

Cilia have been found to exist in all vertebrated animals except fishes, having been discovered on the respiratory and uterine mucous membranes of mammalia, birds, and reptiles.

The terms "vibratory motion" and "ciliary motion" have been used to express the appearance produced by the moving cilia; and it is probable, that this motion is concerned in the progression of fluids along the mucous membranes.

As yet, the motion has been observed only in the direction of the outlets of canals.

CIL'IARY, *Cilia'ris*. Relating to the eyelashes, or to *cilia*, (F) *Ciliaire*. This epithet has, also, been applied to different parts, which enter into the structure of the eye; from the resemblance between some of them (*the ciliary processes*) and the eyelashes.

CORPUS CILIA'RE, *Cil'iary Body*, (F) *Corps ciliaire*. A ring, surrounding the crystalline in the manner of a crown; placed behind the iris and the ciliary circle. It resembles the disk of a radiated flower, and is formed by the union of the ciliary processes.

CIL'IARY PROC'ESSES, *Proces'sus cilia' res*, *Rad'ii cilia' res*, *Rayons sous-iriens*—(Ch.), (F) *Proces ciliaires*. Triangular folds, sixty or eighty in number, placed at the side of each other, and radiating, so as to resemble the disk of a radiated flower. They are lodged in depressions at the anterior part of the vitreous humour. The uses of these processes are not known.

CIL'IARY LIGAMENT, or *C. Circle*, *Ligamentum cilia're*, *Ann'ulus cilia'ris*, *A. cellulo'sus*, *Com'missure of the Uvea*, *Commissure de la Choroide*,—(Ch.), (F) *Ligament ou Cercle ciliaire*, *Cercle de la Choroide*, *Ceinture blanche de la Choroide*. A species of grayish ring, of a pulpy consistence, situate between the choroid, iris, and sclerotica. It seems to be nothing more than cellular tissue.

CIL'IARY AR'TERIES, *Arte'riæ cilia' res*, (F) *Artères ciliaires*. These are furnished by the ophthalmic artery. They are distinguished

into 1. *Short or posterior* (*Art. uvæales*,—Chauss.), 30 or 40 in number, which are distributed to the ciliary processes. 2. *Long* (*Art. Iriennes* of Chauss.), two in number, which, by the anastomoses of their branches, form two arterial circles at the anterior surface of the iris: and, 3. The *anterior*, *Arte'riæ cilia' res anterio' res* of Haller, the number of which is variable. These pierce the sclerotic a few lines from its union with the cornea; and are principally distributed to the iris.

The **CIL'IARY STRIÆ** are numerous, pale, radiated striæ, in the posterior portion of the *Corpus ciliare*, but so covered by the *Pigmentum nigrum*, as not to be distinctly seen till the paint is removed. The ciliary processes are formed by these striæ.

ZO'NULA CILIA'RIS vel *Membran'ula Córónæ Cilia'ris*. Under the corpus ciliare, the capsule of the vitreous humour sends off an external lamina, which accompanies the retina, and is inserted, with it, into the forepart of the capsule of the lens, a little before its anterior edge. This is the *Zonula ciliaris*. It is of a striated appearance and circular form, and assists in fixing the lens to the vitreous humour.

The **CIL'IARY VEINS**, (F) *Veines ciliaires*, follow nearly the same course as the arteries. In the choroid they are so tortuous, that they have received the name *Vasa vortico'sa*. They open into the ophthalmic vein.

CIL'IARY NERVES (*Nerfs Iriens*,—Chauss.) (F) *Nerfs ciliaires*. These are 12 or 16 in number. They arise from the nasal nerve, and particularly from the anterior part of the ophthalmic ganglion. They unite in two fasciculi, which pass around the optic nerve, and pierce the sclerotica near the entrance of that nerve into the eye. They are lost in the ciliary ligament.

CIL'IARY OR TARSAL MARGIN of the eyelids; (F) *Bord ciliaire*, the edge in which the cilia or eyelashes are situate.

CIL'IARY MOTION. See **CIL'IA**.

CIL'IARY MUSCLE, *Mus'culus cilia'ris*. The part of the orbicularis palpebrarum in the vicinity of the ciliary margin.

CILLO. A name given by some authors to those, whose upper eyelid is perpetually tremulous. A trembling, which in some cases is called *Life's blood*. "To have life's blood in the eye," in other words, is to have this affection. Vogel calls it *Cillo'sis*.

CIMEX, *Koris*, *xogis*, *Cimex lectula'rius*. The *Wall* or *House* or *Bed Bug* or *Chinche*. (F) *Punaise*. Six or seven of these, given internally, are said to have prevented ague! There is scarcely any thing, which is sufficiently disgusting, that has not been exhibited for this purpose, and with more or less success. The bug has also been esteemed emmenagogue.

CIMO'LIA PURPURES'CENS, *Terra Saponaria*, *Terra Fullo'nica*. *Fuller's Earth*. A compact, bolar earth, employed in the

arts. Used at times as a cooling application to inflamed breasts, legs, &c.

CIMO'LIA TERRA, *Cimo'lia alba*, *Smectis*, *Smectris*, *Cimo'los*, from *Κίμωλος*, an island in the Cretan Sea, where it is procured. It was formerly used as an astringent, &c.—Scribonius Largus, Pliny. Probably the same as the last.

CINCHO'NA. So called from the Spanish Viceroy's Lady, the Countess de Cinchon, who was cured of fever by it at Lima, about 1638. Called also *Cortex* or *Pulvis Jesuiticus*, *Jesuit's Bark* or *Powder*, *Cortex Patrum*, because it was introduced into Europe by the Jesuits; and also *Pulvis Comitissæ* or the *Countess's Powder*, and *Cardinal del Lugo's Powder*, *Cortex Cardina'lis de Lugo*, because he introduced it at Rome. It is the pharmacopœial name of several kinds of barks from various species of the *Cinchona*. *Nat. Order*, *Cinchonaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Pentandria Monogynia*. Called, also, *Cortex*, *Bark*, *Peru'vian Bark*, *English Remedy*, *Cortex Chinæ*, *Cortex Chinæ Regius*, *China*, *Chinchi'na*, *Palos de Calentura*, *Kina Kina* (*Bark of Barks*), *Kinki'na*, *Cina Cina*, *Quina Quina*, *Quinqu'na*, *Magnum Dei donum*. (F) *Quinquina*.

CINCHONÆ LANCIFO'LIÆ CORTEX, *Cortex Peruvia'nus*, *Cortex pal'idus*, *Cinchona officina'lis*, *Cortex commu'nis*, *Cinchona pal'lida*. —*Pale Bark*, *Loxa Bark*, *Crown Bark*. (F) *Quinquina gris de Loxa*, *Quinquina Orangé*. Its odour is aromatic; taste pleasant, bitter, and astringent. The pieces are rolled in double or single quills. Epidermis brown, cracked; fracture resinous. Internally of a cinnamon colour. Its active principle is the *Cinchonine*.

CINCHONÆ CORDIFO'LIÆ CORTEX, *Cortex flavus*, *Cinchonæ officina'lis cortex flavus*, *Yellow Bark*, *Calisaya Bark*. (F) *Quinquina jaune ou jaune royal*, *Calasaya*. Odour aromatic; taste strong, bitter, astringent. Not rolled; often without the epidermis, which is very thick and inert: light, friable; fracture fibrous. Active principle *Quinine*.

CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFO'LIÆ CORTEX, *Cortex ruber*, *Cinchonæ officina'lis*, *Cortex ruber*. *Red Bark*, (F) *Quinquina rouge*. Odour and taste the same as the pale, but more intense: in large flat pieces, solid, heavy, dry: fracture short and smooth; of a deep brownish-red colour. Although this variety of bark is assigned to the *Cinchona oblongifolia* by some, it would seem, that nothing is certainly known as to its source. Active principles, *Cinchonine* and *Quinine*.

CINCHO'NÆ CARIBÆÆ CORTEX, *Exoste'ma Caribæ'a*, *C. Caribæan Bark*; the *Saint Lucia Bark*, (F) *Ecorce de Saint Lucie*, *Quinquina Piton*, and the *Pitaya Bark*, *Quinquina bicolor*, from an *exostema* (?) or from the *Strychnos pseudoquina* (?), are useful substitutes for the *cinchona* of Peru.

All these barks are bitter, astringent, tonic,

and eminently febrifuge. The yellow bark, is, at least, equal to any of the others, although the red contains more active principle. The discovery of their active principles is one of the most important gifts of modern chymistry. Still, in pernicious intermittents, the bark, in substance, is often demanded. It is employed in every disease in which there is deficient tone: but in cases where the stomach is much debilitated, the powder had better be avoided, in consequence of the woody fibre, which might disagree. Externally it is used in enemata, gargles, &c., and in gangrenous ulcerations. When it excites nausea, an aromatic may be added to it: if purging, opium; if costiveness, rhubarb, &c. Dose, 3ss to 3j or more.

The **ESSENTIAL SALT OF BARK**, as it is called, is an extract, prepared by macerating the bruised substance of bark in cold water, and submitting the infusion to a very slow evaporation.

CINCH'ONINE, *Cinchoni'na*, *Cinchonin*, *Cincho'nia*. The active principle of the *Cincho'na lancifo'lia*. An organic, crystalline alkali; of a white colour, and bitter, slightly astringent taste: very soluble in alcohol and ether, but almost insoluble in water.

The *sulphate of Cinchonine*, which is formed directly from the cinchonine, is soluble in water and alcohol. The action of the sulphate of cinchonine is similar to that of the sulphate of quinine; but it is less energetic, and consequently requires to be given in a stronger dose.

CINC'LISIS, *κίγκλισις*, *Cinclis'mus*, agitation; rapid and frequent motion. The movement of the thorax in dyspnœa.—Hippocr. It has been used, also, synonymously with *Nictation*, (q. v.)

CINE'MA, *Cine'sis*, from *κινέω*, 'I move.' Motion.

CINERI'TIOUS, *Cinereus*, from *ci'neres*, 'ashes;' (F) *Cendré*, of the colour of ashes. The *cortical substance* of the brain has, by some, been so called.

CINETH'MICS, from *κινέω*, 'I move.' The science of movements in general.

CINET'ICA. Same etymon. Diseases affecting the muscles, and characterized by irregular action of the muscles or muscular fibres, commonly denominated *Spasm*. The 3d order in the class *Neurotica* of Good.

CINGULUM, *Zone*, *ζώνη*, from *Cingo*, 'I bind.' (F) *Ceinture*. The part of the body, situate below the ribs, to which the girdle is applied. The *waist*.

CINGULUM HILDA'NI, *Zo'nula Hilda'ni*. (F) *Ceinture de Hildane*. A leathern girdle formerly used for the reduction of luxations and fractures of the extremities.

CINGULUM MERCURIA'LE, *C. Sapien'tiæ*, *C. Stulti'tiæ*. A woollen girdle, containing mercurial ointment. It was used as an antisypilitic, and in diseases of the skin. (F) *Ceinture de vis argent*.

CINONOSI, from *κινεω*, 'I move,' and *νοσος*, 'a disease.' Diseases of motion.

CINOPLANE'SIS, from *κινεω*, 'I move,' and *πλανησις*, 'a wandering about.' Irregularity of motion.

C'IONIS. The *Uvula*, *κλονις*. Also, tumefaction, or elongation of the uvula. *Staphylodialysis*.

CIONI'TIS, from *κλονις*, 'the uvula,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.' Inflammation of the uvula.

CIRCA'E A LUTETIA'NA, *Enchant'er's Nightshade*, (F) *Herbe de Saint-Etienne*, *Herbe aux Sorciers*. This plant, common in the vicinity of Paris, was formerly considered to be resolvent and vulnerary. It was also supposed to possess wonderful magical and enchanting properties.

CIRCUIT, *Circuitus*, in Pathological language, generally means 'period,' 'course.'

CIR'CLAR, *Circula'ris*, from *cir'culus*, 'a circle.' (F) *Circulaire*. Having the form or figure of a circle. As *Circular Amputation*, &c.

The French use the expression "*Une circulaire*," for a turn of a bandage around any part.

CIRCULA'TION, *Circula'tio*, *Cyclopho'ria*, from *cir'culus*, 'a circle;' or rather, from *circum*, 'around,' and *ferre, latum*, 'to carry.' (F) *Circulation*. Physiologists give this name to the motion of the blood through the different vessels of the body:—to that function, by which the blood, setting out from the left ventricle of the heart, is distributed to every part of the body by the arteries;—proceeds into the veins, returns to the heart, enters the right auricle, and passes into the corresponding ventricle, which sends it into the pulmonary artery to be distributed to the lungs, whence it issues by the pulmonary veins, and passes into the left auricle. From this it is sent into the left ventricle, and is again distributed by means of the arteries.

The **PULMON'IC** or **LESSER CIRCULATION**, is the circle from the right to the left side of the heart, by the lungs.—The **GREATER** or **SYSTEMAT'IC** or **SYSTEM'IC**, that through the rest of the system.

The **CAP'ILLARY CIRCULA'TION**, *C. des Parenchymes*, is that, which takes place in the capillary vessels; and which is, in some measure, independent of the action of the heart. It is in this capillary circulation, that the various secretions are effected; and that animal heat is evolved. It is the seat of nutrition.

CIR'CLUS. A circle or ring; *Cyclus*, *Cirios*, (F) *Cercle*. Any part of the body which is round or annular, as *Cir'culus Oculi*—the *globe, bulb, or orb of the eye*.—*Hippocr.*, *Galen*. It is, also, applied to objects, which, by no means, form a circle,—as to the *Circle of Willis*, an *Anastomotie circle* at the base of the brain, formed by the carotid and basilar arteries.

CIRCULUS ARTERIO'SUS I'RIDIS. The artery, which runs round the iris, and forms a circle.

CIRCULUS QUAD'RUPLEX; a kind of bandage used by the ancients.

CIRCUMCIS'ION, *Circumcis'io*, *Præcis'io*, *Abscis'sio Præpu'tii*, *Circumcisu'ra*, *Circumsec'tio*, *Perit'ome*, from *Circum*, 'around,' and *cædere*, 'to cut.' (F) *Circoncision*. An ancient operation, performed by some nations as a religious ceremony. It consists in removing, circularly, a portion of the prepuce of infants:—a custom, which was probably suggested, with a view to cleanliness. In cases of extraordinary length of prepuce, or when affected with disease, the operation is, sometimes, undertaken by surgeons. A similar operation is performed on the female, by removing a portion of the nymphæ, amongst the *Ægyptians*, *Arabians*, and *Persians*.

CIRCUMFLEX'US, from *circum*, 'around,' and *flexus*, 'bent.' (F) *Circonflexe*. Curved circularly. A name given to several organs.

CIRCUMFLEXUS MUS'culus, *Tensor Pala'ti*, *Peristaphyli'nus exter'nus vel infe'rior*, *Circumflex'us Pala'ti Mollis*, *Spheno-salpin'go-staphyli'nus seu staphyli'nus exter'nus*, *Mus'culus tubæ novæ*, *Pala'to-salpingeus*, *Pter'ygo-staphyli'nus*, *Petro-salpin'go-staphylinus*, *Spheno-pterygo-palati'nus*, (F) *Palato-salpingien*. A muscle, which arises from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the *velum pendulum palati*. Its use is to stretch the velum.

The **CIRCUMFLEX** OF **ARTIC'ULAR ARTERIES** of the arm are distinguished into;—*anterior* and *posterior*. They arise from the axillary, and are distributed around the shoulder.

The **CIRCUMFLEX ARTERIES** OF THE THIGH are distinguished into *external* and *internal* (*A. Sous-Trochantériennes*—Ch.) They are given off from the *Profunda*, and surround the head of the thigh bone.

The **CIRCUMFLEX VEINS** follow the arteries.

CIRCUMFU'SA. Hallé has thus designated the first class of subjects, that belong to Hygiène—as the atmosphere, climate, residence, &c.; in short, every thing, which acts constantly on man externally and generally.

CIRCUMLI'TIO, *Perichrasis*, *Perichrison*. A term formerly used for liniments, but especially for those to be applied to the eyelids; from *Circumlino*, 'I anoint all over.'

CIR'CUMSCRIBED, *Circumscrip'tus*, (F) *Circonscri't*. A term, applied, in Pathology, to tumours, which are distinct at their base from the surrounding parts.

CIRRONO'SIS, from *κίρρος*, 'yellow.' The yellow colouring matter, sometimes secreted in the tissues owing to a morbid process. Also called *cirrho'sis*. It is not uncommon in the liver.

CIR'SIUM ARVEN'SE, *Car'duus hemorhoida'lis*, *Ceano'thos*, (F) *Chardon hemor-*

rhoidal. A common plant in France, used in the form of cataplasm in hemorrhoids, and worn as an amulet.

CIRSOCE'LE, *Cir'cocelē*, from *κίρσος*, 'varix,' and *κηλη*, 'hernia.' *Varicose Hernia*. The greater part of authors have employed the term synonymously with *Varicocele*. Pott gives it a different signification. *Varicocele*, he calls the tumour formed by the veins of the scrotum; *Circoccele*, *Funiculus varicosus*, the varicose dilatation of the spermatic veins. The scrotum feels as if it contained earthworms. It is commonly an affection of no consequence, demanding merely the use of a suspensory bandage.

CIRSOI'DES, from *κίρσος*, 'varix,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Varicose, or resembling a varix. Rufus of Ephesus, according to James, applies this term to the upper part of the brain, as well as to the spermatic vessels. (?)

CIRSOM'PHALUS, from *κίρσος*, 'varix,' and *ομφαλος*, 'navel.' Varicose dilatation of the veins, surrounding the navel. The term has, likewise, been applied to the aneurismal dilatation of the arteries of that region, called also *Varicomphalus*, (F) *Hargne anévrys-male*, *Aneurismal Hernia*.

CIRSOPHTHAL'MIA, from *κίρσος*, 'varix,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye.' *Varicose ophthalmia*, *Ophthalmia varicosa*, *Varicositas conjunctivæ*. A high degree of ophthalmia, in which the vessels of the conjunctiva are considerably injected.

CIRSOT'OMY, *Cirsotomia*, from *κίρσος*, 'a varix,' and *τομή*, 'an incision.' Any operation for the removal of varices by incision.

CISSI'NUM, *κισσινον*. Name of a plaster of ivy, used in wounds of the nerves or tendons.—Paulus of Ægina:—from *κισσος*, 'ivy.'

CISTER'NA, from *κιστή*, 'a chest.' (F) *Citerne*. This term has been applied to various parts of the body, which serve as reservoirs for different fluids. The fourth ventricle of the brain has, also, been so called.—Arantius.

The **LUMBAR CISTERN**, *Cister'na lumbaris* or *Reservoir of Pecquet*, consists of a dilatation, which the thoracic duct presents in the lumbar region. See *Receptaculum Chyli*.

CISTUS CRETICUS, *Cistus Ladanifera*, *Cis'thorus*, *Cis'sarus*, *Dorycin'ium*, *Gum Cistus*. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. The systematic name of the plant, whence the *Lad'anum* is obtained—*Gum'mi Lad'anum*. *Lad'anum* is a gum-resinous substance, of a very agreeable smell, found in the shops in great masses. Its colour is blackish-green; taste warm and bitter. It is but little used now. Formerly, it was a component of warm plasters, and was prescribed internally as a stomachic.

CITRIC ACID, *Acidum cit'ricum*. The *Acid of Lemons*, *Ac'idum Limon'orum*. (F) *Acide Citrique*. This acid is found in the lemon, orange, &c. It is in rhomboidal prisms, which slightly effloresce on expo-

sure to the air. It dissolves in a twelfth part of its weight of boiling water, and has an extremely acid but agreeable taste. It is employed in medicine as antiseptic, refrigerant, and diuretic. Rubbed up with sugar and with a little of the essence of lemon, it forms the *dry Lemonade*, (F) *Limonade sèche*.

CITRUS AURAN'TIUM. The systematic name of the *Orange Tree*, *Auran'tium*, *A. Hispalen'se*, *Malus Auran'tia Major*, *Malus Auran'tia*, *Auran'tium vulga're*, *Malus Auran'tia vulga'ris*. *Nat. Ord.* Aurantiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyadelphia Icosandria. The fruit are called *Mala Aurea*, *Chrysomelia*, *Neran'tia*, *Martia'na Poma*, *Poma Auran'tia*, *Auran'tia Curassavica*, *Oranges*, *Poma Chinen'sia*. The *Flowers of the Orange*, *Flores Naphæ*, are highly odoriferous, and used as a perfume. On distillation, they yield a small quantity of essential oil—the *Oleum vel Essen'tia Nero'li*. They were once used in convulsive and epileptic cases. The leaves, *Folia Auran'tii*, have a bitterish taste, and furnish an essential oil. They have been used for the same purposes as the flowers. The yellow rind of the fruit, *Cortex Auran'tii*, *Orange Peel*, is an aromatic bitter, and is used in dyspepsia, and where that class of remedies is required. The *Juice*, *Succus Aurantii*, *Orange juice*, is a grateful acid, and used as a beverage in febrile and scorbutic affections.

CITRUS MED'ICA. The systematic name of the *Lemon Tree*.

The *Lemon*, *Limo'nium malum*, *Limonum Bacca*, *Malus Med'ica*, *Malus Limo'nia Ac'ida*, *Limon*, *Cit'rea Malus*, *Citrus*, (F) *Citron*, has a fragrant odour, depending upon the essential oil, *O'leum Limo'nis*, of the rind. The juice, *Succus Limo'nis* is sharp but gratefully acid, the acidity depending upon the citric acid it contains. The outer rind, *Cortex Limo'num*, *Lemon Peel*, *Zest*, *Flave'do Corticum Citri*, is used in the same cases as the *Cortex Auran'tii*. The juice is given as a refrigerant beverage, in febrile affections. Alone or combined with wine, it is prescribed in scurvy, putrid sore throat, &c. Its general properties are refrigerant and antiseptic. Sweetened and diluted, it forms a *Lemonade*.

The **CITRON TREE** is likewise considered to belong to the same species—the *Citrus Med'ica*. Its fruit is called *cedrome'la*. It is larger and less succulent than the lemon. *Citron juice*, when sweetened with sugar, is called by the Italians *Agro di Cedro*.

The **CITRUS MELLA ROSA** of De Lamarck, another variety of the *Citrus Medica*, affords the *Bergamote*, (which see.)

CITTARA, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. These springs are in the Isle of Ischia, near the sea. They contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, and muriate of soda. Their temperature is 100° Fahrenheit.

CIVET'TA, *Zib'ethum*, *Civ'et*. (F) *Civette*. An unctuous perfume, of a very penetrating odour, obtained from different mammalia of the *Viver'ra* kind, particularly from the *Viver'ra civet'ta*. It is contained in a fold of the skin, situate between the anus and the organs of generation.

CLADO'NIA RANGIFERRI'NA, The ancients regarded this European plant as pectoral and stomachic. It enters into the composition of the *Poudre de Chypre*.

CLAIRVOYANCE, (F) 'Clearseeing.' A clearness of sight, said to be communicated by animal magnetism, which not only enables the *magnetized* person to see in the dark, through stone walls, &c., but even to observe prospects, whilst he fancies he is flying in the air, which he has never seen previously. It need hardly be said, that the possession of such powers is fabulous.

CLAPIER (F). A clapper, *Latib'ulum*. A purulent focus of disease: concealed in the flesh or under the skin—from *κλεπτειν*, 'to conceal.' See *Sinus*.

CLAR'ET, *Clare'tum*, *Vin de Bordeaux*. (F) *Claret*. A pleasant French wine, which may be used, whenever wine is required. Also a wine impregnated with spices and sugar, called likewise *Vinum Hippocrat'icum*, or *Potus Hippocrat'icus*, *Hip'pocras*, *Hyp'pocras*. Schröder speaks of a *Clare'tum al'terans* and a *C. purgans*.

CLARIFICA'TION, *Clarifica'tio*, *Depu-ration*, from *clarus*, 'clear,' and *facio*, 'I make.' A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in separating from a liquid every insoluble substance held in suspension by it, and which affects its transparency. *Decanting* and *filtering* are the operations necessary for this purpose.

CLASS, *Clas'sis*, (F) *Classe*. An assemblage of a certain number of objects. In *Natural History* and in *Medicine*, a *class* is a group of objects or individuals having one or more common characters. The *classes* are divided into *orders*, the *orders* into *genera*, the *genera* into *species*, and these last into *varieties*.

CLASSIFICA'TION, *Classifica'tio*, from *clas'sis*, 'a class,' and *facio*, 'I make.' The formation of classes. A methodical distribution of beings, or any objects whatever into classes, orders, genera, species, and varieties. See *Nosography* and *Nosology*.

CLASSY, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. Classy is near Laon in Picardy, France. The waters are chalybeate.

CLAUDICATION, *Claudica'tio*, from *Claudica're*, 'to be lame.' The act of halting or limping. *Lameness*, *Clau'ditas*, *Cholo'sis*, *Cholei'a*, *Cholo'ma*. (F) *Claudication*, *Boitement*. This condition is not any particular disease, but is produced by different causes or affections. It may be the effect of the shortening or elongation of one of the

lower limbs, of ankylosis of the joints, palsy of the muscles, pain, &c.

CLAUSU'RA, from *clau'dere*, 'to shut.' An imperforation of any canal or cavity.

CLAUSU'RA UTERI, preternatural imperforation of the uterus.

CLAVA'RIA CORALLOÏ'DES, *Coralloï-des Fungus*, *Coralwort*. Said to be corroborant and astringent. A kind of clavaria, called *Digital blanc*, *Digital humain*, *champion de l'appareil des fractures*, formed of digitations, grouped together, and two or three inches in length, is said to have been often found, formerly at the *Hôtel Dieu* of Paris, on the splints of white wood used in the treatment of fractures, in autumn.—H. Cloquet.

CLAV'ICLE, *Clavic'ula*, *Clavis*, *Clavic'u-lus*, *Lig'ula*, *Fur'cula*, *Os Jug'uli*, *Cleis*, *Clei'dion*, from *clavis*, 'a key,' (F) *Clavicule*. The *collar-bone*. The clavicle is shaped like the letter S, and is placed transversely at the upper part of the thorax. It is articulated, at one extremity with the sternum, at the other, with the acromion process of the scapula. It gives attachment, *above*, to the *Sterno-cleido-mastoideus*; *below*, to the *Sub-clavius*; *before*, to the *Pectoralis Major* and *Deltoides*; and *behind*, to the *Trapezius*. It serves as a point of support for the muscles of the arm, and protects the vessels and nerves passing to that extremity.

The fibres, connecting the lamellæ or plates of bones, have, also, been called *Clavic'uli* or *Nails*.

CLAVUS. A nail, *Helos*, *ἥλος*, *Gomphos*, *γομφος*, (F) *Clou*. This word is employed in Medicine in various senses. It means, 1. *Corns*, from their resemblance to the head of a nail. 2. Certain condylomatous excrescences of the uterus. 3. A callous tumour, which forms on the white of the eye, and resembles a nail, the *Clavus Oc'uli* (F) *Clou de l'œil*. This last, by some, is considered to be synonymous with staphyloma; by others, with staphyloma of the cornea.

CLAVUS HYSTER'ICUS, *Monopa'gia*, (F) *Clou hystérique*. An acute pain, confined to a small point of the head, described by the sick as resembling that which would be produced by a nail, driven into the head. It has been particularly noticed in hysterical females, hence its name. It is called *Ovum hyster'icum*, when the pain occupies a greater extent.

CLEI'DO-MASTOÏDEUS. Albinus thus designates the posterior portion of the sternocleido-mastoideus, which he considers a separate muscle. It has been corrupted into *clino-mastoideus*.

CLEIS'AGRA, *Cleid'agra*, from *κλεις*, 'the clavicle,' and *αγγρα*, 'a seizure.' Gout in the clavicle.—A. Paré.

CLEM'ATIS RECTA, *Flam'mula Jovis*, *Upright Virgin's Bower*, (F) *Clematite droite*.

Family Ranunculaceæ. Sex. Syst. Polyandria Polygynia. The leaves contain an acrid principle. They have been esteemed anti-venereal; and, in the form of powder, have been used as escharotic.

CLEMATIS VITAL'BA, *Vital'ba*, *Vi-or'na*, *Atragene*, the *Trav'eller's Joy*, *Common Virgin's Bower*, (F) *Clematite*, *Herbe aux gueux*, *Aube-vigne*. It has been used in the same cases as the former. In infusion it has been applied in cases of itch. The leaves of the *Clematis crispa* have similar properties.

CLEO'NIS COLLYR'IUM. A collyrium, described by Celsus, composed of equal parts of Samian earth, myrrh, and thus, mixed with white of egg.

CLEO'NIS GLUTEN. An astringent formula of myrrh, frankincense, and white of egg.

CLEP'SYDRA, from *κλειπτα*, 'I conceal,' and *υδαρ*, 'water.' An instrument contrived by Paracelsus to convey fumigations to the uterus.

CLEVES, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is a quarter of a league from Cleves in Westphalia. It contains carbonate and sulphate of iron.

CLIMACTER'IC, *Climacter'icus* or *Climater'icus*, from *κλιμακτης*, 'a step,' (F) *Climactérique* ou *Climatérique*. A word, which properly signifies, by degrees. It has been applied to certain periods of life, regarded to be critical.

ANNI CLIMACTER'ICI. *Climacter'ic Years*, are, according to some, all those in the life of man, which are multiples of the number 7, *Septenniads*. Others have applied the term to years, resulting from the multiplication of 7 by an odd number. Some have admitted only three *climacterics*; others, again, have extended them to multiples of 9. Most, however, have considered the 63d year as the *Grand Climacteric*;—63 being the product of the multiplication of 7 by 9; and all have thought that the period of three, seven, or nine, which they respectively adopted, was necessary to the entire renewal of the body; so that there was, at these times, in the economy, none of the parts of which it had previously consisted. The climacteric years have also been called, *hebdomad'ici*, *scala'res*, *grada'rii*, *scan'siles*, *genethliaci*, *natali'tii*, *fata'les*, *crit'ici*, *decreto'rii*, *hero'ici*, &c. The whole of the notions on the subject are essentially allied to the doctrine of numbers of Pythagoras.

At present, the word *Climacteric* is chiefly applied to certain periods of life, at which great changes occur, independently of any numerical estimate of years. Such are the period of puberty, in both sexes, that of the cessation of the menses in women, &c.

CLIMATE, *Clima*, *κλιμα*, (F) *Climat*. In Geography, the word *climate* is applied to

a space of the terrestrial globe, comprised between two circles parallel to the equator, and arbitrarily measured according to the length of the days. In a Hygienic point of view, we understand by *climate*, since Hippocrates, a country or region, which may differ from another in respect to season, qualities of the soil, heat of atmosphere, &c. Climate, indeed, embraces, in a general manner, all the physical circumstances belonging to each district: circumstances which exert considerable influence on living beings. The dark complexion, e. g. of the inhabitants of the torrid zone is easily distinguishable from the paleness of those of the frigid,—so are the diseases. They are all modified, more or less, by climate or locality. Hot climates predispose to abdominal complications in febrile affections, cold climates to thoracic, &c.

One of the most important considerations with regard to climates, is their comparative fitness for the residence of invalids, and especially of those who are liable to, or suffering under catarrhal or consumptive affections.

The great object, in such cases, is to select a climate which will admit of regular and daily exercise in the open air, so that the invalid may derive every advantage, which this form of revulsion is capable of effecting.

To an inhabitant of the northern and middle portions of the United States—and the same applies to Great Britain, France, and the northern parts of the old world—a more southern climate alone affords these advantages in an eminent degree.

During the summer months, there are few, if any, diseases, which require a milder climate than that of the United States, or of the milder districts of Europe. The temperature of the winter months is, consequently the most important object of attention.

Equability of temperature is essential, inasmuch as all sudden changes interfere with the great desideratum—exercise in the open air. In the whole continent of North America the changes are very sudden and extensive. It is not uncommon for the range to be 40°, between two successive days. So far, therefore, as this applies, the American climate is not well adapted to the invalid. In the southern portions, however, of the Union, this objection is counterbalanced by many advantages.

The following Tables exhibit the mean temperature of the year, and of the different seasons—with the mean temperature of the warmest and coldest months of different places in America, Europe, Africa, &c., as deduced from the excellent paper of Von Humboldt on Isothermal Lines, the Meteorological Registers kept by the Surgeons of the United States Army, the work of Sir James Clarke on Climate, &c.

1. AMERICA, &c.

PLACES.	Latitude.	Mean temperature of several years.	Mean temperature of different seasons.				Mean temperature of	
			Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	warmest month.	coldest month.
Nain, Labrador, . . .	57.008'	26.042	0.060	23.090	48.038	33.044	51.080	11.020
Fort Brady, Mich. . .	46.39	41.37	14.09	37.69	61.83	43.94	62.87	12.65
Quebec, L. C. . . .	46.47	41.74	14.18	38.84	68.00	46.04	73.40	13.81
Eastport, Me. . . .	44.54	42.44	23.44	38.58	60.54	45.43	63.52	20.91
Fort Howard, Mich. .	44.40	44.50	20.82	41.40	68.70	45.18	73.67	17.95
Fort Crawford, Miss.	43.03	45.52	23.76	43.09	69.78	46.74	71.34	20.14
Cambridge, Mass. . .	42.21	50.36	33.98	47.66	70.70	49.82	72.86	29.84
Council Bluffs, Miss.	41.25	50.82	27.38	46.38	72.84	48.60	75.92	27.19
Newport, R. I. . . .	41.30	51.02	33.82	46.87	68.70	53.83	71.46	32.14
Philadelphia,	39.56	53.42	32.18	51.44	73.94	56.48	77.00	32.72
New York,	40.40	53.78	29.84	51.26	79.16	54.50	80.78	25.34
Cincinnati,	39.06	53.78	32.90	54.14	72.86	54.86	74.30	30.20
Monticello, Va. . . .	37.58	55.40	37.67	54.67	73.33	56.50	75.00	36.00
Washington, D. C. . .	38.53	55.56*	36.80	53.83	75.90	56.59	79.13	34.66
Smithville, N. C. . .	34.00	58.88	53.44	64.76	80.46	68.15	82.93	50.69
Charleston, S. C. . .	32.47	60.18	51.09	66.73	80.89	67.55	82.81	49.43
Natchez, Miss. . . .	31.34	64.76	48.56	65.48	79.16	66.02	79.70	46.94
Pensacola, Flor. . .	30.28	68.77†	55.13	69.67	82.57	69.05	83.55	53.80
St. Augustine, do. . .	29.48	72.23	59.29	71.47	82.73	75.15	83.94	56.60
Tampa Bay, do. . . .	27.57	72.37	61.24	72.93	80.14	75.28	80.72	58.70
Vera Cruz,	19.11	77.72	71.96	77.90	81.50	78.62	81.86	71.06
Havanna,	23.10	78.08	71.24	78.98	83.30	78.98	83.84	69.98
Bahamas,	26.40 to 27.5	78.3	71.	77.	83.	80.	90.	64.
Barbadoes,	13.10	79.3†	76.7	79.	81.	80.		
Cumana,	10.27	81.86	80.24	83.66	82.04	80.24	84.38	79.16

* St. Louis, Missouri, Lat. 38.046'. Mean temperature 55.086. New Harmony, Lat. 38.011'. Mean temperature 56.074.

† New Orleans, Lat. 30.0. Mean temperature 69.001. Baton Rouge, Lat. 30.026'. Mean temperature 68.007.

‡ Jamaica, coast, Mean temperature 80.06.

2. EUROPE, AFRICA, &c.

PLACES.	Latitude.	Mean temperature of several years.	Mean temperature of different seasons.				Mean temperature of	
			Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	warmest month.	coldest month.
Geneva,	48.012'	49.28	34.70	47.66	64.94	50.00	66.56	34.16
Gosport,	48.1	50.24*	40.44	47.63	62.00	50.88		
Newport, Isle of Wight,	50.40	51.00	40.31	49.00	63.09	51.63		
Paris,	48.50	51.08	38.66	49.28	64.58	51.44	65.30	36.14
Sidmouth,		52.10	40.43	50.66	63.83	53.50		
Penzance,	52.11	52.16	44.66	49.66	60.50	53.84		
Pau,	43.7	54.95	41.79	54.96	67.41	55.64		
Sienna,	43.24	55.60	40.50	54.10	70.80	57.10		
Nantes,	47.13	55.62†	42.23	53.10	70.73	56.41	70.52	39.02
Bordeaux,	44.50	56.48	42.08	56.46	70.88	56.30	73.04	41.00
Montpellier,	43.36	57.60	44.20	53.33	71.30	61.30		
Avignon,		58.20	42.60	57.13	74.66	59.00		
Florence,	43.46	59.00	44.30	56.00	74.00	60.70		
Nice,	43.42	59.48	47.82	56.23	72.26	61.63		
Marseilles,	43.17	59.50‡	45.50	57.56	72.50	60.08		
Toulon,	43.07	59.90	43.30	53.70	74.30	59.00		
Leghorn,	43.33	60.00§	46.30	57.60	74.10	62.00		
Genoa,	44.25	60.37	44.57	58.60	75.03	62.94		
Pisa,	43.43	60.60	46.03	57.90	75.15	62.80		
Rome,	41.53	60.40	45.86	57.74	75.20	62.78	77.00	42.26
Naples,	40.54	61.40	48.50	58.50	70.83	64.50		
St. Michael's, Azores,	37.47	62.40	57.83	61.17	68.33	62.33		
Cadiz,	36.32	62.88	52.90	59.53	70.43	65.35		
Madeira, Funchal, . .	32.37	64.56	59.50	62.20	69.33	67.23		
Algiers,	36.48	69.98	61.52	65.66	80.24	72.50	82.76	60.08
Canaries, Santa Cruz,	28.28	70.94	64.65	68.87	76.68	74.17		
Cairo,	30.02	72.32	58.46	73.58	85.10	71.42	85.82	56.12

* London, Lat. 51.030'. Mean temperature 50.036. Environs of London, Mean temperature 48.081.

† Lyons, Mean temperature 55.076.

‡ Perpignan, Mean temperature 59.054.

§ Nismes, Mean temperature 60.026.

The following tabular views show the mean monthly temperature, maximum, minimum, and range, as well as the greatest daily, and mean daily range, during the corresponding months—but of different years—at some of the prominent retreats for the valetudinarian, in Great Britain, on the continent of Europe, and in the African islands. It is proper, however, to remark, that in no situations, except in those to which an asterisk is affixed, was the register thermometer used. In the others, the observations were made during the *day* only, and consequently the numbers given are far below the real range throughout the twenty-four hours.

The places are ranged in the order of their mean temperature.

TABLE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE.

PLACES.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Sidmouth, . . .	43 . 00	36 . 30	42 . 00	45 . 00	51 . 00
Penzance, . . .	46 . 50	43 . 00	44 . 50	46 . 50	48 . 50
Pau,	41 . 53	38 . 89	44 . 96	46 . 80	55 . 79
Montpellier, . .	46 . 00	42 . 00	45 . 00	47 . 00	53 . 00
Nice,	48 . 60	45 . 85	49 . 00	51 . 45	57 . 00
Rome,	49 . 62	47 . 65	49 . 45	52 . 05	56 . 40
Naples,	50 . 50	46 . 50	48 . 50	52 . 00	57 . 00
Madeira,	60 . 50	59 . 50	58 . 50	61 . 06	62 . 50

TABLE OF MAXIMUM, MINIMUM, AND RANGE OF TEMPERATURE.

PLACES.	December.			January.			February.			March.			April.		
	max.	min.	range.	max.	min.	range.	max.	min.	range.	max.	min.	range.	max.	min.	range.
Sidmouth,*	54	25	29	47	21	26	52	27	25	56	26	30	60	31	29
Penzance,*	56	34	22	54	28	26	55	33	22	59	34	25	62	36	26
Pau,	56	25	31	56	21	35	60	35	25	65	35	30	71	43	28
Montpellier,	57	32	25	53	27	26	55	30	25	58	35	23	64	41	23
Nice,	59	40	19	58	27	31	58	37	21	65	41	24	69	46	23
Rome,	60	31	29	58	29	29	60	33	27	65	37	28	74	44	30
Naples,	61	34	27	58	29	29	60	31	29	69	38	31	78	43	35
Madeira,*	68	52	16	69	50	19	68	51	17	69	51	18	72	55	17

TABLE OF DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE.

PLACES.	December.		January.		February.		March.		April.	
	mean daily range.	greatest daily range.	mean daily range.	greatest daily range.	mean daily range.	greatest daily range.	mean daily range.	greatest daily range.	mean daily range.	greatest daily range.
Sidmouth,		13		13		12		12		13
Penzance,	3	13	4	16	6	16	8	17	9	18
Pau,	7	13	7	16	9	16	9	17	8	18
Montpellier,	9		8		9		14		14	
Nice,	6	14	8	16	9	18	9	17	11	18
Rome,	9	15	11	16	10	18	12	19	10	20
Naples,	9	13	9	14	11	19	11	18	14	20
Madeira,*	11	14	11	17	9	13	10	14	9	13

In the United States, the most favourable region for the phthisical invalid is that of Florida,—especially of Pensacola. St. Augustine is frequently chosen, but it is liable to north-east storms, which interfere with the movements of the valetudinarian, and are the source of much discomfort. Still, great benefit has often been derived from it as a winter retreat.

Of the Atlantic Islands, Madeira appears to be best adapted for the consumptive : and

those affected with chronic bronchitis. In Italy, Rome and Pisa,—and in England, Torquay and Undercliff, are to be preferred.

Chronic Rheumatism and Gout are benefited by a warm climate. This, again, is unfavourable to those who are predisposed to cerebral diseases, especially to diseases that are characterized by debility and mobility of the nervous system—as paralysis, epilepsy, mania, &c. Hypochondriasis and Dyspepsia require rather change of climate and

travelling exercise than a sojourn in any one. (See the Author's Elements of Hygiene, Philad. 1835.)

For the different mortality of different countries and cities, see Mortality.

CLIMATIC, *Climaticus*. Belonging to, or dependent upon climate.

CLIMATIC DISEASES, *Morbi climat'ici*, are such as are caused by climate.

CLINE, *κλινη*, 'a bed.' Hence:

CLINICAL, *Clinicus*, (F) *Clinique*. Relating to a bed.

CLINICAL LECTURE, (F) *Leçon clinique*. One given at the bedside, or on a particular case or cases.

CLINICAL MEDICINE, (F) *Médecine clinique*, that which is occupied with the management of diseases, taken at the bedside or individually.

Clinique, in French, is occasionally used, substantively, for *École clinique*, or *Clinical School*;—a school in which Medicine is taught, by examining diseases on the patients themselves. Thus, the French say,—*La Clinique de la Charité*; "The Clinical School of the Hospital *La Charité*."

CLINOID, *Clinoides*, from *κλινη*, 'a bed,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' Resembling a bed.

The CLINOID PROCESSES, (F) *Apophyses clinoides*, are four processes at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which have been compared to the posts of a bed. On them the pituitary gland rests. They are divided into *anterior* and *posterior*. Each of the anterior terminates in a point called *Transverse Spinous Process*.

CLINOPO'DIUM VULGARE, from *κλινη*, 'a bed,' and *πους*, 'foot,' so called from the shape of its flowers. *Wild Basil*. (F) *Grand Basilic sauvage*. A European plant, which was formerly considered to be an antidote to the bites of venomous animals, to facilitate labour, relieve strangury, stop diarrhœa, &c.

CLISEOM'ETER, *Cliseom'etrum*, from *κλινσις*, 'inclination,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument, intended to measure the degree of inclination of the pelvis, and to determine the relation between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body.—Osiander, Stein.

CLITORIS, from *κλητωρ*, 'a servant who invites guests.' (?) *Dulce' do Amoris*, *Myrton*, *Æstrum*, *Penis mulie'bris*, *Mentula mulie'bris*, *Membrum mulie'brē*, *Superla'bia*, *Cercosis*. A small, round, organ, situate at the upper part of the vulva, and separated by a small space from the anterior commissure of the labia. Its base is surrounded by a slight fold, similar to the prepuce; and it is, internally, of the same structure as the *corpora cavernosa penis*. The artery of the Clitoris, (F) *Clitorienne*, is a branch of the internal pudic. The vein communicates with the internal pudic; and the nerve with the pudic.

CLITORISM; a word, invented to express the abuse made of the clitoris. Also, an unusually large clitoris, *Cercosis externa*.

CLOACA, (F) *Cloaque*, from *cluere*, 'to purge itself;' from *κλυζω*, 'I wash.' The pouch at the extremity of the intestinal canal, on which the solid and liquid excretions are commingled in birds, fish and reptiles. In the male it gives exit to the excrements, sperm and urine: in the female to the eggs, fœcal matters, and urine.

CLOCHE (F). A popular expression in France, for a blister or other vesicle.

CLONIC, *Clon'icus*, from *κλονος*, 'agitation,' 'motion.' (F) *Clonique*. Irregular convulsive motions. Convulsion with alternate relaxation: in contradistinction to *tonic*, which signifies a constant rigidity. *Clonus*, *Clonici partia'les*.

CLONISM, *Clonis'mus*; same etymon. Clonic spasm.—Baumes.

CLONO'DES, from *κλονος*, 'agitation,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Convulsive. Galen applies this term to the pulse, when convulsive, as it were, and unequal. He compares the sensation it communicates to the finger to that produced by a bundle of sticks or rods in vibration.

CLUNE'SIA, from *Clunes*, 'the nates.' *Proctal'gia*. An inflammation of the buttocks.—Vogel.

CLUPEA THRYSSA. The *Yellow-billed Sprat*; a very poisonous fish of the West Indies.

CLYSOIRE (F). An apparatus consisting of a long funnel-shaped tube of elastic gum, furnished with a pipe at the apex; for administering enemata.

CLYSTER, *Clyste'rium*, *Clysmā*, *Enclys'ma*, *Clysmus*, *Enema*, from *κλυζειν*, 'to wash.' (F) *Clystère*, *Lavement*, *Remède*. A liquid, thrown into the large intestine by means of a syringe, or bladder and pipe properly prepared, &c.; the nozzle of the syringe or pipe being introduced into the anus. See *Enema*.

CNEORUM TRICOC'CUM, *Almeze' rion*, *Acnes'tos*, *Chamæ'lea*, *Widow-wail*, *Spurge-Olive*. (F) *Camelée*. This plant, a native of Southern Europe, contains a very irritating, acrid principle. The ancients employed its leaves as a powerful purgative. It is now sometimes used for deterring ulcers.

CNESIS, *κνησις*, *Cnesmos*, *κνησμος*. A painful itching.—Galen.

CNICELÆ'UM, from *κνικος*, 'carthamus,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' Oil of Carthamus.—Dioscorides.

CNIDELÆON, *Cnidelæ'um*, from *κνιδεις*, 'cnidia,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' Oil made from the Grana Cnidia or Mezereon Berries.—Dioscorides.

CNIDIA GRANA, *Cnid'ii Cocci*, *Coc'cognid'ia*, *Æto' lion*, *Coccum*. The berries of the Daphne Cnidium.—Fœsius.

CNIDO'SIS. A pungent itching, compared to that produced by the *Urtica urens* or *Nettle*. (*κνιδη*.)—Hippoc.

CNIP'OTES, *Pruri'tus*. Itching. The dry ophthalmia, *Xerophthal'mia*.

CNISSOREG'MIA, from *κνισσα*, 'the

smell of burnt fat,' and *οπερῶ*, 'I put forth.' A nidorous eructation.

CNYMA, *κνυμα*. A slight itching. Also, a puncture or vellication.—Galen.

COAG'ULANTS, *Coagulan'tia*. Remedies or poisons, supposed to possess the power of coagulating the blood, or to give consistency to animal fluids. The word, and the absurd notions connected with it, are equally abandoned.

COAGULA'TION, *Coagula'tio*. The conversion of a liquid into a more or less soft and tremulous mass. Many animal and vegetable fluids are capable of coagulation.

COAG'ULUM, *Grumus*, (F) *Caillot*. A soft mass, formed in a coagulable liquid. The *Clot of the Blood* is particularly so called—the *Cruor*, *Insula*, *Placen'ta*, *Hepar San'guinis*, *Crassamen'tum*:—the red mass, composed of fibrine, serum, and colouring matter, which separates when the blood is left to itself.

The word is also applied, in *Pathology*, to the sanguineous concretions, which form in different natural and accidental cavities; and which, when they occur at the mouth of a divided artery, sometimes suspend the flow of blood. This is, indeed, one of the means by which hemorrhage is arrested.

COAG'ULUM ALU'MINIS, *Coag'ulum Alumi-no'sum*. This is made by beating the white of eggs with a little alum, until a coagulum is formed. It is applied in cases of ophthalmia, where an astringent is necessary.

COALES'CENCE, *Coalescen'tia*, from *coales'cere*, 'to run together,' (from *cum*, 'with,' and *alere*, 'to nourish,') *Sym'physis*. The adhesion or union of parts previously separated, as in case of wounds and preternatural adhesions.

COALI'TION. The same etymon as coalescence. It has been used in the same cases as coalescence; as well as to express the action of several parts of the frame, which have the same nutrition.

COALTER'NÆ FEBRES. A name, given to two intermittents, which attack a person at the same time, but whose paroxysms are distinct: so that the attack of one supervenes when the other has ceased. The term *Double Intermittent* expresses the same meaning.

COAPTA'TION, *Coapta'tio*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *apta're*, 'to adjust,' 'adapt,' *Para'gō'gē*. The act of adapting the two extremities of a fractured bone to each other; or of restoring a luxated bone to its place. Coaptation must be effected gently. Usually, extension and counter-extension are, in the first place, necessary.

COARCTA'TION, *Coarcta'tio*, from *coarctare*, 'to straiten.' Stricture. Avicenna speaks of *Coarctation of the Pulse*.

COBHAM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Cobham is seven miles from Kingston, in Surrey, England. The waters are weak saline purgatives.

COCCA'R'IUM. A very small pill.

COCCINEL'LA SEPTEMPUNCTA'TA. *Lady-bird*, *Lady-cow*, *Lady-bug*. This insect, bruised upon an aching tooth, has long been regarded antiodontalgic!

COC'CION, *κοκκιον*. A weight, mentioned by Myrepsus; the same as the *Siliqua*.

COCCUS CACTI. The systematic name of the *Coch'ineal Insect*. *Coccinell'a*, *Cochinil'la*, *Coccionel'la*, *Coccinil'la*, *Ficus India grana*, *Coccus Polon'icus*, *Scarabæ'olus hemisphæ'ricus*, *Cochinelif'era cochinil'la*, *Coccus America'nus*, *Coccus Indicus Tincto'rius*, *Cochinelle*, *Coccus*. The *Coch'ineal Animal*, (F) *Cochenille*, *Graine de l'Ecarlate*. The cochineal insects have a faint, heavy odour; their taste is acrid, bitterish, and astringent: colour blackish-red externally,—purple-red within. They are used chiefly for giving a red colour to tinctures, &c. They were, at one time, esteemed astringent, stimulant, diuretic, and anodyne.

COCCYCEPH'ALUS, from *coccyx* (q. v.) and *κεφαλη*, 'the head.' A monster whose head has the shape of the os coccygis.

COCCYGEUS, from *κοκκυξ*, because it is inserted into the coccyx. *Ischio-Coccygeus*, (F) *Ischio-coccygien*. Belonging both to the ischium and coccyx. The muscle *Ischio-coccygeus*, *Levator Coccy'gis*, *Triangularis Coccy'gis*. It arises from the spinous process of the ischium, and is inserted into the extremity of the sacrum; and into nearly the whole length of the os coccygis laterally. It retains the coccyx in place, and prevents it from being forced backwards during the evacuation of the fæces.

COCCYX, *Os Coccy'gis*, 'a cuckoo;' whose bill it is said to resemble. *Cauda*, *Ossis sacri acu'men*, *Os Al'agas*, *Rump Bone*, *Cu'culus*, *Uropygion*. An assemblage of small bones, suspended at the lower part of the sacrum; the curvature of which it prolongs, and of which it seems to be an appendage. Generally, it consists of four bones. Behind the base of the coccyx are two small tubercular eminences. These are called *Cor-nua of the Coccyx*.

COCHIA, CÔCCHIA, COCHE'RIA, from *κοκκος*, 'berry,' 'seed,' or from *κοχυα*, 'to flow profusely.' An ancient name for several officinal purgative pills; thus called, either because they produced copious evacuations, or because they were shaped like a seed.

COCHLEA. A *Snail's shell*, (F) *Limaçon*, *Coquille*. Anatomists have given this name to the most anterior of the three cavities, which constitute the labyrinth of the ear, the *Pelvis Au'rium*—or *Concha auris inter-na*;—*Cav'itas cochlea'ta*, *C. buccina'ta*, *Antrum buccino'sum*, *Concha Labyrin'thi*, and that of *Scala of the Cochlea*, (F) *Rampes du limaçon*, to two spiral cavities in the interior of the cochlea. One of these scalæ terminates at the *Fenes'tra rotun'da*, and is called *Scala Tympani*: the other opens at the ante-

rior and inferior part of the vestibule. It is called the *Scala vestibuli*.

COCHLEA'RE, from *cochlea*; its bowl resembling a shell:—a *spoonful*; (F) *Cuillerée*, abbreviated in prescriptions usually to *Coch*. See Abbreviation.

COCHLEA'RE MAGNUM is a table-spoonful; *C. Me'dium*, a dessert or pap-spoonful; and *C. Min'imum*, a tea-spoonful.

COCHLEA'RIA, from *cochlea'rē*, 'a spoon,' so called from its resemblance.

COCHLEA'RIA ARMORA'CIA, *Raph'anus rusticanus*, *Armora'cia*, *Raph'anus mar'inus*, *Raph'anus sylves'tris*, *Horseradish*. Family, *Cruciferae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Tetradynamia Siliculosa*. (F) *Raifort sauvage*, *Le Cran*. The root of horseradish is frequently used at table; and has long been in the *Materia Medica*. It is stimulant and diuretic. Externally it is rubefacient.

COCHLEA'RIA CORON'OPUS, *Coron'opus*, *Wild Scurvy Grass*, *Swine's Cress*. This European plant is considered to be diuretic and antiscorbutic. (F) *Corne de Cerf*, *Cron'opus Ruel'lii*. The term *Coron'opus* was given, by the ancients, to various plants.

COCHLEA'RIA OFFICINA'LIS, *C. horten'sis*, *Lemon Scurvy Grass*, *Common Scurvy Grass*, (F) *Cranson*, *Herbe aux cuillers*. It has been considered a powerful antiscorbutic. It is sometimes eaten in salad.

COCHLEARIFORMIS, from *cochlea'rē*, 'a spoon,' and *forma*, 'shape.' (F) *Bec de Cuiller*.

PROCES'SUS COCHLEARIFORMIS:—a small, very thin plate, which separates the bony portion of the eustachian tube from the canal for the passage of the tensor tympani.

COCHONE, *κοχων*. The junction of the ischium, near the seat or breech.—*Foësius*. The breech properly from the hip bones to the anus.

COCIL'IO; a weight of eleven ounces.

COCOS NUCIF'ERA, (F) *Cocotier*. Order, *Palmæ*. The systematic name of the plant whose fruit is the Cocoa nut, (F) *Coco*. It is an agreeable kernel, but not easy of digestion. *Emulsions*, *orgeat*, &c. are made from it. The juice of the cocoa, when fermented, forms wine, and arrack is distilled from it.

COCOS BUTYRA'CEA. The name of the plant, which affords the palm oil, *O'leum Palmæ*, obtained chiefly from the fruit, by bruising and mixing the kernels with water, without the aid of heat, by which the oil is separated and rises to the surface. It is of the consistence of an ointment, with little taste, and a strong, though not disagreeable, smell. It is applied to sprains, &c.; but has no advantages over other oils. It has been called, also, *O'leum Palmæ seba'ceum*, *O. fixum nucum cocos butyra'ceæ* and *Mackaw fat*. It is procured, likewise, from the *Ela'is guineen'sis*, and *Ela'is Occidentalis*, two species of palms.

COCO OF THE MALDIVES, *Cocos de Maldi'vâ*. The fruit of a palm, called *Lodoice'a* by Commerson. It was formerly termed, in the shops, *Nux Med'ica* and enjoyed great reputation.

COCTION, *Coctio*, *Pepsis*, *Pepansis*, *Pepas'mos*, *Concoct'ion*, from *coquere*, 'to boil.' This word has been employed in various senses. 1. With the ancients, *coction* meant the particular kind of alteration, which the food experiences in the digestive organs, particularly in the stomach. It meant a preparation from its *crude* state. 2. It expressed the *maturation* or change, which the Humoral Pathologists believed morbid matter to experience before elimination. It was considered, that *coction* was produced during the violence of the disease; and hence this was called the *Period of Coction*. See *Humorism*.

CODEINE, From *κωδix*, 'a poppy head.' An alkaloid, discovered, by Robiquet, in opium, in 1832. It is soluble in water, alcohol and ether, and unites readily with acids. As a hypnotic, Magendie thinks one grain of Codeine equal to half a grain of Morphine. The muriate of Codeine appears to be stronger than the pure Codeine.

CODEX, A collection of laws. (F) *Code*. By extension, a collection of approved medical formulæ, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds, referred to in it. The Parisian Pharmacopœia is styled *Codex Medicamenta'rius*.

CÆLIA, *κοιλια*, *κοιλη*, 'a hollow place.' This word generally meant a cavity in the body:—the abdomen, in particular. It has, also been used for the alimentary canal, &c.:—*ανω κοιλια* 'the stomach,' *κατω κοιλια*, the abdomen. Also, an alvine evacuation.

CÆLIAC, *Cæliacus*. (F) *Cæliaque* ou *Célique*, from *κοιλια*, 'the abdomen,' 'intestine.' Relating to the abdomen or intestine.

CÆLIAC ARTERY, *A. Cæliaca*, (*A. opistogastrique* Ch.), *A. Cæliaque*, *Tronc cæliaque*, *Trépied de la cæliaque*, is situate above the pancreas, and behind the upper part of the stomach. It arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, where it passes between the pillars of the diaphragm, and soon divides into the *coronaria ventriculi*, *hepatic*, and *splenic* arteries.

CÆLIAC OR SOLAR PLEXUS, *Plexus mesenterii proprius et maximus*, *P. gangliformis semiluna'ris*, (*Plexus median* ou *opistogastrique* Ch.), (F) *Pl. Cæliaque* ou *solaire*, *Ganglion de VIEUSSENS*, is formed of numerous nervous filaments, which proceed from the semilunar ganglia of the great sympathetic. It is strengthened by several branches of the right and left pneumogastric nerves; is seated around the trunk of the cæliac artery, behind the stomach, and furnishes the secondary plexuses—the *diaphragmatic*, *coronary of the stomach*, *splenic* and *hepatic*, which accompany the arteries of the same name.

CÆLIAC FLUX OR PASSION, *Cæliaca chylo'sa*, *Diarrhœa chylo'sa*, *D. chymo'sa*, *Fluxus cæliacus*, *Passio cæliaca*, *P. Ventriculo'sa*, *Chymoche'zia*, *Fluor albus intestino'rum*, *Chylorrhœa*, *Chymorrhœa*, *Cæliaca lac'tea*, *Morbus cæliacus*. (F) *Flux cæliaque*. A species of diarrhœa, in which the food is discharged by the bowels in an undigested condition. By some, defined to be diarrhœa attended with discharges of chyle or chyme. It is, in general, symptomatic of tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands. See Lientery.

CÆLIACA, from *καίλιακος*, 'cæliac,' (q. v.) Diseases of the digestive organs; the 1st class in Good's *Nosology*. It comprises two orders, *Enterica* and *Splanchnica*.

CÆLIOPYOSIS, from *καίλια*, 'the abdomen,' and *πυώσις*, 'suppuration.' Suppuration in the abdomen or its parietes.

CÆLO'MA, from *καίλος*, 'hollow.' A round ulcer of the cornea, broader and deeper than that described under the name *Bothrion*.

CÆLOPHTHAL'MUS, from *καίλος*, 'hollow,' and *οφθαλμός*, 'eye.' One who is hollow-eyed.

CÆLOSTOM'IA, from *καίλος*, 'hollow,' and *στόμα*, 'mouth.' A defect in speaking, when the voice seems as if it came from a cavern;—that is, obscure, and as if at a distance.

CÆLOS'TOMUS, same etymon. One who has a hollow voice.

CÆNÆSTHE'SIS, from *κοινός*, 'common,' and *αἴσθησις*, 'feeling.' *Conæsthesis*. Common feeling. Some German writers mean, by this, a sixth sense. It is the feeling of self-existence or individuality, and is manifested by the sense of buoyancy or depression, which we experience without any known cause;—by involuntary shuddering, feeling of chill or glow, &c.

CÆNOTES, *κοινότης*, 'commonness,' from *κοινός*, 'common.' The physicians of the Methodic Sect asserted that all diseases arise from *relaxation*, *stricture*, or a mixture of both. These were called *Cænotes*: or what diseases have in common.

COFFEA ARAB'ICA, (F) *Cafier* and *Cafeyer*. Family, Rubiaceæ. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. The plant, which affords the coffee. *Jasminum Arab'icum*, *Choava*, *Bon*. Originally from Yemen. *Buna*. (F) *Café*.

The infusion of coffee is an agreeable and wholesome article of diet. It is, to a certain extent, tonic, and is employed as such in convalescence, especially from fevers, &c. In cases of poisoning by opium, and in old asthmas, its use has been extolled. For this purpose the *Moka* is the best. It ought to be newly torrefied, but not too much burnt; should be strong, and drunk soon after grinding. *Facitious Coffees* have been, from time to time, recommended, but they are infinitely inferior to the genuine. Various *substitutes* have been proposed;—*wheat*, *barley*, *hollyberries*,

acorns, *sunflower-seeds*, *beechmast*, *peas*, *beans*, *succory-root*, *seeds of gooseberries* and *currants* left in making wine, and washed:—*sliced turnips*, &c. These have been roasted with the addition of a little butter or oil: but they have not the aroma of coffee. The best substitute is said to be the seeds of the *Yellow water flag*—*Gladiolus luteus* or *Iris pseudacorus*.

HUNT'S ŒCONOMICAL BREAKFAST POWDER consists of rye, roasted with a little butter. It is a good substitute for coffee.

COHABITA'TION, *Cohabita'tio*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *habita're*, 'to dwell.' The act of dwelling together. In Legal Medicine, it means the consummation of marriage. *Copulation*.

COHE'SION, *Cohæ'sio*, from *cum* 'with,' and *hæ'rere*, 'to stick.' *Vis cohæsiō'nis*, *Vis adhæsiō'nis*, *Vis attractiō'nis*, *Force of cohesion*, *Attraction of cohesion*, *A. of aggregation*. That force, in the particles of matter, whereby they are connected in such a way as to resist any attempt towards their removal or separation. This force has to be attended to, in the management of disease. Emollients, rubbed into a part, act by diminishing the cohesion.

COHOB'A'TION, *Cohoba'tio*, *Coho'bium*, *Co'hob*, *Co'hoph*. Distillation of a liquid,—already distilled—on the same substances. When this was repeated three or four times, it was called *Recohobation*.

COHOL. Synonyme of Alcohol. Also, a dry collyrium.—Avicenna.

COÏNCIDEN'TIA. Some authors have translated, by this term, the word *παρεμπτωσις*, used by Galen to designate the occlusion of the foramen opticum by a humour, proceeding from the base of the brain, and occasioning blindness.—Castelli.

COÏN'DICANT, *Coïn'dicans*, from *con*, 'with,' and *indico*, 'I indicate.'

COIN'DICANT SIGNS are those, which furnish the same indications; or which confirm the indication afforded by another sign:—*συγγενεικνυμένα*.

COIT'TION, *Coitus*, from *coeo*, 'to go together.' *Copula'tio*, *Copula'tion*, *Copula carnalis*, *Aphrodis'ia*, *Aphrodisiasm'us*, *Acces'sus*, *Basia'tio*, *Amplexa'tio*, *Complex'io*, *Conju'gium*, *Lagneia*, *Syndyas'mus*, *Concu'bitus*, *Congres'sus*, *Cohabita'tio*, *Venus*, *Res venerea*, *Venery*, *Sexual intercourse*. (F) *Coit*, *Approche*. The carnal union of the sexes.

COLATO'RIUM. A strainer of any kind. (F) *Couloir*. A term, by which the ancient physicians described every canal or conduit, through which the excrementitious humours of the body are evacuated. Ulcers, fistulæ, setons, caustics, &c., have been called *artificial* or *accidental Calatoria*, because they were considered to be passages by which the animal economy is freed from some morbid matter.

COLATURA, from *colare*, 'to strain.' A filtered or strained liquor. It likewise means, straining a liquid. (F) *Colature*.

COL'CHESTER, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Aqua Colcestren'sis*. The waters of Colchester are of the bitter purging kind, similar to that of Epsom.

COL'CHICUM AUTUMNALE. The Meadow Saffron. *Col'chicum*, *Coum*, (F) *Colchique*, *Tue-chien*, *Mort aux chiens*, *Safran des prés*, *Safran bâtard*. Family, Colchicaceæ. Class, Hexandria. Order, Monogynia. The bulb or root (*Bulbus* vel *Radix*), and the seeds are the parts used in medicine. The taste is acrid, excoriating the mouth; but the acrimony is lost by drying. It is narcotic, diuretic, and cathartic: and has been given in dropsy, gout, and rheumatism. Dose, from gr. j to vj of the fresh bulb. It is supposed to be the active ingredient of the *Eau medicinale d'Husson*. The active principle is called *Veratrine*. The Colchicum, in an overdose, is an acro-narcotic poison.

Dr. Wilson's Tincture for the Gout, is merely an infusion of Colchicum.—Paris.

COL'COTHAR, *Col'cothar Vitrioli*, *Henricus rubens*, *Chalcitis*, *Brown red*, *Rouge*, *Crocus*, *Oxidum Ferri rubrum*, *Tritox'ydum Ferri*, (F) *Safran de Mars astringent*, *Sulphas Ferri calcinat'um*, *Ferrum vitriola'tum ustum*, *Terra vitrioli dulcis*, *Crocus martis vitriola'tus seu adstrin'gens*. (F) *Rouge d'Angleterre*. The red oxide of iron, obtained by calcining sulphate of iron to redness, with or without the contact of air. It possesses the general properties of the preparations of iron, and has been applied to stanch blood, &c.

COLD, *Frigus*, *Psychos*, $\psi\chi\sigma\varsigma$, (F) *Froid*. The sensation produced by the abstraction of caloric from our organs. See Heat.

Three degrees of cold are generally distinguished in disease. 1. The simple feeling of cold (*Algor*), 2. *Chilliness* (*horror*), and 3. *Shivering* (*Rigor*). *Cheima*, *Chimon*, $\chi\epsilon\iota\mu\alpha$, $\chi\epsilon\iota\mu\omega\upsilon$. Cold is employed in medicine, chiefly, as a refrigerant and sedative.

COLIC, *Colicus*, from $\kappa\omicron\lambda\omicron\nu$, 'the colon.' (F) *Colique*. Relating to the colon.

COLIC AR'TERIES, *Arte'riæ colicæ*. (F) *Arteries coliques*, are six in number, three of which, given off by the superior mesenteric, are called *Colicæ dextræ*; and three, proceeding from the inferior mesenteric, *Colicæ sinis'træ*. All proceed towards the colon, passing between the two laminæ of the peritoneum, which form the meso-colon, where they ramify and anastomose with each other. The first *Colica dextra*, *Ramus colica dexter*, is called *C. dextra superior* (*Meso-colique*,—(Ch.) The second, *C. dextra media*, *Colica media*, *Ramus colicus medius*, *Arteria media anastomot'ica*, (*C. droite*,—Ch.), and the third, *C. dextra inf'erior*, or *Ileo-colica* (*A. cæcale*,—Ch.) Of the three *Colicæ sinis'træ*, the first or superior is called by Chaussier, *Colica*

magna sinistra; the second or *media*, is not distinguished from the preceding, as they often arise from a common trunk; and the third is called by Chaussier, *Colica parva sinistra*. To these arteries as many veins correspond, which open into the great, and little mesenteric.

The COLIC LOBE of the liver is the great lobe of that organ.

COLICA, *Colica Passio*, *Colic*, *Bellyache*, *Col'ice*, *Colicodyn'ia*, *Enteral'gia*. In its etymological acceptation, this word signifies an affection or pain in the colon. But it is employed in a more extensive signification. It includes every acute pain of the abdomen, aggravated at intervals. The word, has, however, epithets affixed to it, which render it more or less precise. See Tormina.

COLICA BILIO'SA, *Bilious Colic*, (F) *Colique bilieuse*. Colic, occasioned by an accumulation of bile in the intestines or in its own passages. The treatment required resembles that proper for the next variety.

COLICA CONVULSI'VA, *C. spasmod'ica*, *C. pituito'sa*, *C. nervo'sa*, *C. idiopath'ica*. Colic, not the symptom of any other affection. It is characterized by griping pain in the bowels, chiefly about the navel, with vomiting and costiveness,—the pain increasing at intervals. The indications are to clear the intestines, and allay spasm. Calomel and opium—castor oil and opium—emollient and cathartic enemata, with fomentations, wet or dry, to the abdomen usually succeed.

COLICA CRAPULO'SA, *C. accidenta'lis*, *C. Helluo'num*, *Surfeit*, *Colique d'Indigestion*. A colic, arising from eating indigestible aliments, or digestible aliments in too great abundance. The remedy is obvious.

COLICA CALLO'SA. Colic, attended with sense of stricture in some part of the intestinal canal: often of flatulency and pain: the flatulency gradually passing off by the stricture: the bowels tardy: at length discharging small, liquid stools.

COLICA FLATULEN'TA, *Inflatio*, *Gastrodyn'ia flatulen'ta*, *Physospas'mus*, (F) *Colique flatulente*, *C. flatueuse*, *C. venteuse*. Colic, arising from an accumulation of air in the intestines. It is very common in infants, and may be relieved by aromatics, especially when combined with antacids—e. g. oil of aniseed with magnesia.

COLICA HEMORRHOIDA'LIS, *Hemorrhoi'dal Colic*, (F) *Colique hemorrhoidale*. A kind of colic, supposed to precede hæmorrhoids or to supervene on their suppression.

COLICA HEPAT'ICA, *Hepatic colic*. Pain in the region of the liver, chiefly about the gall-bladder, occasioned by the passing of a biliary calculus through the cystic and choledoch ducts.

COLICA INFLAMMATO'RIA, *C. phlogis'tica*, *C. plethor'ica*, *C. febrico'sa*, *C. pulsat'ilis*, *Inflam'matory colic*. The same as enteritis, (q. v.)

COLIC OF MADRID, Madrid' Colic. A species of colic, endemic in several provinces of Spain, whose nature is not clear. Its symptoms resemble those occasioned by lead.

COLICA MENSTRU'ALIS, Men'strual Colic, (F) *Colique menstruelle.* Colic, which precedes or accompanies the menstrual evacuation, or which is owing to the suppression of that evacuation.

COLIC METAL'LIC, Painter's Colic, Colica Pic'tonum, Colic of Poitou, Colic of Surinam', Bellon, Devonshire Colic, Dry Belly-ache, Saturnine Colic, Lead Colic, Plumber's Colic, Rachial'gia Pic'tonum, R. Pictavien'sium, Morbus Metallicus, Colicople'gia, Col'ica Rachial'gia, Rachial'gia, Col'ica Damnonio'rum, C. Plumbario'rum, Paral'y-sis rachial'gia, Col'ica nervosa, Col'ica Pic-to'rum, Palmus Plumba'rius, (F) *Colique de Poitou, Colique végétale (?)*, *Colique des peintres,* (F) *Colique de Plomb.* There is not much to distinguish this variety of colic from others. The same violent pain about the navel is present, with retraction of the abdomen towards the spine. It is apt also to occasion palsy. The only difference of treatment is, the necessity of employing more opium along with the purgative. The paralytic sequelæ must be treated by change of air, rubbing the spine, exercise, &c. Treating the disease upon general principles is infinitely more philosophical, and more successful than the empirical management at *la Charité*, Paris, which it is unnecessary to detail.

COLICA NEPHRET'ICA, Nephret'ic Colic, (F) *Colique Néphrétique.* Acute pains, which accompany nephritis, and especially calculous nephritis, or the passage of a calculus into the ureters.

COLICA STERCO'REA, Stercora'ceous Colic, Col'ica Stipa'ta, (F) *Colique stercorale.* A species of colic, ascribed to the retention of fecal matters in the intestines. The retention is itself, however, an effect, that may be caused in the same manner as the colic pains themselves.

COLICA UTERI'NA, Uterine Colic, (F) *Colique utérine.* Pain seated in the uterus, sometimes called *Hyster'al'gia.*

COLICA VERMINO'SA, Worm Colic, (F) *Colique vermineuse.* Abdominal pain, occasioned by the presence of worms in the intestines.

COLI'TIS, from *κωλον*, 'the colon,' and *itis*, 'denoting inflammation.' Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon.

COLLAP'SUS, Collapse, Conciden'tia. A sudden and complete prostration of strength, either at the commencement or in the progress of a disease.

COLLAT'ERAL, Collatera'lis, from *cum*, 'with,' and *latus*, 'side.' That which accompanies or proceeds by the side of another.

ARTE'RIÆ COLLATERA'LES BRACHII, Collat'e-ral Arte'ries of the Arm, (F) *Artères collaté-*

rales du bras. They are given off by the brachial. They are distinguished into, 1. The collateral—superior or external (*Grande musculaire du bras—Ch.*) They arise from the inner part of the brachial, and extend as far as the inferior and external part of the arm. 2. The collateral—inferior or internal (*Collaterales du Coude—Ch.*) They arise from the brachial near the elbow-joint, and descend towards the upper part of the forearm.

The vessels which pass to the fingers and toes, are also called collateral.

Speaking generally, collateral branches are those which follow nearly the same course as the vessel, whence they emanate.

COLLEC'TION, Collec'tio, from *colligere*, 'to collect.' This word is often united to the epithet *purulent, serous, &c.*, to express a gathering of pus, serum, &c.

COLLI'CIÆ. Drains to collect and convey away water. Union of the ducts passing from the puncta lachrymalia.

COLLIER (F). *A collar.* A name given to certain eruptions which surround the neck like a collar.

COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS. This indigenous plant is possessed of diuretic properties, which seem to reside in a volatile oil. Infusion is the best form of administration. The leaves are, in domestic practice, applied to wounds and bruises.

COLLIQUAMEN'TUM, from *colli'queo*, 'I melt.' The first rudiments of an embryo.—Harvey.

COLLIQUA'TION, Colliqua'tio, Eliqua'tio, Syntex'is, Ectex'is, Solu'tion, Dissolu'tion. The ancients meant, by this term, the progressive diminution of the solid parts, with copious excretion of liquids by one or more passages. They thought, that all the solids melted; and that the liquids, and particularly the blood, lost a portion of their density.

COLLIQU'UATIVE, Colliquati'vus, Colliques'cens, from *colliques'cere*, 'to grow liquid.' (F) *Colliquatif.* An epithet, given to various discharges, which produce rapid exhaustion. Hence we say, *Colliquative sweats, Colliquative diarrhæa, &c.*

COLLOID, from *κολλα*, 'glue,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' An epithet applied to a product of morbid secretion, resembling glue.

COLLUM, Cervix, Trache'los, Auchen, (F) *Col, Cou.* The part of the body situate between the head and chest. Also, a part of an organ resembling the neck, as in the following cases.

COLLUM OF CERVIX ASTRAG'ALI, Neck of the Astragalus, (F) *Col de l'astragale.* A depression, which separates the anterior extremity of the astragalus from its body.

COLLUM OF CERVIX COSTARUM, Neck of the Ribs, (F) *Col des Côtes.* The narrow part of the ribs, between the head and tubercle.

COLLUM OF CERVIX DENTIIUM. Neck of the

Teeth, (F) *Col* ou *Collet des Dents*. The part of the teeth between the corona and fang, which is embraced by the gum.

COLLUM OF CERVIX FEM'ORIS. *Neck of the Thighbone*, (F) *Col du Femur*. The long, narrow, and oblique portion of the os femoris, which separates the head from the two trochanters.

COLLUM OF CERVIX OSSIS MAGNI vel CAPITATI. *Neck of the Os Magnum*, (F) *Col du grand Os*. A circular depression beneath the head of this bone of the carpus.

COLLUM OF CERVIX HU'MERI. *Neck of the Hu'merus*. A circular, depressed portion, which separates the head of the os humeri from its two tuberosities. Some surgeons place the neck below the tuberosities, no precise line of demarcation indicating its extent.

COLLUM OF CERVIX U'TERI. *Neck of the Uterus*, (F) *Col de la Matrice*. A narrow, cylindrical, and flattened portion of the uterus, which terminates it inferiorly, and opens into the vagina by the *Os Uteri* or *Os Tincæ*. This neck is perceptible on examination *per vaginam*, until near the end of utero-gestation. As the uterus enlarges, however, it becomes shorter and wider, so that a manifest difference exists between its condition at 7 and 9 months.

COLLUM OF CERVIX MANDIB'ULÆ vel MAXILLÆ INFERIO'RI. *Neck of the lower jaw*, (F) *Col de l'os maxillaire inférieure*. A depression observable on each side of the lower jaw, immediately below the condyles.

COLLUM OF CERVIX SCAP'ULÆ. *Neck of the Scapula*, (F) *Col de l'Omoplate*. A narrow portion, observable below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, which seems to separate it, as it were, from the rest of the bone.

COLLUM OF CERVIX FIB'ULÆ. *Neck of the Fibula*, (F) *Col du Perone*. A slight narrowness, seated below the head or upper extremity of the fibula.

COLLUM OF CERVIX RADII. *Neck of the Radius*, (F) *Col du Radius*. A narrow portion of the radius, which supports the head of the bone.

COLLUM OF CERVIX VESI'CÆ. *Neck of the Bladder*, (F) *Col de la Vessie*. The anterior part of the base of the bladder, which resembles the neck of a bottle, and is continuous with the urethra.

COLLUVIES, from *colluo*, 'I cleanse.' Filth, excrement. Discharge from an old ulcer.

COLLYR'IUM, *Collu'rium*, *κολλυριον*, *κολλυριον*, from *καλυω*, 'I check,' and *ρευω*, 'I flow,' or from *κολλα*, 'glue,' and *ουρα*, 'tail.' (F) *Collyre*. The ancients designated, by this term, a solid medicine, of a long, cylindrical shape; proper to be introduced into the vagina, anus, or nostrils. They are said to have given it this name because it was shaped like a *Rat's Tail*, and because there entered, into its composition, powders and glutinous mat-

ters.—Celsus, Oribasius, Scribonius Largus. At the present day, Collyrium means an application to the eye. Some are *pulverulent and dry*, but the greatest part are *liquid*; when they receive different epithets, as *astringent*, *emollient*, &c. The term is now little more than synonymous with *Eyewater*. Collyria are generally extemporaneous formulæ.

COLOBO'MA, *Colobo'sis*, 'Mutilation.'

COLON, *καλον*, *Colum*, *Intesti'num majus*, *I. cellula'tum*, *I. crassum et plenum*, *I. grande*, *I. laxum*. That portion of the large intestines, which extends from the cæcum to the rectum. It is said to have been so called from *κοιλον*, 'hollow,' or from *καλυω*, 'I arrest,' because the excrements are arrested, for a considerable time, in its sacs. The Colon is usually divided into four portions. 1. The *right lumbar or ascending, Colon dextrum*, situate in the right lumbar region, and commencing at the cæcum. 2. *Transverse colon, Colon transver'sum*, or *transverse arch of the colon*, the portion of the colon, which crosses from the right to the left side, at the upper part of the abdomen. 3. The *left lumbar or descending, Colon sinis'trum*, extending from the left part of the transverse arch, opposite the outer portion of the left kidney, to the corresponding iliac fossa. 4. The *Iliac colon* or *Sigmoid flexure of the colon*, (F) *Colon iliaque* ou *S. du colon*, the portion of the intestine, which makes a double curvature in the left iliac fossa, and ends in the rectum.

COLOPHO'NIA, so called from *COLOPHON*, a city of Ionia; *Phrycte*, *Fric'ta*, *Pix Græca*, *Resina nigra*, *Black Rosin*, *Pitch*, *Brown Rosin*. (F) *Colophone*, *Colophane*, *Arcanson*, *Brai sec*. The black resin, which remains in the retort, after the distillation, by means of a strong fire, of common turpentine. It is used like the turpentines in general, and in some pharmaceutical preparations.

COLOSTRA'TION, *Colostratio*. The diseases of new-born children, attributable to the colostrum.

COLOS'TRUM, *Colos'tra*, *Collostrum*, *Colus'trum*, *Trophalis*, *Protog'ala*, *Neog'ala*, (*Biestings* or *Beastings* in the cow, &c.) from *καλον*, 'food,' (?). (F) *Béton*. The first milk after accouchement. It contains more serum and butter, and less caseum than common milk; and seems to possess an evacuant property, which renders it fit to aid in the expulsion of the meconium. *Colostrum* formerly meant an emulsion prepared of turpentine and yolk of egg.

COLOURS, ACCIDENTAL. *Opposite colours*, *Complementary* and *Harmonic colours*. If the eye has been for some time regarding a particular colour, the retina becomes insensible to this colour; and if, afterwards, it be turned to a sheet of white paper, the paper will not seem to be white, but will be of the colour, that arises from the union of all the rays of the solar spectrum, except the one to which

the retina has become insensible. Thus, if the eye be directed for some time, to a *red* wafer, the sheet of paper will seem to be of a *bluish-green*, in a circular spot of the same dimensions as the wafer. This bluish-green image is called an *ocular spectrum*, because it is impressed upon the eye and may be retained for a short time; and the colour *bluish-green* is said to be the *accidental colour* of the *red*. If this experiment be made with wafers of different colours, other accidental colours will be observed, varying with the colour of the wafer employed, as in the following table:—

Colour of the Wafer.	Accidental colour, or colour of the ocular spectrum.
<i>Red</i>	Bluish-green.
<i>Orange</i>	Blue.
<i>Yellow</i>	Indigo.
<i>Green</i>	Violet, with a little red.
<i>Blue</i>	Orange-red.
<i>Indigo</i>	Orange-yellow.
<i>Violet</i>	Yellow-green.
<i>Black</i>	White.
<i>White</i>	Black.

If all the colours of the spectrum be ranged in a circle, in the proportions they hold in the spectrum itself,—the accidental colour of any particular colour will be found directly opposite. Hence the two colours have been termed *opposite colours*.

It will follow, from what has been said, that if the primary colour, or that to which the eye has been first directed, be added to the accidental colour, the result must be the same impression as that produced by the union of all the rays of the spectrum—that of *white* light. The accidental colour, in other words, is what the primitive colour requires to make it white light. The primitive and accidental colours are, therefore, *complements* of each other; and hence accidental colours have also been called *complementary colours*. They have likewise been termed *harmonic*, because the primitive and its accidental colour *harmonize* with each other in painting.

COLPOPTOSIS, from *κολπος*, 'the vagina,' and *πτωσις*, 'fall.' Prolapsus of the vagina.

COLPORRHA'GIA, from *κολπος*, 'vagina,' and *εργυμι*, 'I break forth.' Discharge of blood from the vagina.

COLPOSIS. Inflammation of the vagina. Synonymous with *Elytroitis*, *Elytri'tis*, *Colei'tis*, *Colpi'tis*.

COLPOSTEGNOSIS, from *κολπος*, 'vagina,' and *στεγνω*, 'I close.' Atresia or obliteration of the vagina.

COL'UBER BERUS. The systematic name of the viper, *Vipera*, (F) *Couleuvre*, *Vipère*. A poisonous reptile—the poison lying in small sacs near its teeth. The flesh is innocent, and has been often taken in scrophula, and in cutaneous disorders in general, but it is inefficacious.

COLUM'NA, *Column*, (F) *Colonne*. Anat-

omists use this word for parts, which resemble a column or pillar.

COLUM'NÆ CAR'NÆ, *Colum'næ Cordis*, *Lacerti vel Lacertuli vel Funes vel Fasciculi teretes Cordis*, *Trabes Cordis*, (F) *Colonnes charnues du cœur*. Small, fleshy columns, which project, more or less, into the auricles and ventricles of the heart, whose use appears to be to prevent too great dilatation of those cavities.

COLUM'NÆ NASI. The cartilaginous part of the septum of the nostrils.

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS, *Bladder Senna*, (F) *Baguenaudier*, *Faux Séné*. Fam. Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. The leaves are slightly purgative, and are often mixed with those of the cassia senna.

COLYM'BADES, *Pickled Olives*. These, when bruised and applied to a burnt part, were supposed to be able to prevent vesication.—Dioscorides.

COMA, *καμα*. A profound state of sleep, from which it is extremely difficult to rouse the individual. It is a symptom, which occurs in many diseases. Two varieties are distinguished, 1. The *Coma vigil*, *Coma agrypno'des*, *Pervigil'ium*, *Vigiliæ nim'ia*, *Typho'nia*, *Veter'nus*, *Agrypnoco'ma*, *Carus lethar'gus vigil*, *Typhoma'nia* (q. v.), which is accompanied with delirium. The patient has his eyes closed, but opens them, when called; and closes them again immediately. This state is accompanied with considerable restlessness. 2. *Coma Somnolen'tum*, *C. Comato'des*;—in which the patient speaks when roused, but remains silent and immovable in the intervals. Coma is a deeper sleep than *sopor*, but less so than *lethargy* and *carus*.

CO'MATA, from *καμα*. A diminution of the powers of voluntary motion, with sleep or impaired state of the senses.—Cullen.

COM'ATOSE, *Comato'des*, (F) *Comateux*. Relating to or resembling coma;—as *comatose sleep*, *comatose fever*, &c.

COMBUS'TION, HUMAN, or SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION, or PRETERNATURAL COMBUSTIBILITY, *Catacau'sis*, *Incen'dium sponta'neum*, *Catacau'sis ebrio'sa*, *Combustion humaine*, *C. spontanée*. These terms have been applied to the extraordinary phenomenon of a rapid destruction of the human body (being reduced to ashes), either spontaneously or by the contact of an ignited substance. It is said to have always occurred in the aged, and in those that were fat and hard drinkers. In such, Dr. Trail has found a considerable quantity of oil in the serum of the blood. Vicq d'Azyr, Lair, and Dupuytren think it necessary, that the body should be placed in contact with an ignited substance. Le Cat, Kopp, and Marc are of opinion, that this is not necessary. The former appears to be the true view.

COMESTIBLE (F), *Edu'lis*, from *comedere*, 'to eat.' *Eatable*. When this word is

used substantively, in French as in English, it means solid food.

COMEZ. Half a drop. Ruland.

COMMEMORATIVE. *Commemorativus*, from *commemora're*, 'to cause to remember.' That which recalls, or rather which is recalled.

COMMEMORATIVE SIGNS, (F) *Signes commemoratifs* are those, deduced from circumstances which have gone before: or rather, according to others, those which point out the preceding condition of the patient. They are also called *Anamnes'tic signs*.

COMMINUTED, *Comminutus*, from *comminu'ere*, 'to break to pieces.' (F) *Comminutif*. A comminuted fracture is one in which the bone is broken into a number of pieces.

COMMINUTION, *Comminutio*, *Thrypsis*, *Leiosis*, *θρυψις*, *λειωσις*. Fracture of a bone into a number of pieces.

COMMISSURE, *Commissura*, *Compages*, *Compagina'tio*, *Sym'physis*, *Sym'bole*, from *commit'to*, 'I join together.' A point of union between two parts: thus, the commissures of the eyelids, lips, &c., are the angles, which they form at the place of union.

COMMISSURE, ANTERIOR, OF THE BRAIN, *Commissura anterior cerebri*, (F) *Commissure antérieure du cerveau*. A small medullary fasciculus, situate transversely at the anterior part of the third ventricle, and uniting the two hemispheres.

COMMISSURE, POSTERIOR, OF THE BRAIN. A similar medullary band, situate at the posterior part of the third or middle ventricle.

The GREAT COMMISSURE OF THE BRAIN, *Commissura Magna Cerebri*, (F) *Grande commissure du cerveau*, which unites the two hemispheres for some extent, is the *Corpus callo'sum*.

COMMO'SIS, *κομμοσις*, from *κομμοω*, 'I adorn.' The art of concealing natural deformities, as by painting the face.

COMMO'TICE, *κομμοτική*, in the older writers, meant the art of communicating fictitious beauty to a person.—*Painting the face*,—*Comoporia*.

COMMUNICANS, *Conjun'gens*. That which communicates or establishes a communication. *Communicant*. There are two *Arte'riae Communican'tes*; both within the cranium; the one anterior, very short, and extending transversely from one anterior cerebral artery to the other,—the other, posterior, called also *Communicans Willis'ii*, which passes from the internal carotid to the posterior cerebral artery. It is a branch of the basillary.

COMPACT, *Compactus*. Solid, close, (F) *Compacte*. The term *Compact Tissue* is given to the hardest and closest parts of bone.

COMPER'NIS. One who has his knees turned inwards. A case of distortion of the legs.

COMPLEX, *Complexus*. Embracing several distinct things. Chaussier uses this term in his anatomical descriptions for complicated.

COMPLEX'ION, *Complexio*. This is often employed, in English, for the colour of the face: as, "He has a good complexion,"—a "sallow complexion," &c. It formerly had a more extensive signification, and still has in France. It signifies the aggregate of physical characters, presented by any individual; considered with respect to his external arrangement or condition. It means more than constitution, for which it is used synonymously in many cases, and differs from temperament, which is less the external condition of the body than the state or disposition of the organs in health.—H. Cloquet.

COMPLEX'US. 'Complicated, complex,' from *complec'tor*, 'to comprise,' 'embrace.'

COMPLEXUS MUS'culus, *Biven'ter Cervicis*, *Complexus Major*, *Dorsotrachelon-occipital*, *Trachelo-occipital* (CH.) (F) *Muscle grand complexus*. A muscle, situate at the hind part of the neck, where it extends from the interval, that separates the two prominent ridges on the posterior surface of the os occipitis, to the transverse and articular processes of the six last cervical vertebræ, as well as to those of the five first dorsal. It serves to straighten, incline, and turn the head.

COMPLEXUS MINOR, *Mastoideus lateralis*, *Trachelo-mastoidien*, *Trachelo-mastoideus*, (F) *Muscle petit Complexus*. It arises from the transverse processes of the four last cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the mastoid process.

COMPLICATION, *Complicatio*. In Medicine it means the presence of several diseases, or of several adventitious circumstances, foreign to the primary disease.

COMPOSITION, *Compositio*, from *componere*, 'to place together.' *Syn'thesis*. The act of composing or compounding. Also, the Compound, *Compositum*, or thing compounded. Likewise, a combination.

TO COMPOUND. Same etymology; to mix medicines. To mingle different ingredients into one whole. Used adjectively, it signifies the result of the union of several medicinal agents, as "a compound medicine."

COM'PRESS, *Compres'sa*, *Sple'nium*, *Plagula*, *Penicil'lum*, *Penic'ulum*, from *comprimere*, 'to press together.' (F) *Compresse*. Folded pieces of lint or rag, so contrived as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due pressure upon any part. According to their shape, direction, and use, compresses have been called long (F) *longuettes*, square (*carrées*), triangular, prismatic, graduated (*graduées*), split (*fendues*), fenestrated, *fenêtrées*, criblées, *Croix de Malte*, oblique, circular, dividing (*divisives*), uniting (*unisantes*), &c.

COMPRES'SION, *Compres'sio*, *Enereisis*. Same etymology. Pressure, Methodical Com-

pression. This is an agent, frequently had recourse to in Surgery. We compress a limb, affected with *œdema*, *varices*, *hydrops articuli*, *callous ulcer*, &c. The abdomen is compressed after delivery, after *paracentesis abdominis*, &c. The compression is produced by means of the roller, laced stocking, &c. according to the part and to the particular case. *Moderate pressure* aids the contractility of parts, and excites the action of the absorbents; so that large tumours will sometimes disappear after it has been for some time used. A greater degree of pressure occasions, still more, the emaciation of the part, but it is apt to impede the circulation. *Pressure* is often used to stop or moderate the flow of blood in cases of aneurism or wounds of arteries and veins. In such cases the compression may be *immediate*, when applied upon the artery itself, or it may be *mediate*, when applied through the integuments and soft parts. The French use the term—*Compression immédiate latérale*—for that which is exerted perpendicularly to the axis of a vessel, so as to flatten its sides. It is practised with the finger, forceps, tourniquet, compresses, &c.

COMPRESION OF THE BRAIN. This may arise either from coagula of blood, a soft tumour, a bony excrescence, a depressed portion of the skull, or the presence of some foreign body. The effects vary, according as the compression takes place *suddenly* or *gradually*. When *suddenly*, the symptoms are of the comatose or apoplectic character. When *gradually*, mania, convulsions, &c. are more likely to occur. Compression, arising from a depressed portion of skull, requires the use of the trephine.

COMPRESSIVE, *Compressivus*. That which compresses. A *compressive bandage* is one that compresses the parts to which it is applied.

COMPRESSOR OF DUPUYTREN, (F) *Compresseur de Dupuytren*. An instrument for compressing the femoral artery, invented by Dupuytren. It is constructed on the same principles as the tourniquet of J. L. Petit, from which it only differs in this respect;—that, instead of being maintained in its place by a strap, which always compresses more or less the circumference of the limb, the two pads are placed at the extremities of a semi-circle of steel, which, by passing from one to the other without touching the parts, limits the pressure to two opposite points of the thigh, and permits the collateral circulation to go on.

COMPRESSOR OR CONSTRICTOR OF NUCK. An instrument for compressing the urethra, to obviate incontinence of urine. It consists of a girdle of iron, which surrounds the pelvis, to which is fixed a plate of the same metal, that compresses the urethra in *Perinæo*.

COMPRESSOR NARIS, *Rinæus*, *Nasa'lis*,

Transversa'lis Nasi, *Myrtifor'mis*, *Dilato'res ala'rum nasi*, *Maxillo-narinal*, *Constrictor Nasi*, *C. Narium*, *C. Naris*, *Triangula'ris Nasi*, *Sus-maxillo-nasal*.—(Ch.), (F) *Compresseur du nez*, *Transversal du nez*. A muscle, situate at the sides of the nose; flat and triangular. It arises from the inner part of the fossa canina, and passes to the dorsum of the nose; where it is confounded with that of the opposite side.

COMPRESSOR PROSTATÆ, *Prostat'icus superior*, *Pubio-prostat'icus*, *Sub-pubio-prostat'icus*, (F) *Compresseur de la prostate*. A muscle, admitted by ALBINUS, which is formed of the anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*, that embrace the prostate. It is the *Prostat'icus superior* of WINSLOW.

CONCASSER (F), from *conquassa're* 'to break to pieces;' 'to comminute.' To reduce roots, woods, &c. into small fragments, in order that their active principles may be more readily separated from them.

CONCAU'SA or **CONCAUS'SA**, *συναπτιον*, *Synæ'tion*. A cause which coöperates, with another, in the production of disease.

CONCENTRANTIA, from *concentra're*, 'to concentrate.' A name once given to acids and absorbents.

CONCENTRATION, *Concentra'tio*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *centrum*, 'a centre.' A word sometimes used, in medical theories, to express an afflux of fluids, or an accumulation of sensibility or of vital force, towards an organ. It is applied, also, to the pulsation of arteries, when not easily felt under the finger.

POULS CONCENTRÉ (F), is a term applied, by the French, to a pulse of this character.

CONCEPTION, *Concep'tio*, *Cye'sis*, *κυνησις*, from *concip'io*, 'I conceive.' The impregnation of the ovum in the ovarium, by the positive contact of the male sperm, whence results a new being. In order that conception may take place, it is necessary, that there should be a uterus, and that the female should be capable of menstruating in a healthy manner. There is every reason, also, to believe, that, occasionally, the male sperm is not fecundating; but of this we know little. The whole subject of conception is a most mysterious one. It seems to occur as follows. During the sexual union, the male sperm passes along the uterus and fallopian tubes: the fimbriated extremities of the latter seize hold of the ovarium: the sperm, in this manner, comes in contact with an ovum, and impregnates it. The fecundated ovum remains some time in the ovarium; but, at length, bursts its covering, is laid hold of by the fimbriated extremity of the fallopian tube, and passes along the tube into the cavity of the uterus, where it remains the full period of utero-gestation.

FALSE CONCEPTION, *Falsus Concep'tus*, *Spu'rium germen*, (F) *Fausse conception*

Faux germe. An irregular, preternatural conception, the result of which is a mole or some similar production, instead of a properly organized fœtus. See MOLE.

CONCEPTUS. The first rudiments of the fœtus, after conception.

CONCHA, κογχη. A liquid measure, amongst the Athenians, equal to half an ounce. Anatomists apply this term to several hollow parts of the body;—as the *Concha of the Ear*, (F) *Conque*,—*Concha Auris*, *Concha auriculæ*; the hollow part of the cartilage of the external ear. It has, also, been applied to the genital organs of the female; to the patella, &c.

CONCHARUM ANTIFEBRILE. A febrifuge and sudorific preparation in Bates's *Pharmacopœia*. It was composed of vinegar, mussel-shells, and water of the *Carduus benedictus*.

CONCHO-HELIX. A small, fleshy fasciculus, attached to the concha of the ear and helix. It is also called the *small muscle of the helix*.

CONCHUS, κογχος. The cranium. The orbital cavities.—Castelli.

CONCIL'IUM. A milky plant, referred to, by Pliny, as aphrodisiac and antiphthisical. Adanson considers it to be a *Campanula*.

CONCOM'ITANT, *Concom'itans*. That which accompanies. A symptom which accompanies others.

CONCRE'TION, *Concretio*, from *concre'scere*, 'to condense, thicken, become solid:' *Pexis*, *Sympex'is*, πηξίς, συμπηξίς. The act of becoming thick or solid. It was once used synonymously with adhesion or growing together,—as "*concretion of the toes*." Most commonly, it is applied to extraneous and inorganic bodies, of a solid character, met with in different textures, after certain chronic inflammations; or which make their appearance in the joints or in the reservoirs for excrementitious fluids. *Concretion* is, therefore, frequently synonymous with *Calculus*, and is then rendered, in Latin, by the word *concrementum*. But *Concretion* has a more extensive signification than *Calculus*; thus, accidental ossifications or deposits of phosphate of lime, in certain organs and especially in the liver and lungs, are properly called *osseous concretions*. They could not well be called *osseous calculi*.

CONCUR'SUS, from *concur'rere*, 'to meet together,' *Syn'drome*, συνδρομή. The congeries or collection of symptoms, which constitute and distinguish a particular disease.

CONCUS'SION or COMMOT'ION, from *concu'tio*, 'I shake together.' *Concus'sio*, *Thlasma Concus'sio*, (F) *Commotion*. In *Surgery*, it is used for the agitation often communicated to an organ by a fall upon another organ; as to the brain from a fall on the breech, &c.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN, *Encephalosis*.

mus, (F) *Commotion du Cerveau*, sometimes gives rise to alarming symptoms, even to abolition of the functions of the brain, yet without any sensible organic disease. Slight concussion of the brain, called *stunning*, consists in vertigo, tinnitus aurium, loss of memory, and stupefaction; all these being temporary. When more severe, there is instant loss of sensation and volition, vomiting, the patient being as if in a sound sleep, but there is no stertorous breathing. Pulse variable, generally more rapid and feeble than in compression; extremities cold. Little can be done here, till reaction has occurred; after this, the case must be treated according to general principles,—by bleeding, blisters, cold applied to the head, &c. After severe concussion, a patient, although apparently well, is not safe till some time after the accident.

CONDENSAN'TIA. Medicines once esteemed proper for inspissating the humours.

CONDENSA'TION, *Condensa'tio*, *inspissat'io*. Increase in density of the blood and other liquids, or of the solids, which enter into the composition of the human body.

CONDIMENT, ἀρτυμα, *Condimentum*, *Ar'tyma*, *Hedys'ma*, ἡδυσμα, *Conditura*, from *condi'rē*, 'to season,' (F) *Assaisonnement*. Some substances are called, at times, *aliments*, and, at others, *condiments*, according as they may constitute the basis or the accessory to any dish: such are cream, butter, mushrooms, olives, &c. Others are always *condiments*, as they are only used to improve the savour of food, and contain but little nutritive matter. Such are pepper, salt, cinnamon, &c. Almost all condiments are possessed of stimulant properties.

CONDI'TUM, same etymon. A pharmaceutical compound of wine, honey, and some aromatics, especially pepper. Also, a confection.

CONDOM, *Armour*. (F) *Baudruches*, *Redingotes Anglaises*, *Gants des Dames*. The intestina cæca of sheep, soaked for some hours in water, turned inside out, macerated again in weak, alkaline ley—changed every twelve hours,—and scraped carefully to abstract the mucous membrane, leaving the peritoneal and muscular coats; then exposed to the vapour of burning brimstone, and afterwards washed with soap and water. They are then blown up, dried, cut to the length of 7 or 8 inches, and bordered at the open end with a riband. They are drawn over the penis prior to coition, to prevent venereal infection and pregnancy.

CONDUCTOR, *Director*, *Itinera'rium*, (F) *Conducteur*. That which conducts. The *Conductor* was an instrument, formerly used in the high operation for the stone, for directing the forceps into the bladder.

COND'YLE, *Cond'yle*, *Con'dylus*, *Capit'ulum*, 'a knot, eminence.' An articular emi-

nence, round in one direction, flat in the other. A kind of process, met with, more particularly, in the ginglymoid joints;—such are the condyles of the occipital, inferior maxillary bone, &c. Some Anatomists have applied the term, however, to eminences, that are not articular; as to the lateral tuberosities at the inferior extremity of the *os humeri*, and even to certain depressions; as to the concave, articular surfaces or *faces* at the upper extremity of the tibia. Chaussier calls the transverse root of the zygomatic process, *Condyle of the Temporal Bone*.

CONDYLOID, *Condylodeus*, *Condulodes*, from *κονδυλος*, a 'condyle,' and *ειδος*, 'shape.' Having the shape of a condyle.

FORAMINA CONDYLOIDEA, (F) *Trous condyloïdiens*. (F) *Fosses condyloïdiennes*. These are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. They are four in number, seated in the occipital bone; two anterior, and two posterior, to the *condyles* or *condyloid processes* of the same bone, and to depressions, which are called *Fossæ Condyloideæ*.

As the word *Condyloidien* means—"that which has the shape of a condyle," it has been judiciously proposed, by some French Anatomists, that *condylien* should be used in preference, in the case of the foramina and fossæ.

CONDYLOMA, *Con'dylus*, from *κονδυλος* 'a knot,' 'an eminence.' A soft, fleshy excrescence, of an indolent character, which appears near the orifice of the genital organs and rectum, and occasionally on the fingers and toes. It is the consequence of the syphilitic virus. Such tumours are also called *Dermophymata venerea*.

CONFECTIO, from *conficio*, 'I make up.' *Alig'ulus*. (F) *Confiture*, *Condit*. In general, it means any thing made up or preserved with sugar. In the late London Pharmacopœias, it includes the articles before called electuaries and conserves. *Confectio* or *Confectum* also means *Confectionary*.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALARUM, *Almond Confection*, *Almond Paste*, *Pasta regia*, *P. Amygdali'na*, *Pasta Emulsi'va*, *Butyrum Amygdala'rum Dulcium*. (F) *Confection d'Amandes*. (Sweet almonds 3j, gum acacia 3j, white sugar 3iv. Blanch the almonds, and beat into a paste.) A good mode of keeping almonds in a state fit for making emulsions.

CONFECTIO ARCHIG'ENI, *C. Pauli'na*. (*Castor*, long pepper, black pepper, storax, galbanum, costus, opium, of each 3ss, saffron 3ij, syrup of wormwood 3ij.) It was much recommended as a stimulant in nervous affections.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA, *Electua'rium Aromaticum*, *C. Cardiaca*, *C. Raleigha'na*, *Aromatic Confection*, *Sir Walter Raleigh's Cordial*. The following is the London formula. (Cinnamon, nutmeg, of each 3ij, cloves 3j, cardamom seed 3ss, saffron 3ij, prepared shells 3 xvi, rectified sugar ʒij, water ʒj.

Rub the dry substances to a powder, adding the water gradually till the whole be incorporated.) Dose, ʒj, to 3j.

CONFECTIO AURANTIORUM, *Conser'va Cor'ticum Aurantiorum*, *C. Cor'ticis Exterio'ris Aurantii Hispalen'sis*, *C. Flaved'inis Corticum Aurantiorum Hispalen'sium*, *Conser'va Aurantii*, *C. Citri Aurantii*, *Confection of the Orange*, *Conserve of Orange Peel*. (Yellow part of the peel of the orange ʒj, rectified sugar ʒiij, beat into a conserve.) It is stomachic, and an agreeable vehicle, corrigent, and adjuvant for other remedies. Dose, 3ss.

CONFECTIO CAS'SIÆ, *Electua'rium Cassiæ Fis'tulæ*, *E. Cassiæ*, *E. e Cassiâ*, *E. laxati'vum*, *Conserva Cassiæ*, *Electuarium Cassiæ tamarinda'tum seu leniti'vum*, *Electa'rium e Cassiâ*, *Diacas'sia cum Manna*, *Cassia Confection*. (Cassia pulp ʒss, manna 3ij, tamarind pulp 3j, syrup of roses ʒss. Bruise the manna, dissolve by heat, mix the pulp, and evaporate.) It is gently laxative. Dose, 3ss.

CONFECTIO HAMEC;—so called from an Arabian physician,—was composed of the bark of the yellow myrobalans, black myrobalans, violets, pulp of colocynth, the polypodium of the oak, leaves of wormwood, thyme, aniseed, fennel, red roses, pulps of prunes, raisins, sugar, honey, senna, rhubarb, &c. It was used as a purgative in glysters.

CONFECTIO HYACIN'THI, *Hyacinth Confection*, *Electuarium seu Confectio de Croco emenda'ta*, *olim dicta de hyacin'this* (P.) A tonic and slightly astringent confection, composed, according to Baumé, of terra sigillata, crab's stones, cinnamon, leaves of the dittany of Crete, myrrh, saffron, syrup of lemon, camphor, Narbonne honey, oil of lemon, &c.; and formerly the Hyacinth was added, whence its name.

CONFECTIO OPII, *Electuarium Opiatum*, *Confectio Opiata*, *Philo'nium Londinen'se*, *The'riaca Edinen'sis*, *Philo'nium Romanum*, *Opium Confection*, *Electuarium Theba'icum*. (Hard opium 3vj, long pepper 3j, ginger root 3ij, carraway seeds 3iij, syrup ʒj: one grain of opium in 36. Ph. L.) It is narcotic and stimulant. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

CONFECTIO PIP'ERIS NIGRI, *Ward's Paste for Fistula*. (Black pepper, elecampane root, each ʒj, fennel seed ʒiij, white sugar ʒij.) Dose, size of a nutmeg three or four times a day.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ (L). *Conserva Rosæ Caninæ*, *Conserva Cynos'bati*, *C. Cynorrhodi*, *Rob Cynosbato*, *Confection or Conserve of Dog Rose*. (Pulp of dog rose ʒj, sugar 3 xx. Incorporate.) It is chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GAL'LICÆ, (L). *Conserva Rosæ Gal'licæ*, *Conserva Rosæ*, *C. Florum Rosa'rum Rubra'rum*, *C. Florum Rosæ Rubræ*, *Rhodosac'charum*, *C. Rosæ Rubræ*, *Confection of the Red Rose*. (Petals ʒj, sugar ʒiij.) It is astringent, but chiefly used as a vehicle for other remedies.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ, *Confection of Rue*. (*Rue leaves dried, carraway seeds, bay berries*, of each 3 iss, *sagapenum* 3 iv, *black pepper* 3 ij, *honey* 3 xvj. Mix.) It is given in clysters, as an antispasmodic and carminative.

CONFECTIO DE SANTALIS, *Confection of the Saunders*, (F) *Confection de Sandaux*. (*Sandal wood, red coral, bole armeniac, terra sigillata, kermes berries, tormentil root, dittany, saffron, myrtle, red roses, calcined hartshorn, cloves*.) It was formerly used as an astringent.

CONFECTIO SCAMMO'NIÆ, *Electuarium Scammonii*, *Electuarium e Scammonio*, *Caryocostinum*, *Confection of Scammony*. (*Powdered scammony* 3 iss, *bruised cloves, powdered ginger*, aa 3 vj, *oil of carraway* 3 ss, *syrup of roses*, q. s.) A stimulating cathartic. Dose, 3 ss to 3 j.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ, *Electuarium Cassiæ Sennæ*, *E. Sennæ cum Pulpis*, *E. Sennæ compositum*, *Benedictum Laxativum*, *Electuarium aperiens*, *E. catholicum commune*, *E. diaphanum*, *E. eccoproticum*, *Elect. Sennæ*, *E. e Sennâ*, *E. lenitivum*, *Confection of Senna*, &c. (*Senna leaves* 3 viij, *figs* 3 j, *tamarind pulp, cassia pulp, pulp of French prunes*, each 3 ss, *coriander seed* 3 iv, *liquorice root* 3 iij, *sugar* 3 iiss.) It is a laxative, and is used in habitual constipation, and in constipation during pregnancy. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ss.

CONFECTIO DE THURE, *Frankincense Confection*, (F) *Confection d'Encens*. A compound of the *coriander seeds, nutmeg, thus, liquorice, mastich, cubebs, prepared hartshorn, conserve of red roses, sugar*, &c.

CONFERVA RIVALIS. This species of *River Weed* has been recommended in cases of spasmodic asthma, phthisis, &c.

CONFLUENT, *Confluens*, from *fluere*, 'to flow,' and *cum*, 'together.' An epithet for certain exanthematous affections, in which the pimples, pustules, &c. run together. It is particularly applied to small-pox, under such circumstances. Some authors have called *Scarlatina* or *Scarlet Fever*—*Confluent Measles*, *Morbilli Confluentes*.

CONFLUENTIA, *Confoederatio*; same etymon. A term, employed by Paracelsus to express the concordance between a disease and its remedies.

CONFORMATION, *Conformatio*, *Diapylasis*, from *conforma're*, 'to arrange,' 'dispose.' The natural disposition or arrangement of the body. *Faulty conformation*, (F) *Vice de conformation*, is vice of original formation;—existing, of course, from birth. In French Surgery, *Conformation* is used synonymously with *Coaptation*, and both it, *Diapylasis*, and *anapylasis*, mean, also, restoration to the original form,—as in fractures, &c.

CONFORTER (F), *Confirma're*, *Conforta're*, *Corroborare*. To make stronger, to give energy. *Conforter l'estomac*, 'to strengthen the stomach.'

CONFRICATION, *Confricatio*, from *confricare*, 'to rub against.' The action of reducing a friable substance to powder, by rubbing it between the fingers; and of expressing the juice of a plant with the hand.

CONFUSÆ FEBRES. Intermittents, whose paroxysms are irregular and confused.—Bellini.

CONFUSIO, from *confundo*, 'I mix together;' *Synchysis*. A disease of the eye, which consists in the mixture of the humours.—Galen. It has, also, been used synonymously with *Complexio*.

CONGELATION, *Congelatio*, *Conglaciatio*, *Gelatio*, from *con'gelo*, 'I congeal,' 'I freeze.' The action of congealing, of passing to the solid state by the abstraction of heat; as *congelation of water, mercury*, &c.

The term had once other acceptations. 1. It was synonymous with *concretion*. 2. With *coagulation*, in which sense it is still occasionally employed. 3. The ancients called all diseases, produced by cold, *congelations*, as well as those in which there was a kind of stupor or torpor—particularly catalepsy.

CONGELATIVA MEDICAMENTA, *Conglutinantia*, *Congelan'tia*. Medicines, considered capable of uniting, or consolidating wounds, &c.

CONGENER, *Congen'erous*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *genus*, 'kind,' (F) *Congénère*. Of the same kind or species. Resembling each other in some manner. When applied to muscles it means that they concur in the same action; in opposition to the word *antagonist*, or that which acts in an opposite direction.

In France *Congénères* is applied to those, who join in the dissection of the same subject.

CONGENITAL, **CON'GENITE**, *Congenitalis*, *Congen'itus*, from *gen'itus*, 'begotten,' and *cum*, 'with,' (F) *Congénial* ou *Congénital*. Diseases which infants have at birth; hence, *congenital affections* are those, that depend on faulty conformation; as *congenital hernia, congenital cataract*, &c.

CONGESTION, *Conges'tio*, from *congerere*, 'to amass,' 'accumulate,' &c. *Symphorema*, *Synathroism'us*, *Engorgement*. Accumulation of blood or other fluid in an organ. It is an important symptom in febrile and other disorders. It may arise,—either from an extraordinary flow of blood by the arteries, or from a difficulty in the return of blood to the heart by the veins. More often, perhaps, it is owing to the latter cause, and is termed *venous congestion, stasis* or *stagnation*:—being not unusually attended with symptoms of oppression and collapse.

CONGLOBATE, *Conglobatus*, from *congloba're*, 'to collect,' 'to gather into a ball,' (F) *Conglobé*.

CONGLOBATE GLAND, *Glan'dula conglobata*, *Glan'dula Mucosa*, *Conglobate gland*, *Globate gland*, *Lymphatic ganglion*, (F) *Glandes*

conglobées, Ganglions lymphatiques. A round body, formed of lymphatic vessels, connected together by cellular structure, but having neither a cavity nor excretory duct. The mesenteric, inguinal and axillary glands are of this class.

CONGLOMERATE, *Conglomera'tus*, *Glom'erate*, *Glomera'tus*, (F) *Congloméré*. Heaped together.

CONGLOMERATE GLANDS, *Glan'dulæ conglomeratæ*, *Glandulæ vasculosæ*, are those, whose lobules are united under the same membrane; as the liver, kidney, testicle, &c.

CONGRÈS (F), *Congress*, *Congres'sus*. This term, which has often been used synonymously with *Coition*, means, also, the ocular proof, formerly ordered by the Judicial Authority, in the presence of surgeons and matrons, to test the impotence or capabilities of the parties;—a most unsatisfactory and indecent exhibition. It was forbidden by the Parliament of Paris in the year 1667.

CONI VASCULO'SI. Conical bundles, formed by the vasa efferentia of the testis: having their base towards the epididymis.

CONIA, *κονία*. A wine, prepared by fermenting the must of the grape on tar previously washed in sea-water.—Orfila.

CONIUM MACULA'TUM, *κωνίσιον*, *Coni'um*, *Cicu'ta*, *Cicu'ta major*, *Abiotos*, *Cicuta terres'tris*, *Cicuta major fœ'tida*, *C. vulga'ris*, *Common Hemlock*, *Hemlock*, (F) *Cigue ordinaire*, *C. grande*. *Nat. Ord.* Umbelliferae. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The leaves and seeds are narcotic and poisonous in an overdose. Light destroys the virtues of the leaves; and, therefore, the powder should be kept in opaque bottles, well corked. It has been used as a palliative in cancer, and other painful affections, but is not equal to opium. Externally, it has been applied in fomentation to cancerous and scrophulous ulcers. Dose, gr. ij to xx.

DA'VIDSON'S REMEDY FOR CANCER is said to consist of powdered hemlock and arsenious acid.

CONJUGA'TION, *Conjuga'tio*, (F) *Conjugaison*. Assemblage, union, *Conju'gium*.

FORAM'INA CONJUGATIO'NIS, (F) *Trous de conjugaison*. The apertures at the sides of the spine, formed by the union of the notches of the vertebræ. They give passage to the nerves of the spinal marrow, and to the vessels, which enter, or issue from, the vertebral canal.

CONJUNCTI MORBI. Diseases joined together. Authors have distinguished two kinds of these;—one, in which the diseases go on simultaneously—*morbi connex'i*:—the other, in which they succeed each other—*morbi consequen'tes*.

CONJUNCTIVA MEMBRA'NA, *Circumcaula'lis*, *Epipheph'ycos*, *Tu'nica agna'ta*, *Tu'nica adna'ta*, *T. conjuncti'va*, (F) *Conjunctive*, *Membrane adnée*. A mucous membrane, so called because it unites the globe of

the eye with the eyelids. It covers the anterior surface of the eye, the inner surface of the eyelids, and the *caruncula lachrymalis*. It possesses great general sensibility, communicated to it by the fifth pair.

CONNATE, from *cum natus*, 'born with.'

CONNATE DISEASES, (F) *Maladies connées*, *Morbi connati*, are such as an individual is born with:—*Connate* having the same signification as *congenital*. A difference has been made by some, however: those diseases or conditions, which are dependant upon original conformation, being called *congenital*;—whilst the diseases or affections, that may have supervened during gestation or delivery are termed *connate*.

CONNEC'TICUT, MINERAL WATERS OF. There is a mineral spring at Stafford in this state, 24 miles from Hartford, which has obtained more celebrity than any one in New England. Its principal ingredients are iron and carbonic acid. It, consequently, belongs to the class of acidulous chalybeates. There are other springs in the state, of which, however, little that is accurate is known.

CONNUTRI'TUS, *Syn'trophos*, *συντροφεος*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *nutrior*, 'I am nourished.' A disease is so called, which has grown up, as it were, with an individual, or has been connate with him.—Hippocr., Galen.

CONOID, *Conoideus*, *Conoi'des*, from *κωνος*, 'a cone,' and *ειδος*, 'shape,' (F) *Conoïde*. Resembling a cone.

CONOID LIG'AMENT. A ligament, passing from the coracoid process to the scapula, and forming part of the *coraco-clavicular* ligament of some anatomists.

CONQUASSANT (F). *Conquassans*, from *cum*, 'with,' 'together;' and *quassa're*, 'to shake.' *Douleurs conquassantes* are the pains of parturition, at the time of their greatest intensity, when the head is engaged in the pelvis.

CONQUASSA'TION. Same etymon. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in dividing, with a pestle, fresh vegetables, fruits, &c. See *Confrication*.

CONSEC'UTIVE, *Consecuti'vus*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *sequi*, 'to follow.'

CONSECUTIVE PHENOM'ENA OR SYMPTOMS, (F) *Phénomènes ou accidens consécutifs*, are such as appear after the cessation of a disease, or, according to others, during its decline; but without having any direct connexion with it.

CONSENT OF PARTS, *Consen'sus*, *Consen'sus partium*, *Sympathi'a*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *senti're*, 'to feel.' (F) *Consentement des Parties*. That relation of different parts of the body with each other, which is more commonly denominated sympathy, (q v.)

CONSERVA'TION, *Conserva'tio*, *Phylax'is*, *φυλαξίς*, from *conserva're*, 'to preserve.' (F) *Conservation des Drogues*, *Asservation*.

The art of preserving any object of pharmacy; any remedial agent, &c. from decay.

CONSERVE, *Conser'va*, from *conserva're*, 'to preserve.' A pharmaceutical preparation, composed of a vegetable substance and a sufficient quantity of sugar. The London and American pharmacopœias prefer the term CONFECTION, (q. v.)

CONSERVA ABSIN'THII, *C. Absin'thii marit'imi*, *Conserve of Wormwood*. (Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij.) It has been employed as a tonic, stomachic, and vermifuge.

CONSERVA DE ANGEL'ICA (P), *Conserve d'Angélique*, *C. of Angel'ica*. (Pulp of root 250 parts; white sugar, boiled in a decoction of the root, and reduced to the consistence of a solid electuary, 1000 parts.) It is tonic, aromatic, and stomachic.

CONSERVA DE APIO GRAVEOLEN'TE (P), *Conserve d'Ache*, *Conserve of Smallage*. Prepared like the preceding. Reputed to have the same properties.

CONSERVA ARI, *Conserve of Arum*. (Fresh root ℥ss, sugar ℥iiss.) Esteemed diuretic and stimulant.

CONSERVA COCHLEA'RIÆ HORTEN'SIS, *Conserve of Lemon Scurvy Grass*. (Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij.) Reputed to be stimulant and antiscorbutic.

CONSERVA LU'JULÆ, *C. Folio'rum lu'julæ*, *Conserve of Woodsorrel*. (Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij.) Gratefully acid and refrigerant.

CONSERVA MENTHÆ, *C. Menthæ folio'rum*, *C. Menthæ sati'væ*, *Conserve of Mint*. (Leaves ℥j, sugar ℥iij.) Stomachic in nausea and vomiting.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVES'TRIS, *Pulpa prunorum sylvestrium condi'ta*, *C. Prunæ sylvestris*, *Conserve of Sloes*. (Pulp 1 part, sugar 3 parts.) Possessed of astringent properties.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ, *Conserve of Squill*. (Fresh squills 3j, sugar 3x.) Possesses the diuretic and other virtues of the squill.

CONSIDENTIA. This word has two acceptations. 1. It is synonymous with *Apo-catastasis*; and, 2. It signifies contraction of any cavity or canal:—συνζησις.

CONSISTEN'TIA. A Latin term, employed in two senses. 1. When joined to the word *Morbi* or *Ætatis*, it expresses the acme of a disease, or the age at which the constitution has acquired its full strength. 2. By *Consisten'tia humo'ris* is meant the density of a humour.

CONSOLIDAN'TIA, *Consolidati'va Medicamen'ta*. Substances, formerly given for the purpose of consolidating wounds, or strengthening cicatrices.

CONSOMMÉ, *Consumma'tum*, *Zomos*, ζωμος. Soup, strongly charged with gelatine, and consequently very nutritious, although not proportionably easy of digestion.

CONSTELLA'TUM UNGUEN'TUM. An ointment, composed of cleansed earthworms! dried and pulverized; and of the fat of the

bear or wild boar. It was formerly employed in toothache, and to hasten the cicatrization of wounds.

CONSTIPATION, *Constipa'tio*, from *constipa're*, 'to cram close.' *Obstipa'tio*, *Adstric'tio*, *Obstipa'tio alvi'na*, *Ischoco'i'lia*, *Alvus adstric'ta*, *Stypsis*, *Constipa'tio alvi*, *Copros'tasis*, (F) *Echauffement*, *Ventre resserré*. Costiveness. A state of the bowels, in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual; or are inordinately hard, and expelled with difficulty. It may be owing, either to diminished action of the muscular coat of the intestines, or to diminished secretion from the mucous membrane, or to both. Cathartics will usually remove it; after which its exciting and predisponent causes must be inquired into and obviated, to render the cure permanent.

CONSTITUTION, *Constitu'tio*, *Catas'tasis*, *Status*, from cum, 'with,' and *sta're*, 'to stand.' A collection of several parts, forming a whole. In Medicine, *Constitution* means the state of all the organs of the human body, considered in regard to their particular and respective arrangement, order, or activity. A good constitution is one in which every organ is well developed, and endowed with due energy, so that all perform their functions with equal facility. Any want of equilibrium in their developement and energy, forms a difference in the constitution. We say that a man is of a good or robust, a delicate or weak constitution, when he is commonly healthy, or commonly labouring under, or unusually susceptible of, disease.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE, *Constitu'tio A'eris*, (F) *Constitution Atmosphérique*. The different conditions of the atmosphere, as regards dryness and humidity, temperature, heaviness, direction of the winds, &c., considered as respects their influence on the animal economy.

EPIDEMIC CONSTITUTION OR MEDICAL CONSTITUTION, (F) *Constitution médicale*, *C. épidémique*. The aggregate of meteorological conditions, so far as they are appreciable, during which diseases prevail epidemically.

CONSTITUTIONAL, (F) *Constitutionnel*. Belonging to the constitution of an individual; to his manner of being; as, *constitutional phthisis*, *C. gout*, &c. By some, this epithet has been given to diseases, produced by the constitution of the atmosphere, but this acceptance is not common.

CONSTRIC'TOR, from *constrin'gere*, 'to bind.' (F) *Constricteur*. That which binds in a circular direction. Different muscles are so called.

CONSTRIC'TO'RES LARYN'GIS. Lieutaud describes under the name, *Grand constricteur du larynx*, the muscle *Crico-arytenoideus lateralis* with the *Thyro-arytenoideus*.

CONSTRUCTOR ŒSOPH'AGI, *Constrictor of the Œsoph'agus*, (F) *Constricteur de l'Œsophage*, *Muscle œsophagien*. A fasciculus of fleshy,

circular fibres, at the upper part of the œsophagus.

CONSTRICTO'RES PHARYN'GIS, *Constrictors of the Pharynx, Sphincter Gulæ*. Muscular expansions, which assist in forming the parietes of the pharynx. Three of these are generally admitted. 1. The *Constrictor Pharyngis inferior, Crico-pharyngeus* and *Thyro-pharyngeus, Crico-thyro-pharyngien*. It is broad very thin, quadrilateral, and seated superficially, extending from the thyroid and cricoid cartilages as far as the middle of the pharynx, and uniting, on the median line, with that of the opposite side. 2. The *Constrictor Pharyngis Medius, Hyo-pharyngeus* and *Chondro-pharyngeus, Syndes'mo-pharyngeus, Hyo-glosso-basi-pharyngien*, occupies the middle part of the pharynx. It is triangular, and attached, anteriorly, to the great and little cornu of the os hyoides; to the stylo-hyoid ligament; and terminates, posteriorly, by joining its fellow of the opposite side. 3. The *Constrictor Pharyngis superior, Ceph'alo-pharyngeus, Glosso-pharyngeus, Mylo-pharyngeus, Pter'ygo-pharyngeus, Pterigo-syndesmo-staphili-pharyngien*, is quadrilateral, and extends from the internal ala of the pterygoid process, from the inter-maxillary ligament, from the internal oblique line of the jaw, and from the base of the tongue to the posterior part of the pharynx.

The constrictors of the pharynx contract it. They can likewise approximate the ends to each other. Chaussier considers those and the *stylo-pharyngeus* as but one muscle, and includes all under this last name.

CONSTRICTORES CUNNI, *Clitor'idis inferioris lati et plani mus'culi, Sphincter Vagi'næ* (F) *Constricteurs du Vagin, C. de la Vulve*. Small muscles, which originate beneath the clitoris, descend along the sides of the vagina, and terminate by becoming confounded with the *transversus perinæi* and *external sphincter ani* muscles. Their use is to contract the entrance of the vagina.

CONSULTA'TION, *Consulta'tio, Delibera'tio, Cœnolo'gia, Conten'tio, Symboleu'sis*. This word has several acceptations. In English, it means, almost always, the meeting of two or more practitioners, to deliberate on any particular case of disease. In France, it signifies the written result of such deliberations, as well as the opinion of a physician, given to a patient, who consults him, either personally or by writing.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN or SURGEON. One, who consults with the attending practitioner, regarding any case of disease. Some physicians, surgeons, and accoucheurs confine themselves to consulting practice.

CONSUMP'TION, from *consu'mere*, 'to waste away.' *Consump'tio, Syntex'is, σνυτῆξις*. (F) *Consumption*. Progressive emaciation or wasting away. This condition precedes death, in the greater part of chronic

diseases, and particularly in *phthisis pulmonalis*:—on this account it is, that phthisis has received the name *consumption*.—See Phthisis. *Fièvre de Consommation, Consumptive fever*, is the same as *Hectic fever*, (q. v.)

CONSUMPTI'VA. Same etymology. Caustics, used for the destruction of fungi; as *burnt alum, lunar caustic, &c.*, were formerly so called.

CONTABESCEN'TIA, from *contabescere*, 'to grow lean.' Consumption, marasmus, atrophy, &c.

CONTACT, *Contac'tus*. The state of two bodies that touch each other. In the theory of contagious diseases, we distinguish *immediate* or *direct contact*, as when we touch a patient labouring under one of those diseases, and *mediate* or *indirect contact*, when we touch, not the patient himself, but objects that have touched, or emanated from him. The air is, most commonly, the medium by which this last kind of contact is effected.

CONTA'GION, *Conta'gio, Conta'ges, Conta'gium, Aporrhœa, apoc'risis*, from *contin'gere*, 'to meet or touch.' The transmission of a disease from one person to another, by direct or indirect contact. The term has, also, been applied, by some, to the action of miasmata arising from dead animal or vegetable matter, bogs, fens, &c., but in this sense it is now abandoned. Contagious diseases are produced, either by a virus, capable of causing them by inoculation, as in small-pox, cow-pox, hydrophobia, syphilis, &c., or by miasmata, proceeding from a sick individual, as in plague, typhus gravior, and in measles and scarlatina. Scrophula, phthisis pulmonalis, and cancer have, by some, been esteemed contagious, but apparently without foundation. Physicians are, indeed, by no means unanimous in deciding what diseases are contagious, and what not. The contagion of the plague and typhus, especially of the latter, is denied by many. It seems probable, that a disease may be contagious under certain circumstances, and not under others. A case of common fever, arising from *common causes*, as from cold, may, if the patient be kept in a close, foul condition, be converted into a disease, capable of producing emanations, which will excite a similar disease in those exposed to them.

Contagion and *infection* are generally esteemed synonymous. Frequently, however, the former is applied to diseases, not produced by contact; as measles, scarlet fever, &c., whilst *infection* is used for those that require positive contact; as itch, syphilis, &c., and conversely.

Diseases, which cannot be produced in any other way than by contagion, are said to have their origin in *specific contagion*; as small-pox, cow-pox, measles, hydrophobia, syphilis, &c. Those, which are produced by contagion, and yet are sometimes owing to other causes, are said to arise from *common con-*

tagion; as typhus, cynanche parotidæa, &c.

CONTA'GIOUS, *Contagio'sus*. Capable of being transmitted by mediate or immediate contact; as a *contagious disease*, *contagious fever*, *contagious effluvia*, &c.

CONTEMPLATIF (F), *Contemplati'vus*. Appertaining to contemplation. The predominant idea of the melancholic—of the monomaniac—is, sometimes, called *contemplative*.

CONTEXTURE, *Contextu'ra*, *Contex'tus*, from *cum*, 'with,' and *texere*, 'to weave,' 'to make a web.' Arrangement of parts;—texture. A name given, metaphorically, to the structure of organized bodies; as *the texture of muscles, fibres*, &c. See Tissue and Texture.

CONTINENCE, *Continen'tia*, from *contine're*, 'to contain oneself;' 'to restrain.' Abstinence from the pleasures of physical love.

CONTINENT, *Continens*. This word is synonymous with *Continued*. (F) *Continu*.

CONTINENT CAUSE, *Causa conjuncta*, is a cause, real or presumed, which, having given rise to a disease, continues to act during the whole of its duration. It may be considered synonymous with proximate cause. A *continent fever*, *Febris continens*, is one, which preserves, during its whole course, the same degree of intensity, without any remission or sensible exacerbation. A disease, which continues uninterruptedly, has been, also, called *Æiipatheî'a* or *Acipatheî'a*, *αἰπάθεια*.

CONTINUED FEVER, *Febris contin'ua*, *F. continens*, *F. anabat'ica*, *F. assid'ua*. A fever, which presents no interruption in its course. Continued fevers form a division in the class *Pyrexia* of Cullen, and include three genera, —*Synocha*, *Synochus*, and *Typhus*.

CONTINUITY, *Continu'itas*. An adhesion of two things between each other, so that they cannot be separated without fracture or laceration.

DIARTHRO'SES OF CONTINUITY, (F) *Diarthroses de Continuité*, are movable joints, in which the bones are continuous, but do not touch immediately: there being, between them, a ligamentous substance, whose flexibility permits motion. The vertebral articulations are examples of this. **DIARTHROSES OF CONTIGUITY**, *Diarthroses de Contiguité*, on the other hand, are movable articulations, in which the bones are not continuous, but touch by surfaces covered with a cartilaginous layer, which is always moistened by synovia.

SOLUTION OF CONTINUITY is any division of parts, previously continuous. Wounds and fractures are *solutions of continuity*.

The word *Continuity* is opposed to *Contiguity*; the latter meaning the condition of two things, which are near each other, or touch without uniting. There is *contiguity* between the head of the humerus and the glenoid cavity of the scapula, but not *continuity*.

CONTOR'SION, *Contor'sio*, from *contor'queo*, 'I twist about.' Violent movement of a part, accompanied with a kind of torsion; as *contortion of the face*.

CONTRA-APERTU'RA, from *contra*, 'against,' and *aperio*, 'I open.' A counter-opening. *Contra-incis'io*, *Incis'io priori oppos'ita*, (F) *Contre-ouverture*. An incision, made in the most depending part of a wound or abscess, when the first opening is not situate in a manner favourable for the discharge of the pus.

CONTRACTILE, *Contractilis*, from *contra'here*, 'to draw together.' Capable of contracting. The fibre of muscles is *contractile*.

CONTRACTILITY, *Contractil'itas*; same etymon. (F) *Contractilité*. That vital property, which gives, to certain parts, the power of contracting. The muscles of locomotion are endowed with a power of *voluntary contractility*, or one dependent immediately on the action of the brain: the muscles of the viscera of digestion, and other internal organs, enjoy an *involuntary contractility*. *Contractility* and *irritability* are frequently used synonymously to signify the property possessed by any tissue of *contracting* on the application of an appropriate stimulus.

CONTRACTION. Same etymon. *Sys'tolē*. Action of contracting. When we speak of the *contraction of a muscle*, we mean the phenomena it exhibits during the time it is in action.

CONTRACTU'RA. Same etymon. *Acamp'sia*, *Enta'sia articula'ris*, *Mus'cular Stiff-joint*. A state of permanent rigidity and progressive atrophy of the flexor muscles, which prevents the motions of extension, beyond a certain limit. The affected muscles form hard cords beneath the skin. On dissection, they are found converted into tendinous fibres, the fleshy fibres having almost disappeared, when the disease has been of any duration. It succeeds, frequently, other diseases, particularly rheumatism, neuralgiæ, convulsions, syphilis, colica pictonum, &c. The warm bath, vapour bath or thermal waters, oleaginous embrocations, mechanical extension of the limbs, &c., are the chief means of treatment.

CONTRA-FISSU'RA, from *contra*, 'against,' and *findo*, 'I cleave.' *Repercus'sio*, *Reson'itus*, *Catag'ma*, *Fissura contrajacens*, *Apeche'ma*, (F) *Contre-coup*, *Contre-fente*, *Contre-fracture*. A fracture, contusion, or injury, produced by a blow in a part distant from that which is struck. Five species of *contra-fissura* or *contre-coups* may occur in the skull. 1. When the internal table yields and fractures. 2. When the bone breaks in any other part than the one struck. 3. When a bone, which has been struck, remains uninjured, and its neighbour is fractured. 4. When a bone is fractured in a place diametrically opposite to that struck, as in fractures at the base of the cranium, from a fall on the vertex: and lastly, when the violence

of the blow produces a separation of the neighbouring or distant sutures. These fractures of the skull are also called *Fractures par résonnance*.

CONTRA-LUNA'RIS, from *contra*, 'against,' and *luna*, 'the moon.' An epithet for a woman, who conceives during the menstrual discharge.—Dieterich.

CONTREXEVILLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a town in France, in the department of Vosges, four leagues from Neufchâteau. The waters contain carbonate of iron, muriate and carbonate of lime, a bituminous substance, and free carbonic acid. They are frequented by those labouring under cutaneous, scrophulous, and calculous affections.

CONTRI'TIO, from *con'tero*, 'I bruise or make small:—*Syntrimma*, *Syntrip'sis*, *Tritu'ra*, *Tritus*, *Tritura'tion*, *Tri'tio*, *Communi'tion*.

CONTRO-STIM'ULANT, *Contrastim'ulans*, from *contra*, 'against,' and *stimulus*, 'that which excites.' A substance, that possesses a particular, debilitating property, acting upon the excitability in a manner opposite to stimulus. A name, given to therapeutical agents, which, according to the Italian theory of *Contro-stimulus*, are endowed with the property of diminishing excitement by a specific action. These agents are, by no means, clearly defined.

CONTRO-STIM'ULUS. Same etymon. The name, given by Rasori, about thirty years ago, to a new medical doctrine of which he was the originator—*La nuova Dottrina Medica Italiana*. It is founded on the contro-stimulant property, attributed to a certain number of medicines. In this doctrine, as in that of Brown, under the name, *excitability*, a fundamental principle of physiology is admitted, by virtue of which living beings are endowed with an aptitude for feeling the action of external agents or exciting influences, and of reacting on these same influences. When this excitability is too great, there is excess of stimulus or *Hyperstheni'a*: when too little, there is deficiency or *Hypostheni'a*. Diseases, *general* and *local*, are divided into three great classes, or into, 1. *Hypersthenic*; 2. *Hyposthenic*; 3. *Irritative*. The contro-stimulant physicians admit only two classes of medicines,—*stimulants* and *contro-stimulants*.

CONTUNDING, *Contu'sing*, (F), *Contondant*, *Contundens*, from *contun'dere*, 'to bruise.' That which causes contusions. An epithet given to round, blunt, vulnerating projectiles, which bruise or lacerate parts, without cutting them.

CONTU'SED. Same etymon. (F) *Contus*. Affected with contusion. Thus we say—a *contused wound*.

CONTUSION, *Contu'sio*. A Bruise; *Col-lis'io*, *Phlasma*, *Thlasis*, *Thlas'ma*, *Th. Con-tu'sio*, (F) *Meurtrissure*. Same etymon. An injury or lesion—arising from the shock of a

body with a large surface,—which presents no loss of substance, and no apparent wound. If the skin be divided, the injury takes the name of *contused wound*. The differences of contusion, as to extent, are of course infinite. When slight, the blood stagnates in the capillaries of the skin, or is effused into the subcutaneous cellular tissue. Time and cold applications remove it. When the texture of the parts has been lacerated, there is effusion of blood, with more or less torpor in the part. Cooling applications, general or topical V. S., emollients, poultices, compression, &c., are here necessary, according to circumstances. In the severest kinds of contusion, all the soft and solid parts, except the skin, are bruised, and, at times, reduced to a kind of pap. When the disorganization is to this extent, there is no hope except in amputation. A deep contusion of the soft parts has been called *Sarcothla'sis*, and *Sarcothlas'ma*.

CONVALES'CENCE, *Convalescen'tia*, from *convales'cere*, 'to grow well.' *Exanas'trophe*. Recovery of health, after disease. The time which elapses between the termination of a disease, and complete restoration of strength.

CONVALLA'RIA MAIA'LIS, *Lil'ium Conval'lum*, *Convalla'ria*, *Maian'themum*, *Lily of the Valley*, *May Lily*, (F) *Muguet*, *Muguet de Mai*. The recent flowers are reputed to be aromatic, cephalic, errhine, cathartic. They are not used.

CONVALLA'RIA POLYGONA'TUM. The systematic name of *Solomon's Seal*. *Sig'il'lum Salamo'nis*, *Polygona'tum*. The root was once used as an astringent and tonic. It is, also, a reputed cosmetic.

CONVER'SION, *Conver'sio*. Change from one state into another.

CONVERSION OF DISEASES, (F) *Conversion des maladies*, is—the change or transformation of one disease into another.

CONVOLUTION, *Convolu'tio*, from *con-vol'vere*, 'to entwine.' *Epispha'riion*, *Gyrus*, (F) *Circonvolution*.

The **INTESTINAL CONVOLUTIONS** are the turns made by the intestines in the abdomen.

The **CEREBRAL CONVOLUTIONS** are the round, undulating, tortuous projections, observed at the surface of the brain. In them, Gall's organs, of course, terminate.

CONVOLVULUS BATA'TAS, from *con-vol'vere*, 'to roll together.' The *Sweet Potato*, *Spanish Potato*. This is the only esculent root, of the genus *convolvulus*. It is much eaten in the United States.

CONVOLVULUS CANTAB'RICA, *Cantab'rica*, *Lavender-leaved Bindweed*. It has been considered anthelmintic and actively cathartic.

CONVOLVULUS JALA'PA. The systematic name of the Jalap plant. *Jala'pium*, *Mechoaca'na nigra*, *Jalappa*, *Jalapa*, *Jalap Root*, *Gialappa*, *Xalappa*, *Bryo'nia Mechoachan'na nigricans*, *Bryonia Peruviana*, *Chela'pa*, *Rhabar'barum Nigrum*, *Gelappium*, (F) *Jalap*, is pro-

cured from South America. Its odour is nauseous; taste sweetish and slightly pungent. It is solid, hard, heavy, brittle;—fracture resinous; internally, light gray; externally, covered with a deep brown, wrinkled bark. Its operation is cathartic—the resinous part griping violently. Dose, 10 gr. to 3 ss. A drop or two of any essential oil will prevent it from griping. An active principle has been separated from Jalap, to which the names *Jalapine* and *Cathartine* have been given.

CONVOLVULUS MECHOACHAN, *Mechoaca'næ Radix*, *Jalappa alba*, *Rhabar'barum album*, *Mechoacan*, (F) *Rhabarbe blanche*. A Mexican convolvulus, the root of which possesses aperient properties, and was once extensively used instead of jalap.

CONVOLVULUS PANDURA'TUS, *Wild Potato*, *Mech'ameek*, *Wild Rhubarb*, *Wild Potato-Vine*, *Kassander*, *Kassader*. In Virginia, and some other parts of the United States, the root of this plant has been much recommended in cases of gravel. It is used, either in powder or decoction.

CONVOLVULUS PES CA'PRIÆ, *Bargada*. A plant used in India in cataplasm, in arthritic cases.

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMO'NIA. The systematic name of the *Scam'mony Plant*. *Scammo'nia*, *Scammonia Gummi-Resi'na*, *Convolvulus Syriacus*, *Scammonium Syriacum*, *Diagryd'ium*, *Dacrydion*, *Scammony*, *Mahmoudy*, (F) *Scammonée d'Alep*. A Syrian and Mexican plant; the concrete gummi-resinous juice of which comes to us in blackish-gray fragments, becoming whitish-yellow when touched with wet fingers. It is a drastic, hydrogogue cathartic. Dose, gr. iij to gr. xv, triturated with sugar.

CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM, *Convolvulus major albus*. *Great Bindweed*, (F) *Liseron des Haies*, *Grand Liseron*. The juice of this plant is violently purgative, and is given in dropsical affections.

CONVOLVULUS SOLDANEL'LA. The systematic name of the *Sea Convolvulus*. *Bras'sica Mari'na*, *Calystegia Soldanella*, *Sea Bindweed*, *Convolvulus Marit'imus*, *Soldanella*, (F) *Chou Marin*. The leaves of this plant are said to be drastic cathartic; but they are not much, if at all, used.

CONVOLVULUS TURPE'THUM, *Turpethum*. The systematic name of the *Turbith plant*, (F) *Racine de Turbith*. The cortical part of the root of this species of convolvulus is brought from the East Indies. It is a cathartic, but not used.

CONVULSION, *Spasmus*, *Convul'sio*, from *convellere*, 'to pull together.' *Conduc'tio*, *Hieran'osus*, *Disten'tio nervo'rum*, *Clonic Spasm*, *Convul'sio clon'ica*, *Eclamp'sia*. This word has several acceptations. It means any violent perversion of the animal movements. The word *Convul'sions* generally, however, signifies alternate contractions, violent and

involuntary, of muscles, which habitually contract only under the influence of the will. This alternate contraction, when slight, is called *Tremor*; when strong and permanent, *tetanus*, *trismus*, &c. *Spasms*, *Cramp*, *Risus Sardonicus*, *St. Vitus's Dance* are *convulsions*.

CONVULSIO CEREALIS, *Convulsio ab Ustilag'inè*, *Cereal Convulsion*, (F) *Convulsion céréale*, *Ergotisme convulsif*, *Convulsion de Salogne*. A singular disorder, of the convulsive kind, attended with a peculiar tingling and formication in the arms and legs. It is said to be endemic in some parts of Germany, and to arise often from the use of spoiled corn.

CONVULSIONNAIRE (F). A name given, during the last century, to individuals, who had, or affected to have, convulsions, produced by religious ideas.

CONVULSIVE, *Convulsi'vus*, *Spasmo'des*, *Agitato'rius*, (F) *Convulsif*. That which is accompanied by, or is analogous to, convulsions, as *convulsive cough*, *convulsive disease*.

CONY'ZA SQUARROSA, *Brephoc'tonon*, *Great Fleabane* or *Spikenard*, (F) *Herbe aux Mouches*. A European plant, whose strong and disagreeable odour was formerly considered to be destructive to flies, fleas, &c. Its infusion in wine was once used as an emmenagogue and anti-icteric: in vinegar as an anti-epileptic.

COOSTRUM. The middle part of the diaphragm.—Ruland.

COPA'IBA. The resinous juice of the *Copaifera officina'lis*. Family, Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Decandria Monogynia. It is the *Copaifera officina'lis Resina*, *Bal'samum Copaibæ*, *B. Brazilien'se*, *B. de Copaiba*, *B. Capi'vi*. The *Balsam of Copaiba* or *Copaiva*. (F) *Copahu*, *Baume de Copahu*, *B. du Brésil*, *Terébinthe de Copahu*. Its odour is peculiar, but not unpleasant. Taste pungent, bitter; consistence, syrupy; colour yellowish, and transparent. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and the expressed oils. S. g. 0.950. Its properties are stimulant and diuretic; in large doses it is purgative. It acts on the lining membrane of the urethra, and on mucous membranes, in general. It is given in gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c.: in the dose of gtt x to 3j, twice or thrice a day. Should symptoms of urticaria or diarrhœa arise, the dose is too large, and must be diminished. It can be inspissated by means of magnesia so as to be made into pills, and recently a plan has been devised for enveloping it in gelatine, so that its taste is entirely concealed. See Capsules, gelatinous.

COPAL' or COPALE, *Resina Copal*. The resin, which flows, spontaneously, from the *Elæocar'pus Copalifera*, a Guinea plant. It is a stimulant, like all the resins; and, dissolved in rectified spirit of wine, has been

used in cases of spongy gums and looseness of the teeth; but it is now only employed in varnish.

COPHO'SIS, *Sur'ditas*, *Epicopho'sis*, *Paracu'sis*, *Dysæsthe'sia audito'ria*, from *κωφος*, 'deaf.' (F) *Surdité*. Diminution or loss of hearing. Cullen uses the word synonymously with *Dysecæa*, and Pinel with *Paracou'sia* or *Parac'oë*. According to Sauvages, *Cophosis* differs from both: from *Dysecæa*, because, in it the sonorous rays cannot reach the labyrinth: and from *Paracousia*, which consists in a confused state of hearing.

Cophosis seems, usually, to be synonymous with deafness;—*Paracu'sis Sur'ditas*.

COPOS, *κοπος*, *Lassitu'do*, *Fatiga'tio*, *Lassitude*, *Fatigue*. A state of the body, in which the greater part of the animal functions are exerted with less promptitude and vigour than common.

The ancients admitted three species: 1. That arising from plethora, *Lassitu'do tensi'va*, *Tono'des*, *τονωδης*, 2. From plethora and increased heat combined, *Lassitu'do phlegmono'sa*, *æstuo'sa*, *φλεγμονωδης*, *Phlegmono'des*, and, 3. Owing to a morbid condition of the humours, *Lassitu'do ulcero'sa*, *ελκωδης*, *Helco'des*.

COPRAGO'GUM, from *κοπρος*, 'fæces,' and *αγω*, 'I bring away.' *Stercus e primis viis educens*, a cathartic. The name of a laxative electuary, mentioned by Ruland.

COPREM'ETOS, *Coproë'm'etos*, from *κοπρος*, 'excrement,' and *εμειω*, 'I vomit.' One who vomits fæces.—Hippocr.

COPROCRIT'ICUS, *Coprocrit'icus*, from *κοπρος*, 'excrement,' and *κρηνω*, 'I separate.' A mild cathartic;—an eccoprotic.

COPROSCLERO'SIS, from *κοπρος*, 'excrement,' and *σκληρωω*, 'I harden.' Induration of fæcal matters.

COPE or **COPTON**, from *κοπτω*, 'I beat or pound.' A sort of cake, composed of vegetable substances, which the ancients administered internally, and applied to the epigastric region in the form of cataplasm.

COPTIS, *Gold Thread*, *Coptis Trifo'lia*, *Nigella*. The root of this is much used in Massachusetts, in aphthous and other ulcerations of the mouth, as a local application. It is a pure bitter, and can be used, wherever such is indicated.

COPTIS TEETA, *Mishme Teeta*, (Upper Assam) *Honglane* (Chinese.) The root of this plant is considered to be a powerful tonic and stomachic.

COQUEN'TIA MEDICAMEN'TA, from *co'quere*, 'to digest.' Medicines, which were formerly believed to be proper for favouring the coction or digestion of food.

COR'ACO-BRA'CHIAL, *Cor'aco-brachia'lis*. Belonging both to the coracoid process and arm.

The **CORACO-BRACHIALIS** (Muscle,) *Coraco-humeral*—(Ch.), *Perfora'tus* CASSE'RII, *Perforatus*, *Coraco-brachia'us*, is situate at the

inner and upper part of the arm. It arises from the coracoid process of the scapula, and is inserted at the middle part of the inner side of the humerus. It carries the arm forwards and inwards, raising the humerus a little. It can, also, by acting inversely, depress the shoulder.

CORACO-CLAVIC'ULAR, *Coraco-clavicularis*. Belonging to the coracoid process and clavicle.

The **CORACO-CLAVICULAR LIGAMENT**, called also, *Omo-clavicular*, serves to unite the clavicle to the coracoid process. It is very irregular, and formed of two fasciculi, which the greater part of anatomists have described as particular ligaments, under the names *Conoid* and *Trapezoid*.

COR'ACOID, *Coracoïdeus*, *Coracoïdes*, *C. Proces'sus*, *Cornicula'ris Processus*, *Crow's-beak-like Process*, *Proces'sus anchora'lis*, *rostriformis*, *ancyroides*, from *κοραξ*, 'a crow,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' (F) *Coracoïde*. Resembling the beak of a crow. A name given by Galen, (and still retained,) to the short, thick process, situate at the anterior part of the upper margin of the scapula; and which has some resemblance to the beak of a crow. This process gives attachment to the *Coraco-clavicular* and *Coraco-acro'mial* ligaments, and to the *Coraco-brachia'lis*, *Pectora'lis minor*, and *Biceps* muscles.

The **CORACOID LIGAMENT**, *Ligamen'tum coracoïdeum*, (F) *L. Coracoïdien*. This name is given to the small fibrous fasciculus, which converts the notch, at the superior margin of the scapula, into a foramen.

CORAL, *Coral'lium*, *Coral'lus*, *Arbor Maris*, *Azur*, *Bolesia*, from *κορσσω*, 'I adorn,' and *αλς*, 'the sea.' (F) *Corail*. One of the most beautiful productions of the deep. It is fixed to submarine rocks, in the form of a shrub; and is of a bright red colour. It is the habitation of a multitude of animals, of the Zoophyta order, and is formed of a calcareous substance, secreted by these animals themselves. It is in very hard, concentric layers; covered, externally, by a species of porous bark, full of cellules, each of which contains one of these animals. Linnæus calls the red coral, *Isis nob'ilis*, and M. de Lamarck, *Coral'lium rubrum*. It is much fished for, on the coasts of Barbary and Sicily. Coral was formerly esteemed tonic, absorbent, astringent, &c., but analysis has shown, that it contains only carbonate of lime and a little gelatine.—Dioscorides, Pliny, Oribasius, the *Geoponica*, &c. The *Corallium album* is a hard, white, calcareous, brittle substance, the nidus of the *Madrep'ora oculata*. It has been exhibited as an absorbent.

CORALLINA. Diminutive of *Corallium*; *Musculus marit'imus*, *Corallina officina'lis*, *Brion*, *Corallina alba*, *Sea Cor'alline*, *White Worm-weed*. The production of an animal, which belongs to the genus *Pol'ypi*, and which is found in all the seas of Europe;—

particularly in the Mediterranean. It has the appearance of a plant, is homogeneous, an inch or two in height, of a white, reddish, or greenish colour, salt taste, and marine smell. It contains gelatine, albumen, muriate of soda, phosphate, carbonate and sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silica, oxide of iron, and a colouring principle. It was once much used as a vermifuge: but is not now employed. Dose, ʒss to ʒj in powder.

CORALLINA CORSICA'NA, *Helmintho-corton*, *Elmintho-corton*, *Musculus helmintho-cortos*, *Melitho-corton*, *Musculus coralli'nus*, *M. Mari'nus*, *Confer'va Helmintho-cortos*, *Coralli'na rubra*, *Coralli'na melito-corton*, *Lemi'tho-corton*, *Fucus Helmintho-corton*, *Corsican Worm-weed*. (F) *Coralline de Corse*, *Mousse de Corse*. It is a mixture of several marine plants and zoophytes, of the *fucus*, *ceramium*, *ulva*, *coralline*, *confervæ*, &c., and has gained great reputation, for destroying all kinds of intestinal worms, given in the form of strong decoction. The Geneva Pharmacopœia directs an officinal syrup—the *Sirap de Coralline*.

CORD, *Funis*, *Funiculus*, *Chænos*, *Chæ'nion*, *χοινος*, *χοινιον*; from the Latin *Chorda*, which is itself derived from *χορδη*, 'intestine'; and, afterwards, was applied to musical cords or strings, which are made of the intestines of animals. See *Chorda*.

CORDS, VOCAL. *Cords of Ferrein*, *Chordæ vocales*, *Ch. Ferre'nii*. A name, given to the ligaments of the glottis, which Ferrein compared to stretched cords, and to which he attributed the production of voice.

CORDIAL, *Cordia'lis*, *Cardiacus*, from *cor*, 'the heart.' Tonic or excitant medicines, which were judged proper for exciting the heart.

CORDINE'MA, from *κεφα*, 'the head,' and *δινω*, 'I move about.' Headache, accompanied with vertigo.

CORDON (F). *Funiculus*, diminutive of *funis*, 'a cord.' A term applied to many parts, which resemble a small cord.

CORDON NERVEUX; *Ramus nervosus*. A principal division of a nerve or the nervous trunk itself.

CORE'MATA, from *κορεω*, 'I cleanse.' Remedies, proper for cleansing the skin.—Paulus of Ægina.

COREON'CION, *Coron'cion*, from *κορη*, 'the pupil,' and *ογκιον*, 'a hook.' An instrument, used for the formation of artificial pupil by Langenbeck. It is hooked at its extremity. A *double-hooked forceps*, used by Graefe, is similarly named.

CORETO'MIA, from *κορη*, 'the pupil,' and *τεμνω*, 'to cut.' *Coroto'mia*, *Coretoto'mia*, *Iridoto'mia*, *Corecto'mia*, *Coretonecto'mia*, *Iridecto'mia*, *Coredial'ysis*, *Corodial'ysis*, *Coretodial'ysis*, *Iridodial'ysis*. Various operations, for the formation of artificial pupil are so termed. The three last signify the separation or tearing asunder of the iris from the

ciliary ligament; the three preceding the incision of the iris, *with* loss of substance; and the remainder signify a simple incision of the iris, *without* loss of substance.

CORIAN'DRUM SATIVUM, *Corian'der*, *Corian'non*, (F) *Coriandre*. Family, Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. The systematic name of the *Corian'drum* of the pharmacopœias, *Coria'non*. The seeds of the coriander have an aromatic odour, and grateful, pungent taste. They are carminative; but are chiefly used to cover the taste of other medicines.

CORIUM, *Corion*, (F) *Cuir*. The skin of several animals is so called, especially when tanned. The *cutis vera* or the thickest part of the human skin.

CORIUM PHLOGIS'TICUM, *Crusta pleuret'ica*, *C. inflammato'ria*, *C. phlogis'tica*, *Inflammatory Crust* or *Buff*. (F) *Couenné*, *C. Pleuretique*, *C. inflammatoire*. The grayish crust or buff, varying in thickness, observed in blood drawn from a vein during the existence of violent inflammation, and during pregnancy. It is particularly manifest in pleurisy; and hence one of its names. The reason of it is by no means easy of appreciation. When the blood presents this appearance, it is said to be *buffy*.

CORN, (G) *Korn*. In England, this word means the *Cerealia*, or those seeds, which grow in ears, not in pods. In the U. States, *Corn* always means *Indian Corn*. Its English sense corresponds to the French *Blé*, or *Bled*.

CORN. *Clavus*, *Clavus Pedis*, *Ecphy'ma*, *Clavus*, *Gemur'sa*, (F) *Cor*, *Ognon*. A small, hard, *corneous* tumour, which forms upon the foot, generally on the toes; and which is commonly produced on the most projecting parts, by the pressure of too tight shoes. A part of the corn is raised above the skin, and forms a round tumour, like the head of a nail: the other portion, which serves as its base, is buried more or less deeply in the integuments, and occasionally extends as far as the tendons and periosteum. Corns may, sometimes, be removed, by immersing the feet in warm water, but commonly they return. They can, likewise, be destroyed by the knife or caustics; but these operations are not as simple as they seem. In the way of palliation,—they must be constantly pared; and any soft plaster, spread upon linen or leather, may be applied with a hole in the centre, to receive the corn; and layer after layer of plaster be added, until they attain the level of the corn,—for the purpose of preventing pressure. When very irritable, the lunar caustic, merely rubbed over the surface, will generally diminish irritability in a surprising manner, and in one not easy of explanation.

CORNEA, *Cornea transpa'rens*, *C. pellu'cida*, *C. lucida*, *Ceras*, *Sclerot'ica cerato'i'des*, *Cerato'i'des*, *Membra'na cornea*. The *trans-*

parent cornea. (F) *Cornée.* One of the coats of the eye, so called, because it has some resemblance to horn. It is termed *transparent*, to distinguish it from the *opaque*—*Cornea opa'ca* or *Sclerotic*. It is convex, anteriorly; concave, posteriorly; forming nearly one-fifth of the anterior part of the eye, and representing a segment of a sphere about seven lines and a half, or in. 0.625 in diameter. It seems to be constituted of laminae in superposition, but of the precise number anatomists are not agreed.

CORNEITIS, *Cerati'tis* from *Cornea*, and *itis*, 'inflammation.' Inflammation of the cornea.

CORNE'LIAN, *Carne'lian*, *Chalcedo'nus*, *Carneolus*, *Lapis Carneolus*, *Cornelus*, *Corneolus*, *Lapis Sardius*. (F) *Cornaline*. A precious, semi-transparent stone, found in Sardinia. The ancients ascribed to it a number of absurd properties.

COR'NEOUS, *Corneus*, (F) *Corné*. Having the nature or appearance of horn.

The **CORNEOUS TISSUE** is that, which forms the nails. The *corneous membrane* is the *cornea*.

CORNES DE LIMACON (F). *Snail's Horns*. A name given, by Anel, to the lachrymal puncta and ducts.

CORNIC'ULA. A species of cupping instrument, shaped like a trumpet, having a hole at the top for sucking the air out, to diminish the pressure in its interior.—Sculetus, Hildanus.

CORNICULUM LARYN'GIS, *Capit'ulum Santorini*, *Supra-arytenoid Cartilages*, *Capit'ulum Cartilag'inis arytenoidæ*. A small very movable, cartilaginous tubercle, found on the arytenoid cartilages.

CORNU, *Ceras*, *κερας*, *Horn*. (F) *Corne*. A conical, hard, epidermeous projection, which grows on the heads of certain animals, serving them as a weapon of offence and defence. Anatomists have given this name to parts of the human body, which have nearly the same shape as the horns of animals.

CORNU. A *horny excrescence*. A *Corneous Wart*, which occasionally forms on the skin, and requires the use of the knife. (F) *Corne de la Peau*.

CORNU ANTERIUS VENTRIC'ULI LATERA'LIS; *Anterior Cornu of the Lat'eral Ven'tricle*. The portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain, which is lodged in the middle of the lobe, and forms the commencement of that cavity.

CORNU AMMON'IS, *Cornu Arietis*, *Hippocampus major*, *Protuberantia cylindrica*, *Vermis Bombyc'inus*, *Processus cer'ebr'i latera'lis*. (F) *Corne d'Ammon*, *Corne de Belier*, *Grande Hippocampe*, *pied de cheval marin*, *Protubérance cylindroïde* (Ch.), *Bourrèlet roulé*. A broad, considerable eminence, curved on itself, and situate at the posterior part of the lateral ventricle. Its surface presents two or

three tubercles separated from each other by shallow grooves.

The *Accesso'rius Pedis Hippocam'pi*, (F) *Accessoire du pied d'hippocampe*, is a prominence, usually formed by the base of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. It is merely a fold of the hemisphere, and was by Malacarne called *Cuissart ou Armure des Jambes*.

CORNU CERVI, *Cornu*, *Hartshorn*, *Cornu Cervi'num*, *Cervi El'aphi Cornu*. (F) *Corne de cerf*. The horns of various species of the stag. They contain about 27 per cent. of gelatine. The *shavings*, *Raspatu'ra* seu *Rasu'ra Cornu Cervi*, *C. C. raspa'tum*, boiled in water, have, consequently, been used as emollient and nutritive.

When burnt, they constitute the *Cornu cervi calcina'tum* or *Cornu ustum*, *Phosphas Calcis*, *Calca'ria phosphorica*, (F) *Corne de cerf calcinée*, which consists of 57.5 per cent. of phosphate of lime. It has been used as an antacid, but is wholly inert, as its composition would indicate. It contains only 1 per cent. of carbonate of lime.

Hartshorn was once supposed to possess a bezoardic power.—J. Vesti.

CORNU DESCEN'DENS VENTRIC'ULI LATERA'LIS, *Dig'ital Cav'ity*, *Descending or inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle*. The termination of the lateral ventricle in the middle lobe of the brain, behind the *Fissure of SYLVII*.

CORNU RUPICA'PRÆ, (F) *Corne de Chamois*. The horn of the Chamois. It has the same properties as the *Cornu Cervi*.

CORNUA CARTILAG'INIS THYROIDÆ. Eminences on the thyroid cartilage, distinguished into *great* or *superior*;—which are articulated with the great cornu of the os hyoides;—and into *small* or *inferior*, united with the cricoid cartilage.

CORNUA COCCYGEA, *Cornua of the Coccyx*. Two small, tubercular eminences at the base of the coccyx, which are articulated with those of the sacrum.

CORNUA HYOIDEI OSSIS, *Cornua of the Hyoid Bone*. Four fragments of the os hyoides, situate above the body of the bone, and distinguished into the *small* or *superior*, and the *great* or *lateral*.

CORNUA U'TERI, *Cornua of the Uterus*, *Cerææ*, *κεραιæ*, *Plectanæ*, (F) *Cornes de la Matrice*. The angles of the uterus, where the fallopian tubes arise. Sometimes applied to the fallopian tubes themselves.

CORNU POSTE'RIOUS VENTRIC'ULI LATERA'LIS, *Posterior Cornu of the Lateral Ven'tricle*. The triangular prolongation of the lateral ventricle of the brain into the substance of the occipital lobe.

CORNUA SACRA'LIA, *Cornua of the Sacrum*. Two tubercles, situate at the posterior and inferior surface of the sacrum, which are sometimes united.

CORNUS FLOR'IDA, *Dogwood*, *Boxwood*, (*New England*), (F) *Cornouiller*, *Cornier*, *C.*

à grandes fleurs. The bark of this beautiful tree, which grows every where in the United States, has been long employed as a substitute for the cinchona. Dose, from ʒss to ʒj. Its active principle has been separated from it, and received the name *Cornine*.

CORNUS SERI'CEA, *Swamp Dogwood*, *Red Willow*, *Rose Willow*, (F) *Cornouiller soyeux*. The bark, it is said, has been found little inferior to the *Cincho'na Pal'lida* in intermittents.—Barton.

CORNUS CIRCINATA, *Round-leaved Dogwood*, (F) *Cornouiller à feuilles arrondies*. The bark of this variety has been used for similar purposes.

CORONAL, *Corona'lis*, *Corona'rius*. Relating to the *crown*; from *corona*, 'a crown.' A name, formerly given to the frontal bone, because on it partly reposes the crown of kings, &c.

The *CORONAL SUTURE*, *Sutu'ra corona'lis*, *S. Fronto-parieta'lis*, *Puppis Sutura*, *S. Arcua'lis*. The suture of the head, which extends from one temporal bone to the other, over the *crown* of the head, and unites the parietal bones with the frontal. The *SUTURE CORONALE*, of the French Anatomists, is the suture, which unites the two halves of the *os frontis* at the early period of life. It is a prolongation of the sagittal.

CORONALE, *MINERAL WATERS OF*. These waters are found near Lucca in Italy. They received their name from an erroneous notion, that they are particularly adapted for curing diseases of the *os frontis*. Their temperature is 95° Fahrenheit. They contain free carbonic acid, sulphates of lime and magnesia, muriates of soda and magnesia, &c., and some iron.

CORONARY, *Corona'rius*, (F) *Coronaire*, from *coro'na*, 'a crown.' Resembling a crown.

The *ARTE'RIA CORONA'RIA VENTRIC'ULI*, *Gas'trica supe'rior*, (F) *Artère coronaire, stomachique*, *A. Stomogastrique* (Ch.), is one of the branches of the *cœliac*, which passes towards the superior orifice of the stomach, extends along its lesser curvature and ends by anastomosing with the pyloric branch of the hepatic. This artery furnishes branches to the inferior part of the *œsophagus*, the cardiac orifice, the great *cul-de-sac*, the middle part of the stomach, the lesser omentum, and anastomoses with the other arteries of those organs.

The *VENA CORONARIA VENTRIC'ULI* accompanies the artery and terminates in the *vena porta*. Sommering and some other anatomists call all the four arteries of the stomach *Coronariæ stomachicæ*.

The *CORONARY LIGAMENT* of the liver is a reflection of the peritoneum, which surrounds the posterior margin of the liver. The same term is likewise applied to ligaments, which unite the radius and ulna.

CORO'NE, from *κροων*, 'a crow.' The coronoid process of the lower jaw.

COR'ONOID, *Coronoï'des*, from *κροων*, 'a crow,' and *ειδος*, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' Resembling the beak of a crow. This name has been given to two *processes*. One, situate at the anterior and superior part of the ramus of the *os maxillare inferius*, and affording attachment to the temporal muscle: the other, called, also, *sharp process*, situate at the superior part of the ulna, anterior to the great sigmoid fossa, and forming a part of the hinge of the elbow-joint.

COR'PORA FIMBRIA'TA, *Tenia Hippocam'pi*. *Fimbriated* or *fringed bodies*. (F) *Corps frangés*, *C. Bordés*, *Bandelettes des Cornes d'Ammon*, *Bandelette de l'Hippocampe*. The thin, flattened, and very delicate band, situate along the concave edge of the cornu ammonis, and which is a continuation of the posterior crura of the fornix.

CORPORA GENICULA'TA, (F) *Corps geniculés*. Two tubercles, situate at the lower and outer part of the optic thalami, which furnish several filaments to the optic nerves.

CORPORA OLIVA'RIA, *C. ova'ta*, *Eminen'tiæ Olivares*, (*Eminences latérales* Ch.) Oblong, whitish eminences, situate at the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata, exterior to the corpora pyramidalia.

CORPORA PYRAMIDA'LIA, *Eminen'tiæ pyramida'les*, (F) *Corps pyramidaux*, *Pyramides antérieures* (Gall), *Eminences pyramidales* (Ch.) Two small, medullary eminences, placed alongside each other, at the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata, between the corpora olivaria.

These bodies have also been called *Corpora Pyramidalia anti'ca*, to distinguish them from the *C. olivaria*, which have been called *Corpora Pyramidalia latera'lia*.

CORPORA RESTIFOR'MIA, *Crura medul'læ oblonga'tæ*, *Pedun'culi medullæ oblongatæ*, *Corpora pyramidalia posterio'ra*: *Peduncles of the medul'la oblonga'ta*. (F) *Corps restiformes*, *Cuisses postérieures*, *Pyramides postérieures du cervelet*, *Racines*, *Bras ou Jambes du cervelet*—*Petites branches de la moëlle allongée*, *Pédoncules du cervelet*. Two medullary projections, oblong, and of a whitish appearance, which proceed from each side of the upper extremity of the medulla oblongata, and contribute to the formation of the cerebellum.

CORPORA STRIA'TA, *Grand ganglion supérieur du cerveau* (Gall), *Couches des nerfs ethmoïdaux*, *Corps cannelés*, *Eminen'tiæ Lenticula'res*, (Ch.), *Collic'uli Nervi Ethmoïda'lis*, *Ap'ices Crurum medul'læ oblonga'tæ*, (F) *Corps striés*. Pyriform eminences, of a slightly brownish-gray colour, which form part of the floor of the lateral ventricles of the brain. When cut, a mixture of gray and white substance is seen, arranged alternately, to which they owe their name. All the white bands are continuous with the primary fasciculi of the corpora olivaria. Willis considered the soul resided here.

CORPS FIBREUX, *Corpora fibrosa*. Bayle has given this name to adventitious, fibrous productions, of a round form,—more or less adherent, and sometimes having a pedicle,—which form in certain parts of the body, particularly in the substance of the uterus.

CORPULENTIA, *Corpulence*, from *corpus*, 'the body,' and *lentus*, 'thick,' is synonymous with *Obesity* and *Polysarcia*, (q. v.)

CORPUS, *Soma*, *σῶμα*. A *Body*. Any object, which strikes one or more of our senses. Gases, liquids, metals, vegetables, animals, are so many bodies. Natural bodies have been divided into *animal*, *vegetable*, and *mineral*; or into *inorganic*, including the mineral kingdom;—and *organized*, including the animal and vegetable.

The chief differences between organized and inorganic bodies consists in the former having an *origin by generation*, *growth by nutrition*, and *termination by death*:—the latter, a *fortuitous origin*, *external growth*, and a *termination by chemical or mechanical force*.

Many parts of the frame have, also, been distinguished by this name, as *Corpus Callosum*, *C. Mucosum*, &c.—See *Body*.

CORPUS CALLO'SUM, *Commissura Magna cer'ebr'i*, (F) *Corps calleux*, *Voûte médullaire*, *Plafond des ventricules du cerveau*, *Mésolobe* (Ch.), *Trabes Medulla'ris*, *Trabec'ula*. A white, medullary band, perceived on separating the two hemispheres of the brain, which it connects with each other. La Peyronie regarded it as the seat of the soul.

CORPUS DENTA'TUM vel denticula'tum, *C. Cilia'rè*, (F) *Corps Dentelé*, *Corps festonné*. A central, oval nucleus, of cineritious substance, met with in the cerebellum; the circumference of which exhibits a number of indentations, surrounded by medullary substance.—Vicq d'Azyr. It is seen by dividing the cerebellum vertically into two equal parts.—Vieussens gave to the same body the name *Corps cendré ou Rhomboïde*, *Corpus Cine'reum*, *C. Rhomboïdeum*, *Ganglion du cer'v'et*, *Noyau central des Pédoncules du cer'v'et*.

CORPUS GLANDULO'SUM MULIERUM, *Gland'ulæ Pros'tatæ Mulierum*. A vascular, spongy eminence, which surrounds the orifice of the urethra, and projects at its under part.

CORPUS HIGHMO'RI, *C. Highmor'ianum*, *Meatus semina'rius*, (F) *Corps d'Hygmore* ou *d'Highmore*, *Sinus des vaisseaux séminifères*, (Ch.) An oblong eminence, along the superior edge of the testicle, which seems formed of a reflection of the tunica albuginea, through which the principal trunks of the seminiferous vessels pass before they reach the epididymis.

CORPUS LU'TEUM, (F) *Corps jaune*. A small, yellowish body, perceived in the ovary, owing to the rupture of one of the vesicles. It was, for a long time, considered an

evidence of previous impregnation: but it is now maintained, that *Corpora lutea* may be met with in unquestionable virgins.

CORPUS MUCO'SUM, *C. reticula'rè*, *Retè muco'sum*, *Mucus Malpig'hii*, *Retè Malpig'hii mucous web*. (F) *Corps muqueux*. The second layer of the skin has been so called. It is situate between the *cutis vera* and *cuticle*, and gives colour to the body. In the white varieties of our species it is colourless; in the Negro, black.

CORPUS PAMPINIFOR'ME, *C. varico'sum*, from *pam'pinus*, 'a tendril.' *Corpus pyramida'lè*, *Hedera'ceus plexus*, (F) *Corps pampiniforme*, *C. variqueux*. The plexus or retiform arrangement of the spermatic arteries and veins, in the cavity of the abdomen, anterior to the psoas muscle.

CORPUS PAPILLA'RE. The nervous and vascular papillæ, situate beneath the epidermis, called by Breschet *Neurothelic apparatus*.

CORPUS SPONGIO'SUM URE'THRAE, *Substantia spongio'sa ure'thræ*. This substance arises before the prostate gland, surrounds the urethra, and forms the bulb. It then proceeds to the end of the corpora cavernosa, and terminates in the glans penis, which it forms.

CORPUS VIT'REUM, *Humor Vitreus*, *H. hyaloides*, *Glacia'lis humor*, *Vitreous humor*. (F) *Corps vitré*, *C. hyaloïde*, *Humeur hyaloïde*. The transparent mass, of a gelatinous consistence, which fills the eye, behind the crystalline. It is contained in cells, formed by the *tunica hyaloïdea*.

CORPUS WOLFFIA'NUM, *Corpus Okense*. At a very early period of fœtal formation, bodies are perceptible, which were first described, as existing in the fowl, by Wolff, and in the mammalia, by Oken. According to Müller, they disappear in man very early, so that but slight remains of them are perceptible after the 9th or 10th week of pregnancy. They cover the region of the kidneys and renal capsules, which are formed afterwards; and they are presumed to be the organs of urinary secretion during the first periods of fœtal existence.

CORRE, **CORSE**, *κορρη*, *κορση*, from *κορῶ*, 'I shave.' (?) The temples or the part of the jaws, which it is usual to shave.—Gorræus.

CORREC'TION, *Correc'tio*, from *corrigere*, 'to correct.' The act of correcting medicines; that is, of diminishing their energy or obviating unpleasant effects, by mixing them with substances, which mitigate their operation.

COR'RIGENT, *Cor'rigens*, *Correcto'rius*, *Casti'gans*, *Infrin'gens*, *Emen'dans*; same etymon. (F) *Correctif*. That which corrects. A corrigent, in a pharmaceutical formula, is a substance added to a medicine to mollify or modify its action. In the following formula, the aloes, if not corrected, might induce tormina. The *Oleum Menthae* is added as a corrigent.

R

Aloes, 3j
Olei Menthæ, gtt. v
Syrup. q. s. ut fiant Pilulæ xvj.

CORRI'GIA. A leathern strap. By extension, the term has been applied to the tendons and ligaments.

CORROBORANT, *Corrob'orans, Rob'orans, Bracing,* from *corrobora're*, 'to strengthen.' (F) *Corroborant, Corroboratif, Fortifiant.* Any substance, which strengthens, and gives tone. Wine, e. g., is a corroborant. See Tonic.

CORRO'SION, *Corro'sio, Diabro'sis, Anabro'sis, Ero'sio.* The action or effect of corrosive substances.

CORRO'SIVE, *Corro'dens, Diabrot'icus, Corrosivus,* from *corro'dere*, 'to eat away;' same etymon. (F) *Corrosif, Corrodant.* Corrosives are substances, which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them. *Caustic alkalies, Mineral acids, Corrosive sublimate,* are *corrosives.* They act either *directly*, by chymically destroying the part, or *indirectly*, by causing inflammation and gangrene.

CORRUGA'TION, *Corrugatio.* Wrinkling, Frowning. (F) *Frncement;* the contraction of the *Corrugato'res Supercil'ii* muscles. Corrugation of the skin is often owing to the application of styptic medicines: it is rendered by them unequal and rugous.

CORRUGA'TOR SUPERCIL'II, from *corruga're*, 'to wrinkle;' same etymon. *Musculus supercil'ii, Supercilia'ris, Musculus fronta'lis verus seu Corrugator Coite'rii;*—*Cutaneo-sourcilier, Muscle Sourcilier ou Supercilier, M. Fronto-sourcilier.* A muscle, situate in the eyebrows. It is attached, by its inner extremity, to the superciliary ridge, and is confounded, externally, with the occipito-frontalis and orbicularis palpebrarum. It carries the eyebrow inwards, and wrinkles the skin of the forehead.

CORRUPT'ION, *Corruptio, Phthora, Diaph'thora.* Act of corrupting. State of being corrupted. Reaction of the particles of a body upon each other. It is probable, that something like corruption may take place even in the living body.

CORSET, *Stethodes'mium, Tu'nica Tho'ra'cis, Thorax.* An article of dress, which closely embraces the trunk, and is much used by females in civilized countries. When corsets or stays are worn very tight, many serious evils result from the unnatural compression.

Different bandages, more or less complicated, which embrace the greater part of the trunk, are likewise so called.

CORSET DE BRASDOR. The name of a bandage, invented by one Brasdor, to keep *in situ* the fragments of a fractured clavicle.

CORTEX, *Phloios, Phloos, Phlous, φλοιος, φλωος, φλους, Bark.* (F) *Ecorce.* This word

has often been applied, exclusively, to *Cinchona*; thus we say *Bark*—the *cortex* or *bark* κατ' ἐξοχην. It means, also, any bark.

COR'TICAL, *Cortica'lis,* from *cortex*, 'bark.' Belonging to bark.

CORTEX CER'EBRI, the *Cortical* or *Cineritious substance of the Brain.* The gray portion observed at the exterior of the cerebrum and cerebellum; so called, because it forms a kind of bark to the medullary substance. Gall considers, that this substance forms the nerves; and, therefore, calls it *Substance matrice des nerfs.*

The name *cortical* is likewise given to the external substance of the kidney, because it is of a deeper colour than the inner part of the organ, and forms a kind of envelope to it.

CORTEX OVI, *Cortical Membrane.* This membrane, so called by Boer and Granville, is usually regarded as a uterine production and designated *Decidua reflexa.* They consider it to surround the ovule when it descends into the uterus, and to enclose the shaggy chorion. It is absorbed during the first months of utero-gestation, so as to expose the next membrane to the contact of the decidua, with which a connexion takes place at the part where the placenta is to be formed. In that part, Boer and Granville consider, that the Cortex Ovi is never altogether obliterated, but only made thinner, and in process of time is converted into a mere pellicle or envelope, which not only serves to divide the filiform vessels of the chorion into groups or cotyledons, in order to form the placenta, but also covers those cotyledons. This, Granville calls the *membra'na propria.* See *Decidua Membrana.*

CORU. An Indian tree, the bark of whose root furnishes a milky juice, which is employed in diarrhœa and dysentery. It is also called *Coru Canar'ica.*

CORYBAN'TIASM, *Corybantias'mus,* from Κορυβας, one of the CORYBANTES. A name, formerly given to a kind of phrensy, in which the sick were tormented by fantastic visions, and perpetual want of sleep.

COR'YLUS AVELLA'NA, *Bundurh, Cor'yylus.* The *Hazel-nut Tree.* (F) *Coudrier, Noisetier.* Family, Amentacæ. Sex. Syst. Monœcia Polyandria. The nut of this tree is much eaten in many countries. Like all nuts, it is by no means easy of digestion. It is the—*Nux avella'na, καρυον ποντικον,* of the ancients. (F) (the nut) *Aveline, Noisette.*

CORY'ZA, *Grave'do, Catastag'mos, Catatalag'mos, Stillicid'ium Narium, Phlegmatorrha'gia, Blennorrhœ'a nasalis, Destilla'tio, Catar'rhus ad Nares.* Vulgarly, 'Running at the nose,' 'A cold in the head.' In French, *Rhume de cerveau, Enchifrenement;* in old English, *Pose* or *Mur;* whence *Murren* and *Murrain.* *Blennorrhin'ia,* from κορυς, or καρυς, 'the head,' and ζωω, 'I boil.' Inflammation

(attended with increased discharge) of the Schneiderian membrane lining the nose, and the sinuses communicating with it. The affection generally subsides without any medical treatment.

COSMETICS, *Ars cosmetica*, *Callipistria*, *Cosmésis*, (F) *Cosmetique*, from *κοσμεῖν* 'to adorn,' 'to embellish.' The art of preserving the beauty.

Cosmetic, *Stilbo'ma*, is, also, used for the different means employed for that purpose; as the compounds into which enter the oxides of lead, bismuth, mercury, arsenic, &c. All of these, however, injure the skin, and often give rise to unpleasant cutaneous affections.

Frequent ablution with cold water and bathing are the best cosmetics. Essences, soaps, and all the preparations intended for the toilet, fall, also, under this head.

COSMOS, from *κοσμος*, 'the world,' 'order,' &c. The *order*, which was supposed to preside over critical days. Hippocrates and others have so termed *bracelets*, employed not only as ornaments (*κοσμεῖν* 'to adorn,') but as therapeutical agents.

COSSUM. A malignant ulcer of the nose, often of a syphilitic character.—Paracelsus.

COSSUS or **COSSIS**. A sort of white, short, thick worm or larve, found in trees, logs of wood, &c., and used by the Romans as a great article of gourmandise. They were, also, applied to ulcers.—Pliny.

The term has, likewise, been given to those small, vermiform pimples on the face, which arise from inflammation of the sebaceous follicles.

COSTA. A *Rib*, from *custodi're*, 'to guard,' 'defend : ' (F) *Côte*. The ribs are 24 in number;—12 on each side. They are irregular, long, bony, curves; slightly flattened, and situate obliquely at the sides of the chest. The intervals, between them, are called *Intercostal spaces*, (F) *Espaces intercostaux*, and they are numbered *first*, *second*, *third*, &c., reckoning from above to below.

They have been distinguished into *Costæ veræ*, *True ribs*, (F) *Vraies Côtes*, *Côtes sternales*, *Côtes vertébrosternal* (Ch); and into *Costæ spu'riæ*, *Mendo'sæ Costæ*, *False ribs*, *Côtes asternales*, (Ch.), *Fausses Côtes*. The *true* or *sternal ribs*, as they have also been called, are the first 7; which are articulated, at one extremity, to the spine, and at the other, by means of their cartilages, to the sternum. The *false ribs* are the remaining 5: the uppermost three being united, by means of their cartilages, to the cartilage of the last true rib. The others are free at their external extremity, and, hence, have been called *Floating ribs*, *Côtes flottantes*. The vertebral extremity of each rib is slightly expanded. It is called the head of the rib—*Capitulum Costæ*: the space between this and the *tubercle* is the *collum* or *neck*. Anterior to the tubercle is the *angle*. The *angle* is the part

where the bone bends to form the lateral part of the thorax.

COSTO-CLAVICULAR, *Costo-clavicularis*. Belonging to the ribs and clavicle.

The **COSTO CLAVICULAR LIGAMENT**, *Cleido-costal L.*, is a fibrous, flattened fascia, which extends, obliquely, from the cartilage of the first rib to the inferior surface of the clavicle.

COSTO-STERNAL, *Costo-Sterna'lis*. Relating to the ribs and sternum. The articulation of the sternum with the anterior extremity of the seven first ribs.

COSTO-TRACHELIANUS. Relating to the ribs and to the *trachelian* or transverse processes of the neck. Under the name *Costo-trachelian*,—Chaussier designates the *anterior* and *posterior scaleni*.

COSTO-TRANSVERSARIUS. Relating to the ribs, and to the transverse processes.—Bichat gave this name to the articulation of the tuberosities of the ribs with the transverse processes of the spine.

COSTO-VERTEBRAL, *Costo-vertebra'lis*. Belonging to the ribs and vertebræ.—Bichat gave this name to the articulation of the head of the ribs with the vertebræ, and to the ligaments connected with it.

COSTO-XYPHOID, *Costo-xyphoideus*. The name of a ligament, which unites the cartilage of the seventh rib to the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage.

COSTUS. The ancients seem to have given this name to several plants. One has borne the appellation, since the time of Dioscorides, the *Costus Arabicus*, *Costus Indicus*, *C. amarus*, *dulcis*, *orientalis*, *Tsia'na*, *Canne Congo*, *Canne de Rivière*: *Family*, *Amoniæ*, *Sex. Syst.* *Monandria Monogynia*; the root of which is aromatic, and has been considered tonic, carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue, &c. The virtues of the ancient *costus* are highly extolled.—Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Pliny, Galen.

COTARONIUM; an obscure term, used by Paracelsus, for a universal solvent: such a thing as does not exist.

COTIGNAC. A kind of conserve or preserve, prepared from quinces, not entirely ripe, and sugar. It is esteemed stomachic and astringent.

COTUNNIUS, LIQUOR OF. *Liquor Cotun'ni*, *L. of Cotugno*, *Aquila acus'tica*, *Aqua auditoria*, *Perilymph*, (F) *Lympe de Cotugno*. A transparent, slightly viscid fluid, which fills all the cavities of the internal ear, and of which Cotugno made mention. It is also called *Aqua Labyrinthi*.

COTYLE, *Cot'yla*, *Cotyle'don*, *Costyle*; the same as *Acetabulum*. A hollow cavity in a bone, which receives the head of another bone: particularly the *cotylod* cavity. *Κοτυλη*, signified a drinking cup, and, indeed, any thing hollow, as the hollow of the hand.—Athenæus.

COTYLEDONS, *Κοτυληδων* 'a cavity.'

Acetab'ula arteri'na. The lobes which, by their union, form the placenta.

COT'YLOID, *Cotyloï'des*, *Cotyloï'deus*, *Cotylo'des*, from *κοτυλη*, 'a drinking cup,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' Resembling the ancient *κοτυλη*. The name of an hemispherical cavity, situate in the os innominatum, which receives the head of the os femoris. *Fossa cotyloïdea*, *Sinus Coxæ*, *Acetab'ulum*, *Pyxis*.

The **COT'YLOID LIG'AMENT**, *Ligamen'tum Cotyloïdeum*, (F) *Ligament cotyloïdien*, is a very thick, fibro-cartilaginous ring, surrounding the cotyloid cavity, the depth of which it increases.

COUCHE ou **COUCHES** (F), from *coucher*, 'to lie down.' This word is used, 1. For *accouchement* or *delivery* (*puerpe'rium*, *parturi'tio*): hence *une couche heureuse*, 'A happy delivery;' *une fausse couche*, 'A premature delivery:' and, 2. For the time during which a female remains in bed on account of delivery,—*Tempus Puerpe'rii*, the *childbed state*. The *Lochia* have been termed *Suites de couches*.

COUENNE (F). *Cutis suilla*. A term given to various parts of the human skin, which are prominent, hard, brownish, and often covered with rough hairs, so as to form patches not very unlike the skin of the hog. It is a malformation, occurring during intra-uterine existence and remaining for life. See *Nævus*, also, *Corium Phlogisticum*.

COULISSE (F). 'A groove, a gutter.' Anatomists designate, by this name, every deep groove or channel in a bone, in which a tendon plays;—such as the *Coulisse Bicipitale* or *Bicipital Groove* of the Humerus.

COUNTER-EXTEN'SION, *Contra-exten'sio*, *Antit'asis*, (F) *Contre-extension*, from *contra-exten'dere*, 'to extend in a contrary direction.' It consists in retaining firmly and immovably the upper part of a limb, whilst extension is practised on the lower, in cases of fracture or luxation.

COUNTER-INDICATION, *Contra-Indica'tio*, *Antendeix'is*. An indication contrary to another, (F) *Contre-indication*. Any circumstance, which acts as an obstacle to the employment of such therapeutical means as seem to be indicated by other circumstances.

COUNTER-IRRITA'TION, *Contra-irrita'tio*. An irritation, excited in a part of the body, with the view of relieving one existing in another part. The remedies used for this purpose are called *Counter-ir'ritants*, and form a most valuable class of remedial agents. See *Derivation* and *Revulsion*.

COUP DE MAITRE ou **TOUR DE MAITRE** (F). A masterly stroke or performance. A mode of introducing the sound or catheter into the bladder, which consists in first passing it with its convexity towards the abdomen of the patient, and afterwards giving it a half turn towards the right groin, when its extremity has reached the root of the penis

under the symphysis pubis. There is no advantage in this mode of introduction.

COUP DE SANG (F). A common term, used by some physicians in France, to designate the loss of sensation and motion, which result from hemorrhage in the brain, or from simple congestion in the vessels of that organ. Some authors have comprehended, under the same denomination, different hemorrhages, which occur in the cellular texture of the face, lungs, skin, &c.

COUP DE SOLEIL (F). *Siriasis*, *Seiriasis*, *σουλιασις*, *Ictus solis*, *Ictus sola'ris*, *Inso-la'tion*;—a stroke of the sun. Any affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body;—head, hands, arms, &c.

A very common effect of exposing the naked head to the sun is inflammation of the brain or its meninges, which Sauvages calls *Carus ab Inso-la'tione*.

COURAP. A distemper, very common in India, in which there is a perpetual itching of the surface, and eruption. It is of an herpetic character, and appears chiefly on the axilla, groins, breast, and face.

COURBATURE (F), *Acer'ba lassitu'do*. *Violent lassitude*, *fatigue*. An indisposition, characterized by a sensation, as if the limbs were bruised; general feeling of debility, extreme lassitude; and, sometimes, slight fever. It appears immediately after severe exercise, but sometimes not till the next day. Rest removes it.

COURMI or **CURMI**, *κουρμι*, *κουργμι*. A fermented liquor, made from barley. A kind of ale or beer.—*Dioscorides*.

COURON'DI, *Couron'do*. An evergreen tree of India, the juice of which, mixed with warm whey, is said to cure the dysentery.—*Ray*.

COURONNE RAYONNANTE (F). A term given by Reil to the fan-shaped terminations of the crura cerebri in the brain.

COURONNEMENT (F), *Coro'na*. A vulgar expression, sometimes used to designate the circular ring, which the os uteri forms around the head of the child at a certain period of accouchement:—the head seeming to be surrounded, as it were, by a crown. The head is then said to be *au couronnement*.

COUROU-MOELLI. An Indian tree, the bark of which is said to be anti-venomous.

COUTOU'BEA ALBA, *Ex'acum spica'tum*, *Pic'rium spica'tum*. A plant of Guiana, which is very bitter, and is considered, in the country, to be emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and anti-dyspeptic.

COUVRECHEF (F), *Cucul'lus*, *Fascia'tio cuculla'ta*. A bandage, applied to the head for retaining certain dressings, &c. *in situ*. The French surgeons distinguish two kinds. 1. The *Grand Couvrecchef* ou *Serviette en carré* (*Cucul'lus major*), which is formed of a napkin or large square compress: and, 2. The *Petit Couvrecchef* ou *Mouchoir en triangle* (*Cucul'lus minor*), formed of a nap-

kin or other square compress, folded from one angle to the other diagonally opposite to it.

COVOLAM, *Cratæva Marmelos*. The bark of this tree is tonic: the unripe fruit is astringent; but, when ripe, is delicious.

COWPER'S GLANDS, *Accessory glands*, (F) *Glandes accessoires*, *G. de Cowper*, *Prostates inférieures* ou *petites prostates*. Two small ovoid groups of mucous, reddish follicles, situate behind the bulb of the urethra, before the prostate; the excretory ducts of which open into the bulbous portion of the urethra.

They are also called *Glandulæ antepros-tatæ*, and *G. pros'tatæ inferio' res*.

COXAL'GIA, *Osphyal'gia*. A word of hybrid origin, from *coxa*, 'hip,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the hip. A sign of rheumatic or other inflammation, or of some disease about the hip-joint.

COXA'RUM or COXEN'DICUS or COX-A'RIUS (Morbus). *Hip disease*. A scrophulous and spontaneous luxation and disease of the os femoris is generally understood by this term.

COXEN'DIX. This word has been used synonymously with ischium. Anatomists, too, have called the ilia, *Ossa Coxendicis*.

COXO-FEM'ORAL, *Coxo-femora'lis*. Belonging to the coxal bone or ilium, and to the os femoris. *Il'iofem'oral* has the same signification.

The COXO-FEM'ORAL or IL'IOFEM'ORAL ARTICULA'TION, (F) *Articulation de la Hanche*, is the *Hip-joint*. The head of the femur and articular cavity are covered by a *diarthrodial cartilage* and *synovial capsule*; and by a very strong capsular or articular ligament attached to the circumference of the cotyloid cavity, and to the neck of the femur. There is, also, a *round* or *interarticular ligament*, passing from the inferior notch of the cotyloid cavity to the rough depression at the top of the caput femoris; and a *cotyloid ligament*,—a sort of thick, cartilaginous ring, situate on the edge of the cotyloid cavity, and converting the inferior notch into a foramen. These are the great means of union in this extensive articulation.

CRAB, *As'tacus fluviat'ilis*, *Cancer*, *Gam'marus*, *Cam'marus*. (F) *Crabbe*, *Ecrevisse*, *Escreveice*. A shell-fish much used as an article of diet. Like other shell-fish it is apt to disagree, and excite urticaria, &c.

CRABLOUSE; a species of *Pedic'ulus*, *P. Pubis*, which infests the pudendum and axilla. (F) *Morpion*. It is easily destroyed by the white precipitate of mercury, or by mercurial ointment.

CRABYAWS. (F) *Crabe*. A name, in the West Indies, for a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with edges so hard, that they are difficult to cut.

CRADLE, *Ar'culus*, *Solen*, (F) *Arceau* ou *Archet*. A semicircle of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of

the bed-clothes in wounds, &c. An ordinance of the Grand Duke of Tuscany forbade mothers and nurses to sleep with a child near them, unless it was placed under a solid cradle of this kind, in order that no accident might arise from *overlaying*.

CRÆP'ALĒ, from *κραίπαλη*, *Crap'ula*, 'drunkenness, surfeit.' A derangement of the functions of the brain, &c., produced by wine or any other fermented liquor.—Galen.

CRAMA, *κραμα*, from *κραταια*, 'I mix.' A mixture of any kind. Dilute wine.

CRAM'BION, from *κραμβη*, 'cabbage.' A decoction of cabbage.—Hippocr.

CRAMP, from (G) *k r a m p f e n*, 'to contract,' *Crampus*, *Enta'sia systrem'ma*, *Tet'a-nus dolorificus*. A sudden, involuntary, and highly painful contraction of a muscle or muscles. It is most frequently experienced in the lower extremities, and is a common symptom of certain affections;—as of *Colica Pictonum* and *Cholera Morbus*. Friction and compression of the limb, by means of a ligature applied round it above the muscles affected, will usually remove the spasm.

CRAMP OF THE STOMACH, (F) *Crampe de l'Estomac*. A sudden, violent, and most painful affection of the stomach, with sense of constriction in the epigastrium. It seems to be the effect of the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the stomach, and requires the use of the most powerful stimulants and antispasmodics, of which opium is the best.

CRANIOLOGY or CRANIOS'COPY, *Craniolo'gia*, *Phrenolo'gy*, *Cranioscopia*, *C. Gallia'na*, *Encephaloscop'ia*, *Doctri'na Galli-a'na*. Words, introduced since Gall into medical language. The two first terms are respectively derived from *κρανιον*, 'cranium,' *λογος*, 'a discourse,' and *σκοπειν*, 'to examine.' They signify the description, or, simply, the examination of the different parts of the external surface of the cranium, in order to deduce from thence a knowledge of the different intellectual and moral dispositions. Strictly speaking, it is by *Cranioscopy* that we acquire a knowledge of *Craniology* or of *Organology* or *Cranology*, as it has, also, been termed. These words are generally, however, used in the same sense. The cranium being exactly moulded to the brain, there are as many prominences on the bone as there are projections at the surface of the brain. According to Gall, each projection, which he calls an *organ*, is the seat of a particular intellectual or moral faculty, and all persons endowed with the same faculty, have, at the same part of the brain, a prominence, which is indicated, externally, by a bump or projection in the bony case.

The *System* of Gall is made to comprise 27 prominences, which answer to 27 faculties. The following Table exhibits these supposed organs and their seat.

CEREBRAL ORGANS, AND THEIR SEAT, ACCORDING TO GALL.

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|--|---|--|
| <p>1. <i>Instinct of generation, of reproduction; amateness. Instinct of propagation; venereal instinct.</i>
(German.) Zeugungstrieb, Fortpflanzungstrieb, Geschlechtstrieb.</p> | } | <p>Seated in the cerebellum. It is manifested at the surface of the cranium by two round protuberances, one on each side of the nape of the neck.</p> |
| <p>2. <i>Love of progeny; philoprogenitiveness.</i>
(G.) Jungenliebe, Kinderliebe.</p> | } | <p>Indicated at the external occipital protuberance.</p> |
| <p>3. <i>Attachment; friendship.</i>
(G.) Freundschaftsinn.</p> | } | <p>About the middle of the posterior margin of the parietal bone; anterior to the last.</p> |
| <p>4. <i>Instinct of defending self and property; love of strife and combat; combativeness; courage.</i>
(G.) Muth, Raufsin, Zanksin.</p> | } | <p>Seated a little above the ears; in front of the last, and towards the mastoid angle of the parietal bone.</p> |
| <p>5. <i>Carnivorous instinct; inclination to murder; destructiveness; cruelty.</i>
(G.) Wurgsin, Mordsin.</p> | } | <p>Greatly developed in all the carnivorous animals; forms a prominence at the posterior and superior part of the squamous surface of the temporal bone, above the mastoid process.</p> |
| <p>6. <i>Cunning; finesse; address; secretiveness.</i>
(G.) List, Schlaueit, Klugheit.</p> | } | <p>Above the meatus auditorius externus, upon the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bones.</p> |
| <p>7. <i>Desire of property; provident instinct; cupidity; inclination to robbery; acquisitiveness.</i>
(G.) Eigenthumssin, Hang zu Stehlen, Einsammlungssin, Diebsin.</p> | } | <p>Anterior to that of cunning, of which it seems to be a prolongation, and above that of mechanics, with which it contributes to widen the cranium, by the projection, which they form at the side of the frontal bone.</p> |
| <p>8. <i>Pride; haughtiness; love of authority; elevation.</i>
(G.) Stolz, Hochmuth, Hohen-sin, Herrschsucht.</p> | } | <p>Behind the top of the head, at the extremity of the sagittal suture, and on the parietal bones.</p> |
| <p>9. <i>Vanity; ambition; love of glory.</i>
(G.) Eitelkeit, Ruhmsucht, Ehrgeiz.</p> | } | <p>Situate at the side of the last, near the posterior internal angle of the parietal bones.</p> |
| <p>10. <i>Circumspection; foresight.</i>
(G.) Behutsamkeit, Vorsicht, Vorsichtigkeit.</p> | } | <p>Corresponds to the parietal protuberances.</p> |
| <p>11. <i>Memory of things; memory of facts; sense of things; educability; perfectibility; docility.</i>
(G.) Sachgedächtniss, Erziehungsfähigkeit, Sachsin.</p> | } | <p>Situate at the root of the nose, between the two eyebrows, and a little above them.</p> |
| <p>12. <i>Sense of locality; sense of the relation of space; memory of places.</i>
(G.) Ortsin, Raumsin.</p> | } | <p>Answers to the frontal sinuses, and is indicated externally by two prominences at the inner edge of the eyebrows, near the root of the nose, and outside of the organ of memory of things.</p> |
| <p>13. <i>Memory of persons; sense of persons.</i>
(G.) Personensin.</p> | } | <p>At the inner angle of the orbit.</p> |
| <p>14. <i>Sense of words; sense of names; verbal memory.</i>
(G.) Wordgedächtniss, Namensin.</p> | } | <p>Situate at the posterior part of the base of the two anterior lobes of the brain, on the frontal part of the bottom of the orbit, so as to make the eye prominent.</p> |
| <p>15. <i>Sense of spoken language; talent of philology; study of languages.</i>
(G.) Sprachforschungssin, Wortsin, Sprachsin.</p> | } | <p>Also at the top of the orbit, between the preceding and that of the knowledge of colour.</p> |
| <p>16. <i>Sense of the relations of colour; talent of painting.</i>
(G.) Farbensin.</p> | } | <p>The middle part of the eyebrows; encroaching a little on the forehead.</p> |

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|--|---|---|
| 17. Sense of the relations of tones; musical talent.
(G.) T o n s i n n. | { | A little above and to one side of the last; above the outer third of the orbital arch. |
| 18. Sense of the relations of numbers; mathematics.
(G.) Z a h l e n s i n n. | | On the outside of the organ of the sense of the relations of colour, and below the last. |
| 19. Sense of mechanics; sense of construction; talent of architecture; industry.
(G.) K u n s t s i n n, B a u s i n n. | { | A round protuberance at the lateral base of the frontal bone, towards the temple, and behind the organs of music and numbers. |
| 20. Comparative sagacity.
(G.) V e r g l e i c h e n d e r S c h a r f s i n n. | | At the middle and anterior part of the frontal bone, above that of the memory of things. |
| 21. Metaphysical penetration; depth of mind.
(G.) M e t a p h y s i s c h e r T i e f s i n n. | { | In part, confounded with the preceding. Indicated, at the outer side of this last, by two protuberances, which give to the forehead a peculiar hemispherical shape. |
| 22. Wit.
(G.) W i t z. | | At the lateral and outer part of the last; and giving greater width to the frontal prominences. |
| 23. Poetical talent.
(G.) D i c h t e r g e i s t. | { | On the outer side of the last; divided into two halves by the coronal suture. |
| 24. Goodness; benevolence; mildness; compassion; sensibility; moral sense; conscience; bonhomie.
(G.) G u t m ü t h i g k e i t, M i t l e i d e n, m o r a l i s c h e r S i n n, G e w i s s e n. | | Indicated by an oblong prominence above the organ of comparative sagacity; almost at the frontal suture. |
| 25. Imitation; mimicry.
(G.) N a c h a h m u n g s s i n n. | { | At the outside of the last. |
| 26. God and religion; theosophy.
(G.) T h e o s o p h i s c h e s S i n n. | | At the top of the frontal bone and at the superior angles of the parietal bones. |
| 27. Firmness; constancy; perseverance; obstinacy.
(G.) S t e t i g k e i t, F e s t e r S i n n. | { | The top of the head; at the anterior and most elevated part of the parietal bones. |

The first nineteen of these, according to Gall, are common to man and animals; the remaining eight, man possesses exclusively. They are, consequently, the attributes of humanity.

ORGANS ACCORDING TO SPURZHEIM.

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Amativeness. | 18. Marvellousness. |
| 2. Philoprogenitiveness. | 19. Wit. |
| 3. Inhabitiveness. | 20. Ideality. |
| 4. Adhesiveness or Attachment. | 21. Imitation. |
| 5. Combaticiveness. | 22. Individuality. |
| 6. Destructiveness. | 23. Form. |
| 7. Constructiveness. | 24. Size. |
| 8. Acquisitiveness. | 25. Weight and Resistance. |
| 9. Secretiveness. | 26. Colour. |
| 10. Self-esteem. | 27. Locality. |
| 11. Love of Approbation. | 28. Numeration. |
| 12. Cautiousness. | 29. Order. |
| 13. Benevolence. | 30. Eventuality. |
| 14. Veneration. | 31. Time. |
| 15. Firmness. | 32. Melody or Tune. |
| 16. Conscientiousness or Justice. | 33. Language. |
| 17. Hope. | 34. Comparison. |
| | 35. Causality. |

A fundamental principle with the *Craniologists* or *Phrenologists*, is,—that the brain does not act as a single organ, but that it consists of a plurality of organs: but even admitting this, it is probable that the assignment of the seat of different faculties, is premature.

CRA'NIUM, *Cra'nion*, *Calva'ria*, *Sca'phion*, *Conchus*, *Calva*; the skull; from *κεφαλον*, 'a

helmet,' or from *κεφαλον*, 'head.' (F) *Crane*. The collection of bones, which form the case for lodging the brain and its membranes, as well as their vessels, and some of the nerves. These bones are eight in number—the *frontal*, *occipital*, two *parietal*, two *temporal*, the *sphenoid*, and *ethmoid*. Besides these, there might be considered, as belonging to the cranium, the *cornua sphenoidalia*, the bones of the ear, and the *ossa wormiana*.

Dr. Prichard has characterized the primitive forms of the skull according to the width of the *Bregma*, or space between the parietal bones: 1. The *Stenobregmate*, (*στενός*, 'narrow,') or Ethiopian variety. 2. The *Mesobregmate*, (*μέσος*, 'middle,') or Caucasian variety; and 3. The *Platybregmate*, (*πλατύς*, 'broad,') or Mongolian variety.

CRANIUM HUMA'NUM, *Human Cra'nium*, (F) *Crane humain*. This was anciently much used in prescriptions, and was considered anti-epileptic, alexipharmic, antiloimic, &c.

CRA'NOMANCY, from *κεφαλον*, 'the head,' and *μαντεια*, 'divination,' (F) *Cranomancie*. The art of divining—from the inspection of the head or cranium,—the moral dispositions and inclinations of individuals.

CRANSSAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a village in the department of Aveyron, six leagues from Rhodéz, which possesses

acidulous chalybeate springs, that have been known for a long time.

CRANTER, from *κραίνω*, 'to finish,' 'render perfect.' The *Dens Sapien'tiæ* has been so called.

CRAQUEMENT DE CUIR (F), 'Crackling of leather.' A sound like the crackling of new leather, sometimes heard on examining the heart with the stethoscope. It has been supposed to be symptomatic of pericarditis.

CRASIS, from *κραίνωμι*, 'I mix.' A mixture of the constituents of a fluid;—as, the *crasis of the blood, of the humours, &c.* The word has, also, been employed in a more extensive signification, as synonymous with *Constitution, Temperament, &c.*

CRASSAMENTUM, from *crassus*, 'thick.' The thick part or deposit of any fluid. It is particularly applied to the clot of the blood.

CRASSE (F). Dirt or impurity. A sort of layer or *enduit*, which covers the skin, where cleanliness is not attended to; and which is, sometimes, the result of the cutaneous exhalation, at others, of extraneous matter adhering to the surface of the body.

CRASSE'NA. A term, by which Paracelsus designated the saline, putrescent, and corrosive principles, which, he thought, gave rise to ulcers and tumours of different kinds.

CRATÆ'GUS A'RIA, *Mes'pilus, Aria* seu *Sorbus, White Beam Tree*, (F) *Alisier blanc; Alouche, Alouchier*. The fruit, which is of the size of a small pear, is slightly astringent, and somewhat agreeable to the taste. It has been employed in diarrhœa.

CRAUTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. C. is a village, five leagues from Autun, in France; where are mineral springs containing hydrosulphate of magnesia, muriate of soda, muriate of lime, sulphate of lime, and carbonate of magnesia.

CREAM, *Cremor*, (F) *Crème*. A thick, unctuous matter, of a yellowish white colour, and sweet, agreeable taste, which rises to the surface of milk, if kept at rest. It is composed of butter, serum, and caseum.

Crème is a name given in France to *bouillies* prepared with farina of different kinds; as the *Cream of Rice, Crème de Riz, C. d'orge* (C. of Barley), &c.

CREMAS'TER, *Suspendic'ulum, Elevator Testic'uli, Mus'culus Testis, M. Testicon'dus*. That which suspends; from *κρεμάω*, 'I suspend.' The Greeks designated, by this term, the spermatic chord, or all the parts by which the testicle is, as it were, suspended; but, since Vesalius, it has received its present limited meaning. The Cremaster is a very thin, muscular fascia,—sometimes hardly perceptible,—which detaches itself from the internal oblique muscle; passes through the abdominal ring, and vanishes around the tunica vaginalis: serving to draw up the testi-

cle, and to move it slightly. It has been, also called *Tu'nica Erythroïdes* and *Suspensorium Testis*.

CREMER. The common name for a disease frequent in Hungary, which is produced by excess in eating and drinking.—Chomel.

CREMNOS, *κρημνος*, 'a steep bank.' The lips of an ulcer. The *Labia Pudendi*.—Hippocrates, Foësius. Hence:

CREMNON'CUS, from *κρημνος*, 'the labia pudendi,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' A swelling of the labia pudendi.

CRENA, *Crenatu'ra, Dentic'ulus*, (F) *Crénélure*. In the plural, the small teeth or projections in the bones of the cranium, by means of which an accurate junction is formed at the sutures.

Crénélure has also been used, in *Surgery*, for the gutter or groove in certain instruments, which is generally intended to secure the passage of cutting instruments;—the groove, for example, of a director.

CREOSOTE, *Creoso'tum, Kreoso'ton, Creosoton*; from *κρεας*, 'flesh,' and *σωτος*, 'a preserver.' A substance discovered a few years ago by Reichenbach. It is obtained from Tar, by distillation, and appears to be the active antiseptic and medicinal agent in tar-water and crude pyroligneous acid. It is a colourless transparent fluid, of a penetrating and disagreeable odour. Its taste is bitter. S. g. 1.037. It coagulates albumen, whence its hæmostatic power. It is a most powerful antiseptic.

It has been largely administered in hæmorrhages, both internally and externally. As an external application, it has been used in burns, ulcers, especially those of a sloughing character, chronic cutaneous affections, applied to tapeworm when protruded, &c.

Internally, it has been administered in phthisis, vomiting, diabetes mellitus, nervous diseases, chronic glanders, &c.

The dose internally is one or two drops. Externally, it is sometimes applied pure, at others diluted, and commonly with water (3ss to 3vj;) or in the form of ointment (g^{tt}. xv to 3j of cerate.)

CREPAT'IO, *Crepatu'ra*. The action of bursting any seed by ebullition.—*Coque ad crepatu'ram*, 'Boil till it bursts.'

CREPITA'TION, *Crep'itus*, from *crepita're*, 'to make a noise.' *Crackling*. Crepitation or *crepitus*, (F) *Cliquetis*, has been used, in *Surgery*, to designate the noise occasioned by the friction of fractured bones, when the surgeon moves them in certain directions. When it cannot be heard at a distance, it may be detected by the immediate application of the ear, or by the use of the stethoscope.

Crepitus or *crackling* is, likewise, met with in cases of gangrene,—when air is effused into the cellular membrane,—provided the part be carefully examined with the fin-

gers. The same term is used for the crackling of the joints in health or disease.

Crep'itus, φυσα, φυση, *Physa*, *Physe*, πορδη, *Porde*, *Flatus*, also means a discharge of wind per anum. See *Fart*.

By *RALE CRÉPITANT SEC*, *LAENNEC* means the *crepitant rattle*, heard, during respiration, in severe pneumonia and in œdema of the lung; so termed, on account of the analogy between the sound and that occasioned by pressing a healthy lung between the fingers.

The *RALE CRÉPITANT SEC À GROSSES BULLES*, 'dry crackling noise with formation of large bubbles,' is heard in pulmonary emphysema, when the distention becomes greater and greater, and is followed by rupture of the vesicles. The air forcing itself a passage in the interlobular cellular tissue gives rise to this *Râle* during inspiration.

CRESCENTIA CUJETE, *Cujete*, *Narrow-leaved Calabash Tree*. The pulp of the fruit of this West India plant is acidulous. It is used in diarrhœa and headache; and, in syrup, for diseases of the chest.

CRETA, *Car'bonas calcis*, *Car'bonas calca'reus*, *Glisomargo*, *Melia Terra*, *Chalk*, *Carbonate of Lime*. (F) *Craie*.

CRETA PRÆPARA'TA, *Car'bonas Calcis præpara'tus*, *Testæ præpara'tæ*, *Prepared Chalk*. Used, externally, as an absorbent; internally, as an antacid. Dose, gr. x to 3j or more.

CRETIN. One affected with cretinism. The word is said to come from *Chrétien*, *Christian*, because the Cretin, being in a state of idiocy, is incapable of committing any sin.

CRETINISM or *CRETINAGE*, *Cyrto'sis Cretinis'mus*, *Cretinis'mus*. An endemic affection in the low, deep, narrow situations of the Valais; in the valley of Aost, *Maurienne*, a part of Switzerland, the *Pyre'nces*, *Tyrol*, &c. It is a state of idiocy, commonly accompanied by an enormous goitre, and is often hereditary. The unfortunate Cretin is little better than the animals around him. He rarely attains an advanced age. Like idiocy, cretinism has been divided into *complete* and *incomplete*.

CREUZOT, *MINERAL WATERS OF*. C. is a mountain, to the northeast of Mount *Cenis*. Near it is a saline chalybeate spring.

CREVASSE (F). *Rima*, from *crever*, 'to break or crack.' A *Crack*, a *Cleft*. The words *crevasse*, *gerçure*, *fissure*, and *rhagade* are often used synonymously for small longitudinal cracks or chaps of a more or less painful character. Sometimes, *crevasse* is employed to designate the solutions of continuity or ruptures, which supervene in distended parts, in the urinary passages, uterus, &c.; it is then synonymous with rupture.

CRIBLÉ, (F) *Cribratus*, from *cribrum*, 'a sieve.' Having holes like a sieve. *Lame criblée*, *Crib'riform plate*,—is the horizontal lamina of the ethmoid bone, so called because

it is perforated like a sieve. Through the perforations the olfactory nerves pass.

The term *La'mina Cribrô'sa* of *Albinus* is a circular spot, perforated with small holes, seen when the optic nerve is regarded from the inside, after removing the retina and choroid. From these holes the medullary matter may be expressed.

CRIBRA'TION, *Cribratio*, *Sifting*, *Coscinismus*. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in separating the finest parts of drugs from the coarser. Sieves are used for this purpose. These were formerly called *Cribræ*; *Coscinoi*, κοσκίνοι. A sieve, for separating the bran from meal, was termed *Cresera*, κρηστέρα, *Aleurote'sis*, *Cribrum Polina'rium*.

CRIB'RIFORM, *Cribriforme*, from *cribrum*, 'a sieve,' and *form'a*, 'form.' The ethmoid bone was formerly so called:—*Os cribriforme*.

CRICO-ARYTENOID, *Cri'coarytenoïdæ'us*. Relating to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages.

CRICO-ARYTENOID MUSCLE, *Crico-arytenoïdæ'us latera'lis*, *Crico-lateri-arithénoidien*. A muscle, which proceeds from the lateral part of the superior edge of the cricoid cartilage to the outer and anterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. It carries the arytenoid cartilage outwards and forwards.

CRICO-ARYTENOID, POSTERIOR; *Crico-arytenoïdæ'us posticus*, *Crico-creti-arithénoidien*, *Dilatateur postérieur du Larynx*. A small, triangular muscle, seated at the back part of the larynx. It extends from the prominent line, at the middle of the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, to the outer and posterior part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage.

The *CRICO-ARYTENOIDÆ'US SUPERIOR*, of *Winslow*, forms part of the *Arytenoïdæ'us* of modern anatomists.

CRICO-PHARYNGEAL, *Crico-pharyngæ'us*. Belonging to the cricoid cartilage and pharynx. The *CRICO-PHARYNGÆ'US* muscle of *Winslow* is a fleshy bundle, which forms part of the *Constrictor Pharyngis inferior*. He calls the other part *Thyro-pharyngæ'us*, and proposes to call the whole *Thyro-crico-pharyngæ'us*.

CRICO-THYROIDEAN, *Crico-Thyroid*. Belonging to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

The *CRICO-THYROID MEMBRANE* is of a fibrous nature; and extends from the upper edge of the cricoid cartilage to the inferior edge of the thyroid.

The *CRICO-THYROID MUSCLE*, *Crico-Thyroïdæ'us*, *Dilatateur antérieur du larynx*, is a small, fleshy bundle, of a triangular shape, at the anterior and inferior part of the larynx. It extends from the outer surface of the cricoid cartilage to the lateral parts of the inferior margin of the thyroid cartilage; and its use is, to approximate, anteriorly, the cor-

responding margins of the cricoid and thyroid cartilages; and thus to stretch the ligaments of the glottis, which it contracts by separating the thyroid cartilage from the arytenoid.

CRICOID, *Cricoideus*, *Cricoides*, *Annulla'ris*, *Cymbala'ris*, *Cartila'go innomina'ta*, from *κρίκος*, 'a ring,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' Having the form of a ring, (F) *Cartilage anonyme*. A name given to one of the cartilages of the larynx, which is situate at its lower part, between the thyroid and first ring of the trachea. It is much higher behind than before.

CRIMNO'DES, *Crimnoi'des*, from *κρίμνον*, 'coarse meal,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Resembling meal.

URI'NA CRIMNO'DES. Urine that deposits a sediment like meal.

CRINA'LE, from *crinis*, 'hair.' An instrument, formerly used to compress, in cases of fistula lachrymalis. It has its name from the circumstance of its having at one end a small cushion stuffed with hair.—Sculetus.

CRINATUM. A species of fumigation, used by Paulus of Ægina. The roots of lilies entered into the process; hence its name, from *κρίνον*, 'the lily.'

CRINOM'YRON, from *κρίνον*, 'the lily,' and *μύρον*, 'ointment.' *Unguentum lilia'ceum*, *U. Ægyptium album*, *U. Susinum*. An ointment, composed of lilies and some aromatic plants.—Gorræus.

CRIOMYX'OS, *κρίομυξος*. One, who has much mucus flowing from his nasal fossæ, like a ram: from *κρίος*, 'a ram,' and *μύξος*, 'mucus.'

CRISIS, *Diacrisis*, Judgment; from *κρίνω*, 'I judge.' This word has been used in various acceptations. Some mean by *crisis* of a disease, when it augments or diminishes considerably, becomes transformed into another, or ceases entirely. Some have used the word to signify only the favourable changes, which supervene in disease; others, for the change going on in the acme or violence of the disease. Others, again, have given this name only to a rapid and favourable change; joined to some copious evacuation or eruption; whilst others have applied the term to the symptoms, that accompany such change, and not to the change itself;—thus including, under the same denomination, the *critical* phenomena and the *crisis*.

CRISPA'TION, *Crispatu'ra*, from *crispa're*, 'to wrinkle.' A contraction, or spasmodic constriction, which supervenes in certain parts, either spontaneously or by the influence of some morbid cause or therapeutical agent. The capillary vessels of a wound are, by the French, termed *crispés*; when, immediately after an operation, the blood does not flow from them. The skin is said to be *crispée*, when contracted, and the bulbs of the hair become more prominent. *Crispation* of the nerves is a slight convulsive motion of external or internal

parts, much less than that which occurs in convulsion.

CRISTA. A crest, (F) *Crête*. A name given to several bony projections.

CRISTA GALLI; two Latin words, signifying the comb of a cock, (F) *Crête de l'ethmoïde*, *C. de Coq*. A flat, triangular process, rising above the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and resembling a cock's comb. It gives attachment to the anterior part of the falx cerebri.

The **CRISTA OF THE IL'IUM** is the superior margin of the ilium:—the *Crista of the Tibia*, the anterior edge; the *shin*. Winslow calls the nymphæ, *Cristæ of the Clit'oris*; and Chaussier, the verumontanum, *Crista Urethra'lis*.

The word **CRETES**, (F) *Cristæ*, is used, in France, for fimbriated excrescences, which form at the anus, and near the genital organs; and are commonly owing to the syphilitic virus.

CRETES DE COQ are syphilitic excrescences, resembling, in form, the crest of the cock.

CRITHMUM MARITIMUM, *Crithmum*, *Samphire*, (F) *Passe-pierre*, *Perce-pierre*, *Fenouil marin*, *Bacile*. Family, Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. A plant which grows on the sea-coasts, has a spicy, aromatic flavour, and is used, pickled, as a condiment.

The *Caaponga* of Brazil is a kind of *Crithmum*.

CRITI'CAL, *Crit'icus*. Belonging to a crisis.

CRITICAL DAYS, *Dies critici*, *D. judicatorii*, *D. Decretorii*, *D. Principes*, *D. Radicales*, (F) *Jours critiques*, are those on which a crisis, it was imagined, would be likely to happen. According to Hippocrates and Galen, the greatest number of fevers terminate, favourably, on the 7th day, and many on the 14th;—these two days being the most propitious. Next to these come, in order of efficiency, the 9th, 11th, 20th or 21st, 17th, 5th, 4th, 3d, 18th, 27th, and 28th. The sixth day was called by Galen, the *Tyrant*, *τυραννος*, because the crises, that happened then, were generally unfavourable. After this, the most unfavourable were the 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, and 19th. The 13th was a sort of neutral day, the crises, which happened on it, being neither favourable nor unfavourable.

Days were, also, divided into *Intercal'ary*, in which the crises happened less frequently, and were less complete than on the *critical* or *indicatory*;—and into *vacant* and *non-decretory*, in which a crisis hardly ever occurred.

According to this division, they were enumerated as follows.

<i>Critical days</i> ,	7th, 14th, 20th, 27th, 34th, 40th, 60th, &c.
<i>Indicatory days</i> ,	4th, 11th, 17th, 24th, &c.
<i>Intercalary days</i> ,	3d, 5th, 6th, 9th, &c.
<i>Non-decretory days</i> ,	2d, 8th, 10th, 12th, 13th, &c.

Fortunate crises were considered to be in-

dictated by favourable signs appearing three days before.

CROCINUM, from *κροκος*, 'saffron.' Made with saffron; coloured with saffron.

CROCO'DES, from *κροκος*, 'saffron,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Certain trochs into which saffron entered as an ingredient.—Paulus of Ægina.

CROCODI'LEA, *Stercus Lacer'tæ*. The excrements of the crocodile, which the Arabists extolled as a remedy for cutaneous diseases, and which was long used as a cosmetic.

CROCOMAG'MA, from *κροκος*, 'saffron,' and *μαγμα*, 'a kneaded or squeezed mass.' A kind of troch, composed of saffron and spices.—Galen, Dioscorides, Paulus of Ægina, Scribonius Largus.

CROCUS, *C. sativus*, *C. Austriacus*, *Medici'na Tristi'tiæ*, *Panac'ea vegetabilis*, *Zafferan*, *An'ima Pulmo'num*, *C. Orienta'lis Saffron*. Order, Iridæ. (F) *Safran*. The stigmata are the parts used in medicine. They are brought from the East. The odour is aromatic, and the taste aromatic, pungent, and bitter:—the colour deep orange red. Its virtues are yielded to alcohol, wine, vinegar, and water. Its operation has been considered stimulant, exhilarating, and diaphoretic. It is not much used.

There is a *Cake Saffron* sometimes met with. It consists of one part of saffron and nine of marigold, made into a cake with oil; and pressed.

CROISÉ (F), *Crossed*. An epithet given to paralysis, when it attacks the arm of one side, and the leg of another.

CROMMYOXYREG'MIA, from *κρομμυον*, 'an onion,' *οξυς*, 'acid,' and *γρυμι*, 'to break out.' Sour, fetid eructations, exhaling a smell similar to that of onions.

CROTALUS HOR'RIDUS, *Crotaloph'orus*. The *Rattlesnake*, *Cobra de Capello*, (F) *Crotale*. A venomous reptile of North America. Its poison is virulent. It is so called from the rattle in its tail. (*Κροταλον*, 'a rattle,' 'a small bell.')

CROTAPHĒ or **CROTA'PHIUM**, from *κροταφος*, 'temple.' *Cephalal'gia Pulsat'ilis*. *Cephalæ'a Pulsat'ilis*, *Sphygmoceph'alus*. A pulsatory pain, chiefly at the temples, with drumming in the ears.

CROTCHET, *Hamus*. A small hook or crook. (F) *Crochet*. An obstetrical instrument, whose name indicates its shape; and which is used in the extraction of the fœtus, when it becomes necessary to destroy it to expedite delivery. Crotchets are differently formed; some are sharp, others blunt; some contained in a sheath, others naked.

CROTON CASCARIL'LA, *Cortex Eleuth'riæ*, *Croton Eleuth'ria*, *Thus Judæo'rum*, *Chacaril'læ cortex*, *Cascaril'la*, *Elute'ria*, *Gascaril'la*. Order, Euphorbiacæ. Sex. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphia. (F) *Quinquina aromatique*, *Cascarille*. The bark of the

Croton Cascarilla of the Bahamas, *Cortex Thuris*, has a slightly aromatic odour, and bitterish, aromatic taste. The smoke has the odour of musk. The active parts are an essential oil and bitter extractive. They are completely extracted by proof spirit. It is tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. xv to 3ss or more in powder.

CROTON RACEMOSUM, *Beenel*. A small Malabar tree, whose aromatic root, boiled in oil of sesame, is employed, by the Orientals, as a liniment in headache and rheumatism.

CROTON TIG'LIIUM, *Cadel-Avanacu*. A Ceylonese plant, every part of which is endowed with medicinal power. The root is a drastic cathartic: the wood, (*Lignum Pavana*,) *Pavana wood*, and the seeds, have like virtues. The seeds have been long known under the names, *Grana Moluc'cæ*, *Tilii Grana*, and *Grana Tiglii*. From these seeds the *Croton Oil*, *O'leum Tiglii* is expressed. It is of a pale, brownish-yellow colour, and hot, biting taste; and is a most powerful drastic cathartic. Dose, from half a drop to three drops, made into pills with crumb of bread. It is also applied externally as a rubefacient, 3 or 5 drops being rubbed on the part; or one part of the oil and three parts of olive oil may be added together, and a little of this be rubbed on.

CROTONĒ, *κροταων*. A fungus, which grows on trees. By extension, applied to a fungous tumour developed on the periosteum.

CROUPION (F) *Uropyg'ium*, the *Rump*. The region of the coccyx. The *crupper*.

CROWN, *Coro'na*, *Steph'ane*. In Anatomy, this name is given to parts of a circular form, which surmount other portions of the same body. Thus, the *Crown of a Tooth*, *Coro'na Dentis*, (F) *Couronne du Dent*, is the portion of the tooth, which projects above the gum.

CROWN OF THE GLANS, *Coro'na glandis*, (F) *Couronne du gland*, is the round, almost circular, ring, which circumscribes the base of the glans.

THE CROWN OF THE TREPAN, *Modiolus*, (F) *Couronne de Trépan*, is a species of saw, in form of a crown, or rather of a portion of a cylinder, having grooves on its external surface; and teeth at its lower extremity: the other being fitted to the handle of the trepan.

CROWN OF VENUS, *Coro'na Ven'ëris*, *Gutta Rosa'cea Syphilit'ica*, (F) *Couronne de Venus*. Red, rosy pustules, dry or moist, on the face; but particularly on the forehead and temples, owing to constitutional syphilis.

CRUCIAL, *Crucia'lis*. Having the shape of a cross.

A CRUCIAL INCISION, (F) *Incision cruciale*. An incision, made in the form of a cross. Often employed for exposing the cranium, for the purpose of applying the trepan.

CRUCIAL LIG'AMENTS, (F) *Ligaments croisés*, *L. cruciformes*. Two strong ligaments within the knee-joint. The *anterior* passes

obliquely, from a depression anterior to the spine of the tibia to the posterior and inner part of the external condyle of the femur:—the *other*, the *posterior*, extends from the posterior part of the spine of the tibia to the anterior and outer part of the internal condyle.

CRUCIBLE, *Crucibulum*, *Cat'nus fuso'rius*, *Tigil'lum*, *Albot*, *Cemente'rium*. (F) *Creuset*. A vessel of earth, silver, platina, gold, black-lead, &c., for receiving substances, which have to be exposed to a strong heat. It is sometimes covered with a *top* or *lid*, (F) *Couvercle*.

CRUCIFORM, *Crucifor'mis*, *Cross-shaped*. A name given to the ligaments, which close the articulations of the phalanges; and likewise to the *crucial* ligaments.

CRUDITY, *Cru'ditas*, from *crudus*, 'crude,' 'unprepared.' *Rawness*, *crudeness*. This word has received several acceptations. 1. It expresses the quality of certain aliments, which have not experienced the action of fire. 2. The condition of matters in the digestive tube, which have not undergone the digestive changes: and, 3. In the language of the Humorists, it means the condition of the morbid matter in a sick individual, when it has not yet been prepared or concocted by the action of the organs.

The word is used in the plural, *Crudities*, synonymously with *crude matters*. It is applied to those, when contained in the stomach and intestines.

CRUOR. The signification of this word is very vague. It has been used to designate blood in general, venous blood, extravasated or coagulated blood, and the colouring matter.

CRURA. The plural of *Crus*, 'a leg.' (F) *Cuisse*. Applied to some parts of the body, from their resemblance to a leg or root; as the *Crura cerebri*, *Crura cerebelli*, &c.

CRURAL, *Crura'lis*, from *crus*, 'the thigh and the lower limb.' What belongs to the thigh or lower limb.

CRURAL OF INGUINAL ARCH, (F) *Arcade crurale*, *A. inguinale* (Ch.),—*POUPART'S Ligament*, *L. of Fallo'pius*. This arch is formed by the internal portion of the inferior edge of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus muscle, which is attached, at one end, to the pubis; at the other, to the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium. At its posterior and inner part, the aponeurosis, forming the arch, sends off a falciform reflection, which is attached along the crest of the pubis, and is known under the name of *GIMBERNAT'S Ligament*. Beneath this arch the vessels, nerves, and muscles make their exit from the pelvis to the thigh.

CRURAL OF FEMORAL CANAL OR RING. *M. Jules Cloquet* has described this canal with minuteness; and given it the name *Anneau crural*, *Anneau femoral*. It is nearly an inch long, is triangular, more spacious above than below, and shorter and broader in the female

than in the male. Its upper orifice is bounded, anteriorly, by the crural arch, posteriorly, by the crista of the pubis; on the outer side by the psoas and iliacus muscles, covered by the iliac aponeurosis; and, at the inner, by *GIMBERNAT'S* ligament. This orifice is covered by the peritoneum, and, according to *M. Cloquet*, is closed by a more or less resisting septum, which he has named, *Septum crurale*. In its course, the crural canal has its anterior paries formed by the superficial expansion of the fascia lata; the posterior by the pectineus, covered by the deep-seated expansion of the fascia; and more externally by the psoas and iliacus muscles, covered by an expansion of the *fascia iliaca*. Its inferior orifice is formed by the foramen of the fascia lata, which gives passage to the vena saphæna. It is at the upper orifice of this canal, that *Femo'ral* or *Crural Hernia*, the *Hernie inguinale* of *Chaussier*, occurs; which would be more common, were it not for the fibrous cellular septum there situated.

The **CRURAL OF FEMORAL ARTERY**, (F) *Artère crurale*, *A. Pelvi-crutale*,—(Ch.), is the continuation of the external iliac. It extends from the crural arch to the aperture in the triceps, or to the ham. *Chaussier* applies the name *Artère crurale* to the trunk, which extends from the primitive or common iliac to the tibial arteries; embracing, of course, the external iliac, femoral, and popliteal.

The **FEMORAL OF CRURAL VEIN** has the same arrangement as the artery. It receives only one great branch, the saphæna.

The **CRURAL NERVE** proceeds from the lumbar plexus, and is situate at the outer side of the psoas muscle and crural artery. After it has passed under the crural arch, it divides into cutaneous and muscular branches. One of the branches, which is larger than the rest, is called the *Saphæ'na nerve*. It gives off filaments to the integuments of the knee, to the inner part of the leg, and to the dorsal surface of the foot. The remainder of the branches of the *crural* are distributed to the anterior and inner part of the thigh.

ACCESSORY OF THE CRURAL NERVE, is a term given to the 4th and 5th pairs of lumbar nerves.

The **CRURAL PLEXUS** of *Chaussier* is the union of the anterior branches of the four last pairs of lumbar nerves, and the four first sacral;—forming the *lumbar* and *sacral* plexuses of most Anatomists.

CRURA'LIS or **CRURÆ'US**. A part of the *Triceps crural* of the French, or of the *Trifémoro-rotulien* of *Chaussier*. The *Cruralis* is situate at the anterior, outer, and inner part of the thigh. It arises, fleshy, from between the two trochanters, adheres firmly to most of the fore part of the os femoris; and is inserted, tendinous, into the upper part of the patella, behind the rectus. Its use is to assist the vasti and rectus in the extension of the leg. Under *Muscle Triceps Cru-*

ral, the French describe the *cruralis* and the two *vasti*. Some small muscular slips, sometimes found under the *cruræus* muscle, and inserted into the capsular ligament of the knee-joint, have been called *Sub-cruræi*.

CRUSTA. A crust or scab, (F) *Croute*. An assemblage of small flakes, formed by the drying up of a fluid secreted by the skin.

The lining membrane of the stomach and intestines has been called *Crusta villosa*.

CRUSTA GENU EQUINÆ, *Sweat, or Knee Scab, Mock or Encircled Hoof Knees, Hangers, Dew Claws, Night Eyes, Horse Crust.* This morbid secretion from the horse has been advised in cases of epilepsy. It is used in the form of powder, (gr. ij to gr. xx); and of tincture.

CRUSTACÉ (F). Alibert has substituted this word, in his *Nosology*, for *croûteux*, 'crusty.' Having crusts or scabs; as *Dartre crustacée*.

CRUS'TULA. A small shell or scab. An ecchymosis of the conjunctiva.

CRUSTUMINATUM. A rob, prepared from the *Pyra Crustumi'na* or *Crustumeri'na* (so called from *Crustumi'num*, a town in Italy, where they grew,) boiled with honey or in rain-water.—Aëtius.

CRUX CERVI. An ancient appellation for the bone in the heart of the stag. It was once considered useful in diseases of the heart.

CRY, Clamour, (F) *Cri*. The sound of the unarticulated voice. The native voice, which the idiot and deaf possess equally with the man of genius and hearing. The cry of the new-born child has been called *Vagitus*, (F) *Vagissement*. We say, "A cry of joy, of pleasure, of pain," &c., according to the expression, which it may convey to the hearer.

CRYMO'DES, from *κρυμος*, 'cold.' A continued fever, in which the internal parts feel hot, and the external cold; and which was attributed to an erysipelatous inflammation of the lungs.—Aëtius, Gorræus.

CRYMODIN'IA, from *κρυμος*, 'cold,' and *οδυνη*, 'pain.' Chronic rheumatism, and all its modifications.—Baumes.

CRYMO'SIS, from *κρυμος*, 'cold.' Diseases caused by the action of cold.—Baumes.

CRYP'SOR'CHIS, from *κρυπτα*, 'I conceal,' and *ορχις*, 'a testicle,' *Criptor'chis, Testicondus*. One in whom the testes have not descended into the scrotum. The state is called *Cryptorchidis'mus, Parorchid'ium*.

CRYPTA, from *κρυπτος*, 'concealed.' *Folliculose gland. Lacu'na follic'ulus*, (F) *Crypte, Follicule*. A *crypt* or *follicle* is a small, roundish, hollow body, situate in the substance of the skin or mucous membranes, and constantly pouring the fluid, which it secretes, on their surfaces.

The use of the cryptal or follicular secretion, is to keep the parts, on which it is poured, supple and moist, and to preserve them

from the action of irritating bodies, with which they have to come in contact.

The little rounded appearances at the ends of the small arteries, in the cortical substance of the kidney, are also called *Cryptæ*.

CRYPTOCEPH'ALUS, from *κρυπτος*, 'concealed,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A monster whose head is excessively small, and does not appear externally.—G. St. Hilaire.

CRYPTOPY'IC, *Cryptophy'icus*, from *κρυπτα*, 'I conceal,' and *πυον*, 'pus.' A state of disease, kept up by an occult abscess.

CRYSTAL'LI. Vesicles, filled with a watery fluid. They are also called *crystal'linæ*. Probably the pemphigus of modern writers.

CRYS'TALLINE, *Crystal'linus*. Having the appearance of crystal.

The **CRYS'TALLINE,** *Crys'talline humour, C. Lens, Crys'talline body, Crystallinus, Lens crystal'lina, Lens crystalloï'des vel Corpus crystal'linum, C. Discoï'des, C. Crystalloï'des, C. Phacoï'des, Humor crystal'linus, H. glaci'al'is, Gemma Oculi*, (F) *Cristallin ou Crystal'lin, Humeur crystalline, Corps crystallin, Lentille crystalline*. A lenticular, transparent body, situate between the vitreous and aqueous humours of the eye, at the union of the anterior third with the two posterior thirds of this organ. It is composed of a soft, exterior substance; and an interior, forming a solid nucleus, in which a number of elliptical layers are perceptible. It is contained in a *capsule*, called *Tunica aranea vel crystal'lina*, and receives, at its posterior surface, a small branch of the central artery of the retina, which is always readily distinguishable in the fœtus, prior to the 7th month of utero-gestation.

The use of the crystalline is to refract the rays of light, and to serve as an achromatic glass: for which its laminæ or layers, composed of substances of different refractive powers, admirably adapt it.

CRYSTAL'LINA, from *κρυσταλλος*, 'crystal.' A vesicle or phlyctæna, filled with serum, and appearing on the prepuce or in the vicinity of the anus, surrounded by a reddish extravasated aureola. It may be syphilitic or not. See *Crystalli*.

CRYS'TALLOID, *Crystalloï'des*, from *κρυσταλλος*, 'crystal,' and *ειδος*, 'form,' 'resemblance.' Resembling crystal or the crystalline. The *capsule* or *membrane of the crystalline*; also, the crystalline itself.

CTESIPHON'TIS MALAG'MA. A plaster, employed and described by Celsus.

CUBITAL, *Cubita'lis*. Connected with, or relating to the cubitus, or to the inner and posterior part of the forearm.

The **CUBITAL ARTERY,** *Arte'ria cubita'lis, A. ulna'ris*, arises from the humeral a little below the bend of the elbow; proceeds along the anterior and inner part of the forearm; passes anterior to the ligamentum annulare

of the carpus, and goes to form, in the palm of the hand, the superficial palmar arch. Besides the numerous muscular branches, which it gives off in its course, it sends, posteriorly, the common trunk of the *interosseous arteries*, and internally, the two *cubital recurrensts*, *anterior* and *posterior*,—articular branches, which anastomose on the inside of the elbow with the divisions of the humeral artery.

The DEEP-SEATED CUBITAL VEINS and the *recurrent cubital veins* accompany the corresponding arteries.

The SUPERFICIAL CUBITAL VEINS belong to the basilic. Chaussier calls them *cutaneus cubital*.

The CUBITAL MUSCLES are two in number. 1. The *Cubitalis anterior*, *C. internus*, *Flexor carpi ulnaris*, *Ulnaris internus*, *Epitrochli-cubito-carpiei*, *Cubito-carpiei*—(Ch.), is a long muscle, situate at the anterior and inner part of the forearm. It arises from the inner condyle of the os humeri, at the inner side of the olecranon, and from the posterior edge of the ulna, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the os pisiforme. Its use is to bend the hand on the forearm by directing it slightly inwards. 2. The *cubitalis posterior* or *externus*, *Extensor Carpi ulnaris*, *Ulnaris externus*, *Cubitus externus*, *Cubito-sus metacarpi*—(Ch.), is situate at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inserted into the superior extremity of the fifth bone of the metacarpus. Its use is to extend the hand, inclining it a little inwards.

The CUBITAL NERVE, *Ulnar nerve*, *Cubito-digital*—(Ch.), is furnished by the two or three last nerves of the brachial plexus, and is distributed to the inner and anterior side of the forearm; to the inner part of the palm and of the back of the hand, and to the two or three last fingers.

CUBITO-SUPRA-PALMARIS. Belonging to the cubitus and to the supra-palmar or dorsal surface of the hand. Chaussier gives this name, 1. To a small artery, which is given off by the cubital or ulnar, a little above the wrist. 2. To a vein, which accompanies this artery.

CUBITUS, *κυβίτον*, *Cybiton*. The Elbow. Also, one of the bones of the forearm. See Ulna, and the forearm itself.

CUBITUS, (F) *Coudée*; the ancient name of a measure 18 inches long.

CUBOID, *Cuboides*, *Cubiformis*, *Cyboïdes*, *Cyrtoïdes*, *Grandinosum Os*, *Tessara*, *Tesseræ os*, *Os varium*, from *κύβος*, 'a cube,' and *ἴδος*, 'form.' Having the form of a cube. This name was given, by Galen, to one of the bones of the tarsus, and is still retained. It is situate at the anterior and outer part of the tarsus; and is articulated, *behind*, with the calcaneum; *before*, with the two last metatarsal bones, and *within*, with the third os cuneiforme, and sometimes with the scaph-

oides. Its inferior surface has an oblique groove for the tendon of the *peroneus longus*.

CUCU'BALUS BEHEN, *Behen officinarum*. This plant was once considered alexipharmic and cordial. It is the *Spatling Poppy*.

CUCULA'TUM MAJUS. A barbarous term, used by Ruland for brandy and spirit of wine.

CU'CUMIS COLOCYN'THIS. The official name of the *Colocynth* or *Bitter Apple*. *Colocynthis*, *Coloquin'tida*, *Bitter Gourd*, *Bitter Cucumber*, (F) *Coloquinte*. Family, Cucurbitaceæ. Sex. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphia. A Turkey and Cape of Good Hope plant. The spongy part or medulla of the fruit, *Colocynthis Pulpa*, *Cucumeris Colocynthis Pulpa*, has a bitter, nauseous, and acrimonious taste; and is a strong cathartic, acting chiefly on the upper part of the intestines. It is scarcely ever used, except in combination.

CUCUMIS MELO. The systematic name of the *Melon Plant*, *Melo*, *Common Melon*. (F) *Melon*. The fruit is an agreeable article of diet, but not very digestible, unless when ripe. The seeds possess mucilaginous properties.

CUCUMIS SATIVUS. The systematic name of the *Cucumber plant*, *Cucumis*, *Angourion*, *Citreolus*, *Cucumer*, (F) *Concombre ordinaire*. The cucumber is used, when young, as a pickle, when it is called a *Gherkin*. (F) *Cornichon*. It is not a fruit easy of digestion. The seeds are mucilaginous.

CUCUPHA, *Cucullus*, *Pileus*, *Sacculus cephalicus*. A sort of coif or cap, with a double bottom, between which is inclosed a mixture of aromatic powders, having cotton for an excipient. It was formerly used as a powerful cephalic.

CUCURBITA CITRUL'LUS. The systematic name of the *Water-melon plant*. *Citrullus*, *Anguria*, *Tetrangu'ria*, *Sicilian Citrul*, *Water-melon*. Family, Cucurbitaceæ; Sex. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphia. (F) *Melon d'eau*, *Pastèque*. The juice of this fruit is very abundant, whence its name. The *Water-Melon* is extremely refreshing and agreeable, when made very cool, and is eaten like the common melon. It is very much used in the United States.

CUCURBITA PEPO. The systematic name of the *Common Pompion*. *Cucurbita*. The seeds of this plant, as well as those of the *Cucurbita lagena'ria* or *Bottle-gourd*, contain a large proportion of oil, capable of forming emulsions: but they are not used.

Both the fruit of the *Cucurbita lagena'ria*, (F) *Calebasses*, and that of the *Cucurbita Pepo*, (F) *Potiron*, *Courge*, are eaten.

CUCURBITINUS, (F) *Cucurbitain*. This name was formerly given to the *Tenia solium*, because composed of rings which resemble the seeds of the gourd, *cucurbita*.

The ancients believed that the rings, which

are sometimes discharged, were so many separate worms.—See *Tænia*.

CUISSON (F). A smarting, burning pain.

CUIVREUX (F). *Copper-coloured*. *Teint cuivreux*; a copper-coloured complexion, such as is observed in cancerous affections. Syphilitic ulcers of the throat, &c. are often copper-coloured.

CULBIC'IO. A Latin word, employed by old writers, as synonymous with *ardor urinæ* and *gonorrhœa*.

CULBUTE (F). A movement, which the fœtus has been supposed to execute, at the end of the 7th month of utero-gestation; and by means of which, it was presumed, the head presented towards the orifice of the uterus.—A change of situation, which is impracticable in ordinary circumstances.

CU'LEUS; a measure, containing 20 barrels or 40 urns, equal to 180 gallons.—Pliny, *Goræus*.

CULEX, (F) *Cousin*. A genus of insects, unhappily too well known in almost every part of the world, on account of their bites, which give rise to painful, local inflammation. The *gnats* and *mosquitoes*, belong to this genus.

CU'LINARY ART. *Cookery*, *Res culinaria*, *Res coqua'ria*, *Ars culinaria*, *A. coquina'ria*, *Magice*, *μαγειρικη*. The art of preparing meats for the table. In judging of the dietetic properties of various kinds of aliment, the culinary process to which they have been subjected will always have to be considered. Many of the writers on the culinary art have been physicians.

CUTELLAIRE (F), from *Cutel'lus*, a 'little knife.' *Le cautère cutellaire*, known also under the name *Couteau de feu*, *Fire-knife*, is used for what the French term the *Cautère transcurrente*. (See *Cauterization*.) It is shaped like a small hatchet.

CULTER, *Cutel'lus*, from *colo*, 'I cultivate.' A *coulter*, a *knife*, *machæra*, *machæron*, *machæris*. Also, the third lobe of the liver, so called, from some fancied resemblance.—Theophilus Protospatarius.

CULTRIV'OROUS, *Cultrivorus*, from *culter*, 'a knife,' and *vora're*, 'to devour.' Individuals, who have seemed to swallow knives with impunity, have been so called;—*Knife-Eaters*.

CUMI'NUM CYMI'NUM. The systematic name of the *Cummin plant*. *Cumi'num*, *Carnaba'dium*. *Family*, *Umbelliferae*. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. (F) *Cumin*, *Anis aigre*. The seeds of the Cummin, which is a native of Egypt, have a warm, bitterish, disagreeable taste. Water extracts their odour, and spirit takes up both odour and taste. They are not used, except in a plaster, which bears their name.

When drunk in wine, the ancients believed they produced paleness; hence Horace calls the Cummin, *exsangue*; and Juvenal, *palens*.—Dioscorides, Pliny.

CUNEA'LIS SUTU'RA. The suture, formed between the great and little alæ of the sphenoid bone and the os frontis.—Blasius.

CUNÉEN (F), *Cuneanus*. Relating to the cuneiform bones.

ARTICULATIONS CUNÉENNES;—the joints between the cuneiform bones as well as between them and other parts.

LIGAMENTS CUNÉENS; the ligaments, which hold the cuneiform bones together.

CU'NEIFORM, *Cuneifor'mis*, *Sphenoides*, from *cu'neus*, 'a wedge,' and *forma*, 'shape.'

Wedge-shaped. This name has been given to several bones. 1. To the sphenoid. 2. To a bone of the carpus, situate between the os lunare and os orbiculare. It is, also, called *Os Pyramidale*, *Os Triquetrum*, and *Os Cubitale*. 3. To the basilar process of the occipital bone: and, 4. To three of the bones of the tarsus, which are distinguished, according to *situation*, reckoning from within outwards, into *first*, *second*, and *third*, or *internal*, *middle*, and *external*; and according to *size*, reckoning in the same order, into *great*, *small*, and *middle-sized*. The posterior surface of these bones is united to the anterior face of the scaphoides; the anterior surface with the corresponding metatarsal bones; and, in addition, the external surface of the third is articulated, behind, with the cuboides. They are also called *Chalchoidea* or *Calcoidea ossic'ula*.

CUNEO-CUBOID, *Cuneo-cuboides*. Belonging to the cuneiform bones and cuboides.

The **CUNEO-CUBOID ARTICULATION** is formed by the third cuneiform bone and cuboides. It is furnished with a synovial capsule, and two *cuneo-cuboid ligaments*,—a *dorsal* and a *plantar*.

CUNEO-SCAPHOID, *Cuneo-scaphoideus*. Belonging to the cuneiform bones and scaphoid.

The **CUNEO-SCAPHOID ARTICULATION**, is formed by the posterior surfaces of the three ossa cuneiformia, and the anterior surface of the scaphoid. It is furnished with a synovial capsule and ligaments; some of which are *dorsal*, others *plantar*.

CUP, *Scutel'la*, *Catil'lus*, *Patel'la*, *Excip'ula*, (F) *Palette*, *Poëlette*, *Poilette*, *Vase à saigner*. A small vessel, of a determinate size, for receiving the blood during venæsection. It generally contains about four ounces. A bleeding of two cups is, consequently, one of eight ounces.

CUPPING. A species of blood-letting, performed by a *scarificator* and glass, called a *cupping-glass*; *Cucurbit'ula*, *Cucur'bita*, *σικυα*, *Sicua*, (F) *Ventouse*. The lancets are placed in such a manner, in the scarificator, that, when it is applied upon the affected part, the whole are, by means of a spring, pushed suddenly into it. After scarification, the cupping-glass, which has been previously ex-

hausted by heat, or by an exhausting syringe, is applied. The pressure of the air within the glass being thus diminished, the necessary quantity of blood may be drawn. See Bdelometer.

Dry cupping, *Cucurbitulæ siccæ*, is the application of the glasses, without previous scarification, (F) *Ventouses sèches*. It is used to prevent the activity of absorption from any wounded part; occasionally, to excite suppuration in indolent abscesses; and to remove the pus when an abscess is opened. *Cupping*,—taken without any epithet—means the abstraction of blood by means of the scaricator and cups;—(F) *Ventouses scarifiées*, (L) *Cucurbitulæ cruentæ*, *C. cum Ferro*. The verb 'to cup,' signifies to draw blood by cupping.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS. The systematic name of the *Cupressus*, *Cyparissus*, *Cypress*, (F) *Cyprés*. The berries, leaves, and wood have been considered astringent, and useful in intermittents. The whole plant abounds with a bitter, aromatic, and terebinthinate fluid.

CUPRI SUBACETAS, *Æru'go*, *Ver'digris*, *Hispanicum viridē*, *Prasinum viridē*, *Cupri Rubi'go*, *Crystals of Venus*, *Viridē Æris*, *Æruca*, *Calcithos*. *Subacetate of Copper*. (F) *Sous-acétate de Cuivre*, *Vert-de-gris*, *Cristaux de Venus*, *Verdet*. This, as usually met with, is in masses, difficult to break; not deliquescent; foliaceous; of a fine bluish-green colour, and salt taste. It is tonic, emetic, escharotic, and detergent, but scarcely ever employed internally. Chiefly used in detergent ointments. Dose, as a tonic, under $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.: emetic, from gr. j to gr. ij.

CUPRI SULPHAS, *Vitriolum Cupri*, *Vitriolum Ven'eri*, *V. Cyprium*, *V. Cyprium*, *V. Cæruleum*, *V. Roma'num*, *Cuprum Vitriola'tum*, *Lapis Cæruleus*, *Sulphate of Copper*, *Blue Stone*, *Blue Vitriol*, *Roman Vitriol*, *Mortooth*, (F) *Sulfate de Cuivre*, is in rhomboidal, rich blue, semitransparent, efflorescing crystals. The taste is harsh, styptic, and corrosive. It is soluble in 4 parts of water at 60°, and is tonic, emetic, astringent, and escharotic. As a tonic, it has been used in epilepsy, intermittents, &c.

Dose, as a tonic, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to ij in pill;—as an emetic, gr. ij to x in water. A very weak solution is sometimes used in ophthalmia and in gleet; and it forms the basis of *BATES's Aqua camphora'ta*, which has been recommended in the purulent ophthalmia of children, diluted with 16 parts of water.

CUPRUM, *Chalcos*, *Æs*, *Venus* of the Alchymists: *Copper*, *Cyprium*. (F) *Cuivre*. Its odour is peculiar and sensible, when rubbed; taste disagreeable and metallic; colour red-yellow. S. g. 7.87: ductile, very malleable: less hard than iron: easily oxidized. In its metallic state, it exerts no action on the system. When swallowed, it undergoes no deleterious change. Copper cannot be dis-

solved, whilst tin is in the mixture, and hence the utility of tinning copper vessels. Copper culinary vessels are harmless, under ordinary cleanliness, provided the substances be not suffered to remain in them till cold. The salts of copper are very deleterious.

The **FILINGS OF COPPER**, *Cupri Limatu'ra*, (F) *Limailles de Cuivre*, have been used in hydrophobia. It has been remarked under *Cuprum*, that they are inert.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM, *C. Ammoniacalē*, *C. Ammoniacum*, *C. Ammoniacosulphuricum*, *Ammoniated Copper*, *Ammoniacal Sulphate of Copper*, *Ammoniuretum Cupri*, *Sal anti-epilepticus* of WEISSMAN, *Sulfas Cupri ammoniacalis*, *S. ammoniacæ cupra'tus*, *Subsulfas Ammonio-cupricus*, *Sulfas Cupri et Ammoniacæ*, *Deuto-Sulfas Cupri et Ammoniacæ*, (F) *Sulfate de cuivre et d'ammoniaque*. A crystalline powder, of a rich violet colour, and hot, styptic taste. By exposure to air, it becomes partly converted into carbonate of copper. It is tonic and astringent; and has been chiefly employed in epilepsy, and other obstinate spasmodic diseases. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gradually increased to gr. iv, in pill.

CUPULAIRE (F). *Cupula'ris*; from *cupula*, 'a small cup.'

The **CUPULAR CAUTERY**, *Cautère cupulaire*, is an iron in the shape of a cupula, formerly used to cauterize the skin of the cranium in certain diseases, as epilepsy, chronic headache, &c.

CURA, CURATIO. Attention to, or treatment or cure of, a disease. R. Keuchen defines *Cura*, 'medicine,' and *Curator*, 'the physician.' *Curatio*, also, sometimes means purification;—as, *Adeps suilla curata*.—Scribonius Largus.

CURA AVENA'CEA. A decoction of oats and succory roots, in which a little nitre and sugar are dissolved. Used as a refrigerant.

CURABLE, *Sanabilis*, *Acestos*, *Iasimos*, (F) *Guérissable*. That which is susceptible of cure. An epithet applied to both patients and diseases.

CURARE. A very energetic, vegetable poison, employed by the South American Indians to poison their arrows. It is obtained from the bark of a species of convolvulus, called *Vejuco de Maracure*.

CURATIVE, *Sanative*. Relating to the cure of a disease. *Curative Indications* are those, which point out the treatment to be employed. *Curative Treatment*, that employed in the cure of the disease, in opposition to *preservative* or *prophylactic treatment*. We say, also, *Curative Process*, *Curative Means*, &c.

CURATION (F). *Cura'tio*, *Mede'la*, *Sanat'io*, *Ac'esis*, *Althex'is*, *Althax'is*, *Therapei'a*, *Iasis*, &c. The aggregate of means employed for the cure of a disease. See *Therapeutics*.

CUR'CUMA LONGA, *Cur'cuma*, *Borri*, *Bor'riborri*, *Bober'ri* (*Hindusthan*), *Crocus*

In'dicus, Terra Merita, Cannac'orus radi'ce croceo, Family, Amomæ. Sex. Syst. Monandria Monogynia. Mayel'la, Kua Kaha, Turmeric, (F) Racine de Safran, Safran des Indes, Souchet des Indes. Turmeric root is brought from the East Indies, but is possessed of very little, if any medicinal efficacy. It is one of the ingredients in the *Curry Powder*.

CURDS. *Curds of Milk, (F) Caillebotte, Lait caillé.* Milk, decomposed by some agent.

CURE, from *cura*, 'care.'—*Cura'tio felix, Sana'tio, Sanitas, (F) Guérison.* A restoration to health. Also, a remedy. A restorative.

CURE-LANGUE (F). *Lingæ scal'pium.* A *Tongue-scraper.* An instrument of ivory, tortoise-shell, &c., shaped like a knife or rasp, for removing the mucous coating, which covers the tongue after sleep, &c.

CURRY or CURRIE POWDER. A condiment, formed of various spices; and eaten with rice, particularly in India. The following is one of the forms for its preparation. *Sem. coriand. 3xviii, pip. nigr. 3ij, cayen. 3j, rad. curcumæ, sem. cumini, aa 3iij, sem. fenugr. 3iv: mix.*

CURVA'TOR COCCY'GIS. Sommering gives this name to a small bundle of fleshy fibres, which descends on the middle of the coccyx, uniting on each side with the ischio-coccygei muscles. It is a part of those muscles.

CUR'VATURE, *Curvatu'ra, Curva'men,* from *curvus*, 'crooked,' *Cyrto'ma, (F) Courbure.* The condition of a line or surface, which approximates more or less to the form of an arc:—as the curvatures of the spine, duodenum, stomach, &c. Accidental curvatures of bones are the effect of rickets, or *Mollities ossium.* The Greeks called the curvature of the spine, *ὕβος, σκολιός, or λοξός,* according as the deviation was backwards, laterally, or forwards.

CURVED LINES, (F) Courbes Lignes. Two crooked lines or projections on the posterior surface of the occipital bone. They are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior.* Some lines on the os innominatum are also so called.

CUSCU'TA EPITH'YMUM. The systematic name of the *Dodder of Thyme.* *Epith'ymum Cuscu'ta.* It is a parasitical plant, possessed of a strong, disagreeable smell; and a pungent taste, very durable in the mouth. It was once used as a cathartic in melancholia.

The **CUSCU'TA EUROPE'A** was conceived to possess similar properties.

CUSPA'RIA FEBRIF'UGA, *Bonplan'dia trifolia'ta, Angustura, Galipæ'a febrif'uga, Order, Rutaceæ.* The South American tree, which furnishes the *Cuspa'ria* or *Angustu'ra Bark, (F) Angusture vraie, Quinquina faux de Virginie.* Its odour is peculiar; taste intensely bitter, and slightly aromatic; pieces thin; externally, gray and wrinkled;

internally, yellowish-fawn: fracture, short and resinous. It yields its virtues to water and proof spirit. It is tonic, stimulant, and aromatic. Dose, gr. v to xx or more in powder.

CUS'PIS. A spear. This name has been given to the glans penis.—Rolfink. It meant, also, a kind of bandage.

CUT, from (F) *couteau*, 'a knife,' or from West Gothic *kota*, 'to cut;' or from *κοπτα*, 'I cut.' *Cæsu'ra, Tomē, Incis'io, Vulnus simplex, Tressis vulnus simplex, Co'pe, (F) Coupure.* A common expression for the division or solution of continuity, made by a sharp instrument.

CUTAM'BULUS, from *cutis*, 'skin,' and *ambulo*, 'I walk.' *Walking in the skin.* An epithet given to certain parasitical animals, which creep under the skin; such as the Guinea-worm; and to certain pains felt between the skin and flesh, as it were.

CUTA'NEOUS, *Cuta'neus,* from *cu'tis*, 'the skin.' Belonging to the skin.

The **CUTANEOUS or CUTANEAL NERVES,** so called, are two in number, and belong to the upper extremity. They are given off from the brachial plexus. The *internal cutaneous, Cubito-cutané*—(Ch.), descends along the inner part of the arm, and divides, above the elbow, into two branches; the outermost of which follows the outer edge of the biceps, and spreads over the anterior and inner part of the forearm; and the innermost accompanies the basilic vein; passing to the corresponding side of the hand and little finger. The *external cutaneous, Radio-cutané*—(Ch.), *Mus'culo-Cutaneus, Perforans CASSERII,* passes outwards, perforates the coraco-brachialis; descends along the anterior and outer part of the arm; passes as far as the middle of the fold of the elbow, under the median cephalic; and descends along the anterior and outer edge of the forearm. At some distance above the wrist, it divides into two branches, an *outer*, which is distributed on the back of the hand, the thumb, and index finger; and an *inner*, which descends on the muscles of the thumb, into the palm of the hand, and divides into fine filaments, which may be traced to the fingers.

Chaussier calls the *cephalic* and *basilic veins*, the *Radial* and *Cubital Cutaneous.*

The **NERVUS CUTANEUS MINOR,** of Wrisberg, also takes its origin from the axillary plexus, but is more particularly connected with the ulnar nerve. It soon separates from the ulnar nerve, running afterwards between it and the inner side of the arm. A little below the axilla it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the arm.

CUTANEOUS EXHALATION AND ABSORPTION, are those which take place from the skin.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES, Eruptions, Epiphy'mata, are the numerous affections of a morbid character, to which the skin is liable.

CUTIS, *Pellis, Co'rium, Derma, Deris, Anthró'pē, Anthró'pen, Skin*, (F) *Peau*. A dense, resisting membrane, of a flexible and extensible nature, which forms the general envelope of the body; and is continuous with the mucous membranes, through the different natural apertures. It is formed of three distinct layers—the *epidermis, rete mucosum*, and *chorium*. Some Anatomists, however, separate it into several others. Its outer surface is covered by a number of small eminences, called *papillæ*, which are generally regarded as eminently nervous and vascular.

The skin is our medium of communication with external bodies. It protects the subjacent parts; is the seat of touch, and, through it, are exhaled the watery parts of the blood, which are not needed in the nutrition of the body.

The state of the skin, as regards heat and dryness, affords us useful information in our pathological investigations. Its colour, too, requires attention: the paleness of disease is as characteristic as the rosy complexion of health. The colour of the skin varies according to the age, sex, &c. As a general principle, it is finer in the female and child than in the male and adult. In old age it becomes light-coloured, thin, and dry. It likewise varies according to the races, &c.

CUTUBUTH. The Arabian physicians have given the name to a species of melancholy, accompanied with so much agitation, that the patients cannot remain tranquil for the space of an hour.

CYANOP'ATHY, *Cyanopathi'a, Cyano'sis, Morbus cæru'leus, Cæru'lo'sis neonato'rum*, from *κυανος*, 'blue,' and *παθος*, 'affection,' (F) *Maladie bleue, Ictère bleu*. A disease, in which the whole of the surface of the body is coloured blue. It is always symptomatic and commonly depends on a direct communication between the cavities of the right and left side of the heart. Such communication does not, however, always occasion the *blue disease*, but it is generally thought that the disease never exists without this state of parts; or without some obstacle to the circulation in the right side of the heart.

CY'ANUS SEG'ETUM, *Bluebottle*, (F) *Bluet des Moissons, Barbeau, Aubifoin, Casse-Lunettes*. The flowers of this European plant, when distilled with water, have been used in ophthalmia.

CYAR, *κυαρ*. 'The eye of a needle,' 'a small hole.' The *Meatus audit'orius internus*.

CYATHIS'CUS, *κυαθισκος*, diminutive of *κυαθος*, 'a bowl.' The concave part of a Sound, made like a small spoon, as in the case of the earpick.

CY'ATHUS, *κυαθος*, 'a bowl.' A measure, both of the liquid and dry kind, equal to about an ounce, or to the 12th part of a

pint. According to Pliny and Galen, about 10 drachms.

CYC'EON, *κυκεων*, from *κυκαω*, 'I mix together.' The ancient name of a medicine of the consistence of pap, composed of wine, water, honey, flour, barley meal, and cheese.—Hippocr.

CYC'LAMEN EUROPÆ'UM, *Arthani'ta Cyc'lamen, Cyclaminus, Cyssan'themon, Cys-sophyl'lon, Panis porci'nus, Cas'amum, Chyli'nē*, 'sow-bread.' *Fam. Primulacæ. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia*. (F) *Pain de Pourceau*. The fresh root is said to be acrid, bitter, drastic, and anthelmintic. Dose, 3j. For external use, see *Arthanita*.

CYCLE, *Cyclus*, from *κυκλος*, 'a circle.' A period or revolution of a certain number of years. The Methodists gave this name to an aggregate of curative means, continued during a certain number of days. Nine was the usual number.

CYCLIS'MOS. A *troch*. The name was also given to a circular kind of rasp; as well as *Cyclis'cus*. They have the same etymon as cycle.

CYCLOPHO'RIA, from *κυκλος*, 'a circle,' and *φωρα*, 'I bear.' The circulation of the blood or other fluids.

CYCLO'PIA. Same etymon. as *Cyclops*. State of a monster that has both eyes united into one. Called, also, *Monopsia* and *Rhinen-cephalia*.

CYCLOPS, *κυκλωψ*, from *κυκλος*, 'an orb or circle,' and *ωψ*, 'an eye.' *Monoculus, Monops, Monophthal'mus, Monom'matos, Unioc'ulus, Unoc'ulus*. A monster having but one eye, and that placed in the middle of the forehead, like the fabulous Cyclops.

CYC'LOTOME, *Cyclotomus*, from *κυκλος*, 'a circle,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' An instrument, composed of a ring of gold and a cutting blade, by means of which the ball of the eye can be fixed, whilst the cornea is cut. It was invented by a surgeon of Bordeaux, named Guerin, for extracting the cataract. It is not used.

CYDONIA'TUM, *Cydo'natum, Diacydo-ni'tes*. A composition of the *Cydonia mala* or quinces, with the addition of spices.—Paulus of Ægina.

CYE'MA, *κυημα*, from *κυω*, 'I conceive.' *Conception*. Likewise the product of conception.

CYESIOL'OGY, *Cyesiolog'ia*, from *κυησις*, 'pregnancy,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of Gestation.

CYLICH'NĒ, *Cylich'nis*. A pill-box or earthenware pot, or small cup; from *κυλιξ*, 'a cup.'—Galen, Foësius.

CYL'INDROID, *Cylindroi'des*, from *κυλινδρος*, 'cylinder,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' Having the form of a cylinder. Chaussier calls the *Cornu Ammonis*,—*Protuberance cylindroïde*.

CYLLO'SIS, *κυλλασις*. 'Lameness, mutilation, or vicious conformation.'—Hippocrates, Galen. See *Kyllosis*.

CYMATODES, *Undo'sus*, from *κυμα*, 'a wave,' and *εidos*, 'resemblance.' The vacillating, undulatory character of the pulse in weak individuals.

CYNANCHE, *Angi'na*, from *κυων*, 'a dog,' and *αγγω*, 'I suffocate,' (?) *Sore Throat*, *Paracynan'chē*, *Paristh'mia*, *Synan'chē*, *Prunel'la*, *Squinan'thia*, *Empres'ma Paristhmi'tis*, *Cauma Paristhmi'tis*, *Isthmi'tis*, *Paristhmi'tis*, 'Dog choak.' Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the supradiaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal, and of the lining membrane of the upper part of the air-passages. (F) *Angine*, *Esquinancie*, *Mal de Gorge*, *Synancie*, *Squinancie*, *Kinancie*. It comprises the following chief varieties.

CYNANCHE MALIGNA, *C. gangræno'sa*, *Angi'na ulcero'sa*, *Febris epidem'ica cum Angi'nâ*, *Empres'ma Paristhmi'tis*, *Tonsilla'ris maligna*, *Tonsilla'rum gangræ'na*, *Cynan'chē epidem'ica*, *C. pur'puro-parotidæa*, *Cynan'chē ulcero'sa*, *Epidem'ica gutturis lues*, *Pesti'lens fau'cium affec'tus*, *Pædan'chonē*, (?) *Ulcus syr'iacum*, *Garrotil'lo*, *Carbun'culus angino'sus*, *C. Ulcusculo'sa*, *Angina epidem'ica*, *A. gangræno'sa*, *A. maligna*, *Putrid*, *Ulcerous Sore Throat*, (F) *Angine gangréneuse*, *A. Maligne*. It is characterized by crimson redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces and tonsils; ulcerations, covered with mucous, and spreading, sloughs, of an ash or whitish hue; the accompanying fever typhus. It is often epidemic, and generally contagious; and is frequently found accompanying scarlet fever, giving rise to the variety, *Scarlatina maligna*.

The general treatment is the same as in typhus; and stimulant antiseptic gargles must be used, consisting, for example, of the decoction of bark and muriatic acid.

CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA, *Empres'ma Paroti'tis*, *Parotitis*, *Cyman'chē Parotides*, *Angina Maxilla'ris*, *Gissa*, *Angina externa*, *Angi'na parotidæ'a exter'na*, *Parotis epidem'ica*, *P. contagio'sa*, *P. spu'ria*, *Parotis sero'so glu'tinē tu'mens*, *Cynan'chē maxilla'ris*, *Inflam'ma'tio parot'idum*, *Infla'tio parot'idum*, *Catar'rhus Bellinsula'nus*, *Branks* (Scotch), *Mumps*, (F) *Oreillons*. The characteristic symptoms are:—a painful tumour of the parotid gland, not of the suppurative kind; and frequently extending to the maxillary gland. It is very conspicuous externally, and is often accompanied with swelling of the testes in the male, and of the mammæ in the female; the testes being sometimes absorbed afterwards. It is epidemic, and apparently contagious. The treatment is very simple; the adoption merely of the antiphlogistic plan, under which it usually soon disappears. When inflammation of the mammæ or testes supervenes, it must be treated as if idiopathic.

CYNANCHE PHARYNGEA, *Empres'ma Paristhmi'tis Pharyngea*, *Pharyngi'tis*, *Parasy-nan'chē*, *Anginæ inflammatoriæ*, Sp. iv.—

(Boerhaave). (F) *Angine Pharyngée*, *Catarrhe pharyngien*.

This disease can hardly be said to differ, in pathology or treatment, from the Cynanche tonsillaris. The same may be remarked of the Cynanche Œsophagea, Œsophagi'tis.

CYNANCHE TONSILLA'RIIS, *Empres'ma Paristhmi'tis Tonsilla'ris*, *Synan'chē*, *Cynan'chē fau'cium*, *Amygdali'tis*, *Tonsilli'tis*, *Cynan'chē Prunel'la*, *Dyspha'gia inflammato'ria*, *Antiaditis*, *Angina inflammato'ria*, *Common Squinancy*, *Squinsy* or *Quinsy*, (F) *Amygdalite*, *Angine tonsillaire*, *Esquinancie*, *Squinancie*, *Catarrhe guttural*, *Angine gutturale*. The characteristic symptoms of this affection are, swelling and florid redness of the mucous membrane of the fauces, and especially of the tonsils; painful and impeded deglutition, accompanied with inflammatory fever. It is generally ascribed to cold, and is one of the most common affections of cold and temperate climates. It usually goes off by resolution, but frequently ends in suppuration.

Common sore throat is an affection of no consequence. It requires merely rest, and the observance of the antiphlogistic regimen. When more violent, in addition to those;—purgatives, inhalation of the steam of warm water, acid, or emollient gargles; rubefacients externally, or sinapisms or blisters. When suppuration must inevitably occur, the continued use of the inhaler must be advised, and an opening be made into the abscess as soon as it shall have formed. If the patient is likely to be suffocated by the tumefaction, bronchotomy may be necessary.

CYNANCHE TRACHEA'LIS; the Cynanche larynge'a of some. *Suffoca'tio strid'ula*, *Angina pernicio'sa*, *Asthma Infan'tum*, *Cynan'che stridula*, *Catar'rhus suffocati'vus Barba-den'sis*, *Angina polypo'sa sive membrana'cea sive pulpo'sa*, *Empres'ma Bronchi'tis*, *Angina inflammato'ria*, *A. suffocato'ria*, *A. exsudato'ria*, *Orthopnœ'a cynan'chica*, *Pædan'chonē*, (?) *A. Trachea'lis*, *Morbus Strangulato'rius*, *Trachi'tis*, *Trachei'tis*, *Trache-li'tis*, *Expectora'tio Solida*, *Cauma Bronchi'tis*, *Angina canina*, *Croup*, *Hives*. A disease characterized by sonorous and suffocative breathing; harsh voice; cough, ringing or like the barking of a dog: fever, highly inflammatory. It is apt to be speedily attended with the formation of a false membrane, which lines the trachea beneath the glottis and occasions violent dyspnœa and suffocation, but is sometimes expectorated. The dyspnœa, as in all other affections of the air-passages, has evident exacerbations. It differs in its character in different situations; being infinitely more inflammatory in some places than in others, and hence the success obtained by different modes of treatment. It chiefly affects children, and is apt to recur, but the subsequent attacks are usually less and less severe.

As a general principle, it requires the

most active treatment; bleeding from the arm or neck, so as to induce paleness; leeches applied to the neck, &c. according to the age, —the warm bath, blisters to the neck or chest, and purgatives. Formidable as the disease may be, if this plan be followed *early*, it will generally be successful. Many specifics have been recommended for it, but the search has been idle and fruitless.

CYNANCHICA. Medicines used in cases of quinsy were formerly so called.

CYNANCHUM. Same etymon. A genus of plants, of which the following are used in medicine.

CYNANCHUM VOMITORIUM, *Ipecacuan'ha* of the Isle of France. As its name imports, this plant resembles the ipecacuanha in properties. It is emetic, in the dose of from 12 to 24 grains in powder.

CYNANCHUM MONSPELIACUM, *Scam'mony* of Montpellier. The plant furnishes a blackish kind of gum resin, which is purgative, and but little used.

CYNANTHROPIA, from *κυων*, 'dog,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'a man.' A variety of melancholia, in which the patient believes himself changed into a dog; and imitates the voice and habits of that animal.

CYN'ARA or **CIN'ARA SCOL'YMUS.** The systematic name of the *Artichoke*, *Alcoc'alum*, *Articoc'alus*, *Artiscoc'cus laevis*, *Costus nigra*, *Car'duus sati'vus non spino'sus*, *Cinara hortens'is*, *Scolymus sati'vus*, *Car'duus domes'ticus capit'e major'e*, *Car'duus al'tilis*, (F) *Artichaut*. Family, *Carduaceæ*. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. Indigenous in the southern parts of Europe; much used as an agreeable article of diet. The juice of the leaves, mixed with white wine, has been given in dropsies.

CYN'ICUS, from *κυων*, 'a dog.' *Cynic*. Relating to, or resembling, a dog. *Cynic spasm* is a convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face—dragging the eye, cheek, mouth, nose, &c. to one side.

CYNODECTOS, from *κυων*, 'a dog,' and *δενειν*, *δενειναι*, 'I bite.' One, who has been bitten by a dog.—Dioscorides.

CYNOGLOS'SUM, from *κυων*, 'a dog,' and *γλωσσα*, 'a tongue.' *Cynoglos'sum officinal'e*, *Lingua cani'na*, *Hound's tongue*, *Caballation*, (F) *Langue de Chien*. Family, *Boraginæ*. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. It is aromatic and mucilaginous, and has been supposed to be possessed of narcotic properties.

CYNOMORIUM COCCIN'EUM, from *κυων*, 'a dog,' and *μαγειον*, 'the penis.' (F) *Champignon de Malte*. Improperly called *Fungus Meliten'sis* or the *Fungus of Malta*, as it is not a fungus. The powder has been given as an astringent in hemorrhage, dysentery, &c.

CYON, *κυων*. This word sometimes signifies the frænum of the prepuce; at others, the penis.

CYPERUS LONGUS, from *κυπερος*, 'a round vessel,' which its roots have been said to resemble. *Galangale*, (F) *Souchet odorant*. It possesses aromatic and bitter properties, but is not used.

CYPERUS ROTUN'DUS; the *Round Cyperus*, (F) *Souchet rond*. It is a more gratefully aromatic bitter than the *C. longus*.

CYPHO'MA, *Cyphos*, *Cypho'sis*, *Cyrto'ma*, *Cyrto'sis*, *Opisthocypho'sis*, from *κυφος*, 'gibbous.' Gibbosity of the spine. See *Vertebral Column*, &c. *Cyrto'sis* forms a genus in the order *Dysthet'ica* and class *Hæmat'ica* of Good, and is defined: 'head bulky, especially anteriorly; stature short and incurvated; flesh flabby, tabid, and wrinkled.' It includes *Cretinism* and *Rickets*.

CYP'RINUM O'LEUM, *Oil of Cypress*; prepared of olive oil, cypress flowers, calamus, myrrh, cardamom, inula, bitumen of Judæa, &c. It was formerly employed in certain diseases of the uterus, pleurisies, &c. and was regarded to be both stimulant and emollient.

CYSSO'TIS, from *κυσος*, 'the anus.' Inflammation of the lower part of the rectum: tenesmus.

CRYSTAL'GIA, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the bladder.

CYSTAUCHENOTO'MIA, *Cystotracheloto'mia*, from *κυστις*, 'a bladder,' *αυχνη*, 'the neck,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' An incision into the neck of the bladder.

CYSTENCEPH'ALUS, from *κυστις*, 'bladder,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A monster having a head with a vesicular brain.—G. St. Hilaire.

CYSTEOL'ITHOS, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' Stone in the bladder. Also, a medicine, employed to dissolve or break stone.

CYSTHEPAT'ICUS, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *ηπαρ*, 'the liver.' Belonging to the gall-bladder and liver. This name was given, formerly, to imaginary excretory ducts for the bile, which were supposed to pass directly from the liver to the gall-bladder.

CYSTHEPATOLITHI'ASIS, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' *ηπαρ*, 'the liver,' and *λιθιασις*, 'pain, caused by a calculus.' It has been proposed to call thus, the symptoms caused by the presence of biliary calculi.

CYSTIC, *Cys'ticus*, from *κυστις*, 'a bladder.' Belonging to the gall-bladder.

CYSTIC BILE. Bile contained in the gall-bladder.

ARTERIA CYS'TICA; the *Cystic Artery* is given off from the right branch of the hepatic, and divides into two branches, which proceed to the gall-bladder. It is accompanied by two *cystic veins*, which open into the *vena porta abdominalis*.

CYSTIC CALCULI. Calculi formed in the gall-bladder.

CYSTIC DUCT, *Ductus cys'ticus*, *Meat'us cys'ticus*, the duct proceeding from the gall-bladder, which, by its union with the

hepatic, forms the *ductus communis choledochus*.

CYSTIC SARCO'MA, of AB'ERNETHY, *Emphy'ma Sarcoma cellulo'sum*. Tumour, cellulose or cystose; cells oval, currant-sized or grape-sized, containing serous fluid: sometimes caseous. Found in the thyroid gland (forming bronchocele), testis, ovarium, &c.

CYS'TICA, *Cystic Remedies*. Such medicines as were formerly believed proper for combating diseases of the bladder.

CYSTI'CERCUS, from *κυστις*, 'a bladder,' and *κερκος*, 'a tail.' A genus of Entozoa of the Family of the Hydatids, distinguished by the caudal vesicle in which the cylindrical or slightly depressed body of the animal terminates. The *Cysticercus cellulosus* has been often found in the cellular membrane.

CYSTIRRHA'GIA, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *εργυνω*, 'I break forth.' *Hæmorrhage from the bladder*. (F) *Hémorrhagie de la Vessie*. By some used synonymously with *Cystirrhœa*.

CYSTIRRHŒ'A, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' *Paru'ria Stillati'tia Mucosa*, *Blennu'ria*, *Blennorrhœa urinæ*, *B. vesicæ*, *Cysto-blennorrhœa*, *Cystorrhœa*, *Urina mucosa*, *Cystocatar'rhus*, *Dysu'ria Mucosa*, *Pyu'ria Mucosa*, *P. vis'cida*, *P. serosa*, *Morbus cystophlegmaticus*, *Catar'rhus vesicæ*, (F) *Flux muqueux de la vessie*. *Catarrhe vésical*. A copious discharge of mucus from the bladder, passing out with the urine, and generally attended with dysuria. It is commonly dependent upon an inflammatory or subinflammatory condition of the lining membrane. The treatment must be regulated by the cause. If it be not produced by an extraneous body: the antiphlogistic plan,—the exhibition of warm diluents, and keeping the surface in a perspirable state, by wearing flannels. Some of the turpentine may, at times, be given with advantage; and astringent or other appropriate injections be thrown into the bladder.

CYSTI'TIS, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder.' *Inflamma'tio Vesicæ*, *Cystiphlo'gia*, *Cystophlo'gia*, *Inflammation of the bladder*. (F) *Inflammation de la vessie*; characterized by pain and swelling in the hypogastric region; discharge of urine, painful or obstructed, and tenesmus. It may affect one or all of the membranes; but commonly it is confined to the mucous coat. In the chronic condition, it appears in the form of cystirrhœa. It must be treated upon the same energetic principles, that are required in other cases of internal inflammation. V. S. general and local, the warm bath, and warm fomentations, warm, soothing enemata, diluents, &c. Cantharides must be avoided, even in the way of blisters, unless with precautions, as the disease is often occasioned by them.

CYS'TITOME, *Cystit'omus*, *Kibis'titome*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *τεμνω*, 'to

cut.' An instrument, invented by Lafaye, for dividing the anterior part of the capsule of the crystalline in the operation of extracting the cataract. It was formed like the *Pharyngotome*.

CYSTO-BU'BONOCE'LE, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' *βουβων*, 'the groin,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' Hernia of the bladder through the abdominal ring.

CYSTOCE'LE, *Cystocel'ia*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' *Hernia of the Bladder*. (F) *Hernie de la Vessie*. It is not common. It occurs, most frequently, at the abdominal ring, less so at the crural arch, perinæum, vagina, and foramen thyroideum. It may exist alone, or be accompanied by a sac, containing some abdominal viscus. The tumour is soft, fluctuating; disappears on pressure, and increases in size, when the urine is retained. It must be reduced and kept in position by a truss. The *Vaginal cystocele* is kept in place by a pessary.

BIL'IARY CYS'TOCELE, is an imaginary hernia of the gall-bladder.

CYSTODY'NIA, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *οδυνη*, 'pain.' Pain of the bladder; particularly rheumatic pain.

CYSTO-LITHIC, *Cystolith'icus*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' Relating to stone in the bladder.

CYSTO-MEROCE'LE, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' *μερος*, 'the thigh,' and *κηλη*, 'hernia.' Femoral hernia, formed by the bladder's protruding beneath the crural arch.

CYSTON'CUS, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the bladder.

CYSTO-PHLEGMATIC, *Cystophlegmat'icus*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *φλεγμα*, 'mucus, phlegm.' Belonging to the vesical mucus. *Morbus cystophlegmaticus*, *Cystirrhœa*.

CYSTOPLEG'IC, *Cystopleg'icus*. Belonging to paralysis of the bladder; from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.'

CYSTOPLEX'IA, same etymon. Paralysis of the bladder.

CYSTOPTO'SIS, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *πιπτειν*, 'to fall.' Relaxation of the inner membrane of the bladder, which projects into the canal of the urethra.

CYSTOPY'IC, *Cystopy'icus*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *πυον*, 'pus.' Relating to suppuration of the bladder.

CYSTOSOMATOM'IA, *Cystosomatotom'ia*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' *σωμα*, 'body,' and *τομη*, 'incision.' An incision into the body of the bladder.

CYSTOSPAS'TIC, *Cystospas'ticus*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *σπασω*, 'I contract.' Relating to spasm of the bladder, and particularly of its sphincter.

CYSTOTHROM'BOID, *Cystothromboi'des*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *θρομβος*,

'a clot.' Relating to the presence of clots in the bladder.

CYSTOTOME, *Cystotomus*, from *κυστις*, 'the bladder,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' An instrument, intended for cutting the bladder. Instruments of this kind have been more frequently, although very improperly, called *Lithotomes*.

CYSTOTOMIA, same etymon. Incision of the bladder, *Sectio vesicæ*. *Cystotomia* means cutting into the bladder for any purpose. (F) *Incision de la vessie*. Commonly, it is applied to the puncturing of the bladder, for the purpose of removing the urine; whilst *Lithotomy* has been employed for the incisions, made with the view of extracting calculi from the bladder.

CYTINUS, *Cytinus Hypocistis*, *Hypocistus*. A small, parasitical plant, which grows in the South of France and in Greece,

on the roots of the woody cistus. The juice of its fruit is acid and very astringent. It is extracted by expression, and converted into an extract, which was called *Succus Hypocistis*, and was formerly much used in hemorrhages, diarrhœa, &c.

CYTISINA, *Cytisine*. An immediate vegetable principle, discovered by Chevalier and Lassaigne, in the seeds of the *Cytisus Laburnum* or *Bean-Trefoil tree*. Family, Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. Cytisine has analogous properties to emetine. In the dose of one or two grains, it produces vomiting and purging; and, in a stronger dose, acts as an acrid poison. The seeds of the *Cytisus Laburnum*, (F) *Aubours*, have been long known to produce vomiting and purging.

CYTITIS, *Scytlitis*, *Dermatitis*, from *κυτος*, 'the skin,' and *itis*, 'denoting inflammation.' Inflammation of the skin.

D

THE figure of the Greek Δ, according to Galen, was the sign for the quartan fever.

DACNE'RON, *δακνηρον*, from *δακνεν*, 'to bite.' An ancient name for a 'collyrium,' composed of oxide of copper, pepper, cadmia, myrrh, saffron, gum arabic, and opium.

DACRY, *Dacryon*, *δακρυ*, *δακρυον*, 'a tear.' Hence:

DACRYADENAL'GIA, *Dacryoadenal'gia*, from *δακρυα*, 'I weep,' *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Disease or pain in the lachrymal gland.

DACRYADENITIS, *Dacryoadenitis*; from *δακρυα*, 'I weep,' *αδην*, 'a gland,' and *itis*. Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

DACRYGELO'SIS, from *δακρυα*, 'I weep,' and *γελαα*, 'I laugh.' A kind of insanity, in which the patient weeps and laughs at the same time.

DACRYOBLENNORRHŒA, from *δακρυα*, 'I weep,' *βλεννα*, 'mucus,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' Discharge of tears mixed with mucus.

DACRYOCYSTAL'GIA, from *δακρυα*, 'I weep,' *κυστις*, 'a sac,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Disease or pain in the lachrymal sac.

DACRYOCYSTITIS, from *δακρυον*, 'a tear,' and *κυστις*, 'bladder.' Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

DACRYO'DES, *δακρυαδης*, *lachrymo'sus*, from *δακρυα*, 'I weep.' A sanious ulcer, a weeping sore.

DACRYO'MA. Same etymon. The effu-

sion of tears, occasioned by an occlusion of the puncta lachrymalia.—Vogel.

DACRYOPCE'US, from *δακρυα*, 'I weep,' and *ποιω*, 'I make.' A substance, which excites the secretion of tears, as the *onion*, *horseradish*, *garlic*, &c.

DACRYOPS, from *δακρυα*, 'I weep,' and *ωψ*, 'the eye.' A tumefaction of the lachrymal passages.

DACTYLE'THRA, DACTYLI'THRA, *δακτυληθρα*, *δακτυλιθρα*, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' A name given by the ancients, to different topical applications, having the form of a finger; and proper for being introduced into the throat to excite vomiting.

DACTYL'ION, *Dactyl'ium*, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' The union of the fingers with each other. This affection is generally congenital. But it may be owing to burns, ulcerations, inflammation of the fingers, &c.

DACTY'LIOS, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger,' a troch or lozenge, when shaped like a finger.

DACTYLOS; *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' The smallest measure of the Greeks, the sixth part of a foot.

DACTYLOTHE'KE, *δακτυλοθηκη*, from *δακτυλος*, 'a finger,' and *θηκη*, 'a case or sheath.' An instrument for keeping the fingers extended, when wounded.—Ambrose Paré.

DÆDA'LEA SUAVEOLENS, *Boletus Sali'cis*. (F) *Bolet odorant*. A Champignon which grows on the trunks of old willows. It

has a smell of anise, which is penetrating and agreeable: and has been recommended in phthisis pulmonalis in the dose of a scruple four times a day.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE. A celebrated empirical remedy, much used as a carminative for children. The following is a form for its preparation. (*Magnesiae alb.* ℥ij, *ol. menthæ piper.* g^{tt}. j, *ol. nuc. moschat.* g^{tt}. iij, *ol. anisi,* g^{tt}. iij, *tinct. castor.* g^{tt}. xxx, *tinct. asafætid.* g^{tt}. xv, *tinct. opii,* g^{tt}. v, *sp. pulegii,* g^{tt}. xv, *tinct. cardam. c.* g^{tt}. xxx, *aquæ menthæ pip.* ℥ij. M.) A Committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following form.—(*Aquæ O.* x, *Sacchar. alb.* ℥ xxxij, *Carbon. Potass.* ℥ ss, *Carb. Mag.* ℥ xij, *Tinct. Opii f.* ℥ vj, *Ol. menth. piper.* Ol. Carui, Ol. Anethi Fœnicul. aa f. ℥ ij. M.)

DANCING, Salta'tio, (F) Danse. A kind of exercise and amusement, composed of a succession of motions, gestures, and attitudes, executed by measured steps to the sound of the voice or musical instrument. It is a healthy exercise.

DANEVERT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A spring, a league and a half from Upsal, in Sweden. The water contains carbonic acid, holding in solution carbonate of iron, sulphate of iron, sulphate of soda and lime, muriate of soda, and silica. It is frequently employed in medicine.

DANICH; an Arabic word, signifying the weight of 8 grains.

DAPHNĒ ALPINA, Chamæle'a, Chamælæ'a, Widow-wail. Family, Thymelææ. Sex. Syst. Octandria Monogynia. A sort of dwarf-olive. An acrid, volatile, alkaline principle has been separated from the bark of this plant by M. Vauquelin, to which he has given the name *Daphnine*. The plants of this genus owe their vesicating property to this principle.

DAPHNE GNID'IUM, Thymelæ'a, Cneo'ron, Spurge Flax, Flaxleaved Daphnē. The plant which furnishes the *Garou bark*. (F) *Daphné Garou, Sain-bois.* It is chiefly used, when used at all, for exciting irritation on the skin. The *Grana Gnid'ia*, (see *Cnid'ia grana*) are acrid poisons like all the plants of this genus, when taken in quantity. According to others, the garou bark and grana gnidia are obtained from the *daphne laureola*.

DAPHNE LAUREOLA. The systematic name of the *Spurge Laurel, Laureola*. The bark of this plant has similar properties to the last.

DAPHNE MEZE'REUM, the systematic name of the *Meze'reon, Meze'reum, Spurge olive.* (F) *Daphné Boisgentil.* The bark of the meze'reon possesses analogous properties to the other varieties of Daphne. It is considered stimulant and diaphoretic; and, in large doses, is emetic. It has been employed in syphilitic cases, but its efficacy is doubtful. Soaked in vinegar, like the other varieties of

Daphne, it has been employed to irritate the skin, and especially for keeping open issues.

DAPHNELÆON, O'leum Lauri'num, from *δαφνη*, 'the laurel or bay tree,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' *Oil of Bay.*

DARSIS, from *δερσω*, 'I excoriate,' 'I skin.' The Greek physicians seem to have used this word to designate the anatomical preparation, which consists in removing the skin for exposing the organs covered by it.

DARTOS. Same derivation; *Membræna carno'sa, Tu'nica muscula'ris, T. rubicu'nda scroti, Marsu'pium musculo'sum*; from *δαρτος*, 'skinned.' A name, given to the second covering of the testicle, which the ancient Anatomists conceived to be muscular, but which is merely cellular. Its external surface is towards the scrotum: the internal, towards the tunica vaginalis. Frederick Lobstein and Breschet consider, that it proceeds from an expansion of the cellular cord, known by the name, *Gubernaculum Testis*.

DARTREUX (F). Participating in the characters of *Dartre* or *Herpes*. Also, one affected with dartre. *Dartre* has been used, at one time or other, for almost every disease of the skin.—See *Herpes*.

DASYM'MA, from *δαρυς*, 'rough,' 'hairy.' A disease of the eye—the same as *Trachoma*, but less in degree.—Aëtius, Gorraeus.

DAS'YTES. Same etymon. Roughness, particularly of the tongue and voice.

DATE, Pal'mula, Dactylus, Bal'anos Phœ'nicos, the fruit of the *Phœnix Dactylifera*. (F) *Datte.* The unripe date is astringent. When ripe, it resembles the fig. The juice of the tree is refrigerant.

DATU'RA STRAMONIUM, Stramo'ni-um, Barycoc'calon, Sola'num maniacum, Strammo'ni-um spino'sum, Solanum fœl'idum, Strammo'ni-um majus album, Thorn Apple, James-town Weed, Jimston Weed. (F) *Stramoine, Pomme épineuse.* The herbaceous part of the plant and the seeds are the parts used in medicine. They are narcotic and poisonous;—are given internally as narcotics and antispasmodics, and applied externally as sedatives, in the form of fomentation. The seeds are smoked like tobacco, in asthma. The dose of the powder is gr. j to gr. viii.

DA'TURINE, Daturi'na, Datu'ria, Datu'rium. The active principle of the *Datura Stramonium*, separated by Brandes, a German chemist. It has not been rendered available in medicine.

DAUCI'TES VINUM. Wine of which the *Daucus* or *Wild Carrot* was an ingredient. The seeds were steeped in must. It was formerly used in coughs, convulsions, hypochondriasis, diseases of the uterus, &c.

DAUCUS CARO'TA. The systematic name of the *Carrot Plant*—*Daucus, Daucus sylvestris, Pastina'ca sylvestris tenuifo'lia officinarum, Ado'rion.* Order, *Umbelliferae*, (F) *Carotte.* The root and seed have been used in medicine. The root is sweet and mucila-

ginous; and the seeds have an aromatic odour, and moderately warm, pungent taste. The *root* has been used, as an emollient, to fetid and ill-conditioned sores. The *seeds* have been regarded as stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. But they have little efficacy. The seeds of the *wild* plant are, by some, preferred to those of the *garden*.

DAX, MINERAL WATERS OF. Dax is a city, two leagues from Bordeaux, where there are four springs, that are almost purely thermal: containing only a very small quantity of muriate and sulphate of lime. Temperature 158° Fahrenheit.

DAZZLING, *Caligatio*, (F) *Eblouissement*. A momentary disturbance of sight, occasioned either by the sudden impression of too powerful a light, or by some internal cause; as plethora.

DEAFNESS, from Anglo-Saxon *deaf*. *Sur'ditas*, *Cophosis*, *Dysecoia*, *Dysecoia organica*, *Barycoia*, *Hardness of hearing*, *Hypocophosis*, *Subsur'ditas*, *Surdité*. *Durété de l'ouïe*. Considerable diminution or total loss of hearing. It may be the effect of acute or chronic inflammation of the internal ear, paralysis of the auditory nerve or its pulpy extremity, or of some mechanical obstruction to the sonorous rays. In most cases, however, the cause of the deafness is not appreciable, and the treatment has to be purely empirical. Syringing the ear, dropping in slightly stimulating oils; fumigations, &c., are the most likely means to afford relief.

DEATH, *Apobiosis*, *Le'thum*, *Le'tum*, *Mors*, *Death*, *θάνατος*, (F) *Mort*. Definitive cessation of all the functions, the aggregate of which constitute life. *Real Death* is distinguished from asphyxia or *apparent death*:—the latter being merely a suspension of those same functions. But it is often difficult to judge of such suspension, and the only certain sign of real death is the commencement of putrefaction. At times, therefore, great caution is requisite to avoid mistakes. Death is commonly preceded by some distressing symptoms, which depend on lesion of respiration, circulation, or of the cerebral function, and which constitute the *agony*. That which occurs suddenly, and without any, or with few, precursory signs, is called *sudden death*. It is ordinarily caused by disease of the heart; apoplexy; the rupture of an aneurism, or by some other organic affection. Death is *natural*, when it occurs as the result of disease: *violent*, when produced by some forcible agency.

All sudden deaths must begin by the interruption of circulation, of the action of the brain, or of respiration. One of these functions stops first; and the others terminate successively;—the series of phenomena ceasing nearly as follows.

DEATH BEGINNING IN THE HEART.

1. Impulse received by the brain.
2. Action of the brain.

3. Action of the voluntary muscles.
4. Action of the mixed muscles.
5. The mechanical phenomena of respiration.
6. The chymical phenomena of respiration.
7. The phenomena of nutrition.

DEATH BEGINNING IN THE BRAIN.

1. Interruption of the brain's action.
2. That of voluntary and mixed muscles.
3. Mechanical phenomena of respiration.
4. Chymical phenomena of respiration.
5. Cessation of heart's action.
6. Cessation of general circulation.
7. Functions of nutrition.

DEATH BEGINNING IN THE LUNGS.

I. When the Mechanical Phenomena are interrupted, as in Suffocation.

1. Mechanical phenomena.
2. Chymical phenomena.
3. Action of the brain.
4. Extinction of animal life.
5. Cessation of the general circulation.
6. Of the functions of nutrition.

II. When the Chymical Phenomena are interrupted.

1. Interruption of chymical phenomena.
2. Action of the heart.
3. Action of the brain.
4. Sensation, locomotion, voice, and mechanical phenomena of respiration.
5. Functions of nutrition, generally.

DEBILITANTS, *Debilitantia*, from *debilitare*, 'to weaken.' Remedies exhibited for the purpose of reducing excitement. Antiphlogistics are, hence, debilitants.

DEBILITY, *Debil'itas*, *Asthenia*. Weakness, (F) *Faiblesse*. A condition, which may be induced by a number of causes. It must not be confounded with *fatigue*, which is temporary, whilst debility is generally more permanent.

Debility may be *real*, or it may be *apparent*; and, in the management of disease, it is important to attend to this. At the commencement of fever, for example, there is often a degree of apparent debility, which prevents the use of appropriate means, and is the cause of much evil. Excitement is more dangerous than debility.

DÉBORDEMENT (F). from *déborder*, 'to overflow.' A popular term for one or more sudden and copious evacuations from the bowels. It is chiefly applied to bilious evacuations of this kind—*Débordement de Bile*.

DÉBRIDEMENT (F). *Fræno'rum solutio*, from (F) *débrider*, 'to unbridle.' The removal of filaments, &c. in a wound or abscess, which prevent the discharge of pus. In a more general acceptation, it means the cutting of a soft, membranous or aponeurotic part, which interferes with the exercise of any organ whatever: thus, in paraphymosis, *débridement* of the prepuce is practised to put an end to the inflammation of the glans: in strangulated hernia, *débridement* of the

abdominal ring is had recourse to, to remove the stricture of the intestine, &c.

DEC'AGRAMME, from *δεκα*, 'ten,' and *γραμμα*, 'a gramme.' The weight of ten grammes.

DECAM'YRON, from *δεκα*, 'ten,' and *μυρον*, 'ointment.' An ancient cataplasm, composed of *malabathrum*, *mastich*, *euphorbium*, *spikenard*, *styrax calamita*, *carbonate of lime*, *common pepper*, *unguentum nardi*, *opobalsamum*, and *wax*.

DECANTA'TION, *Decanta'tio*, *Defu'sio*, *Elutria'tio*, *Metangismos*, *Catachysis*. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in pouring off, gently, by inclining the vessel, any fluid, which has left a deposit.

DÉCHAUSSEMENT (F). The state, in which the gums have fallen away from the teeth, as in those affected by mercury, in old persons, &c. Also, the operation of lancing the gums.

DECID'UA MEMBRA'NA, *Decid'ua*. The outermost membrane of the fœtus in utero. Chaussier calls it *Epicho'riion*: by others, it has been called *membra'na cadu'ca Hunt'e'ri*, *m. flocculen'ta*, *m. cellulô'sa*, *m. sinuo'sa*, *m. commu'nis*, *m. præexistans*, *Decidua externa*, *Tu'nica exterior ovi*, *T. cadu'ca*, *T. crassa*, *membra'na cribro'sa*, *membra'na ovi mater'na*, *m. mucô'sa*, *Decidua spongio'sa*, *Epione*, *Perione*, *membra'na u'teri inter'na evolu'ta*, *nidamen'tum*, *anhis'tous membrane*, *Cho'riox spongio'sum*, *C. tomento'sum*, *fungo'sum*, *reticula'tum*, &c. *Tu'nica filamentô'sa*, *Shaggy Chorion*, *Spongy Chorion*, &c. Great diversity has prevailed, regarding this membrane and its reflected portion. It has been conceived by some that it exists before the germ arrives in the uterus,—as it has been met with in tubal and ovarial pregnancies; and that it is occasioned by a new action, assumed by the uterine vessels at the moment of conception. Chaussier, Lobstein, Gardien, Velpeau and others consider the decidua to be a sac, completely lining the uterus, and without apertures, and that when the ovum descends through the tube, it pushes the decidua before it, and becomes enveloped in it, except in the part destined to form the placenta. That portion of the membrane, which covers the ovum, forms the *Membra'na decid'ua reflex'a*, according to them;—the part lining the uterus being the *Decidua U'teri*. Towards the end of the fourth month, the decidua reflexa disappears. The very existence of a *Tunica decidua reflexa* has, however, been denied. This membrane has received various names. Dr. Granville, regarding it as the external membrane of the ovum, has termed it *Cortex ovi*, (q. v.) It has also been termed *Involucrum membrana'ceum*, *membra'na retifor'mis cho'rii*, *membra'na filamentô'sa*, *m. adventitia* and *m. crassa*, *ovuline* and *Decidua protrusa*.

The decidua becomes thinner and thinner, until the end of gestation. Its use seems to

be, to fix the ovum to the uterus, and to fulfil some important purposes in the nutrition of the fœtus. To the membrane which is situate between the placenta and the uterus, according to Bojanus, and which he considers to be produced at a later period than the decidua vera, he gives the name *membra'na decid'ua serotina*.

(F) *Membrane caduque et M. caduque réfléchie*.

DEC'IGRAMME, *Decigram'ma*, from *dec'imus*, 'the tenth part,' and *γραμμα*, 'gramme.' The tenth part of the gramme in weight: equal to a little less than two grains, French.

DECIMANA FEBRIS, from *decem*, 'ten.' An intermittent, whose paroxysms return every 10th day or every 9 days. It is supposititious.

DECLAMA'TION, *Declama'tio*. The art of depicting the sentiments, by inflections of the voice, accompanied with gestures, which render the meaning of the speaker more evident, and infuse into the minds of the auditors the emotions with which he is impressed.

Declamation may become the cause of disease: the modification, produced in the pulmonary circulation,—accompanied with the great excitement, sometimes experienced,—is the cause of many morbid affections: particularly of pneumonia, hæmoptysis, and apoplexy. In moderation, it gives a healthy excitement to the frame.

DECLINE, *Declina'tio*, *Inclina'tio*, *Decrementum*, *Remis'sio*, *Parac'mê*, (F) *Déclin*. That period of a disorder or paroxysm, at which the symptoms begin to abate in violence. We speak, also, of the decline of life, (F) *Déclin de l'age*, *L'age de déclin*, when the physical and moral faculties lose a little of their activity and energy.

DÉCLIVE (F), *Decliv'is*, from *de*, 'from,' and *clivus*, 'declivity.' Inclining downwards. This epithet is applied to the most depending part of a tumour or abscess.

DECOCTION, *Decoc'tio*, from *decoquere*, 'to boil:' *Epse'sis*, *Aphepsis*. The operation of boiling certain ingredients in a fluid, for the purpose of extracting the parts soluble at that temperature.

Decoction, likewise, means the product of this operation, to which the terms *Decoctum*, *Zema*, *Aphepse'ma*, *Ap'ozem*, and *Epse'ma*, have been applied according to ancient custom, in order to avoid any confusion between the operation and its product;—as *præparatio* is used for the act of preparing; *præparatum*, for the thing prepared.

DECOCTUM AL'OEES COMPOS'ITUM, *Balsam of Life*, *Compound Decoction of Aloes*. (*Ext. glyc.* 3 iv, *potass. subcarb.* ʒ ij, *aloes spicat. ext.*: *myrrhæ contrit.*: *croci stigmat.* aa 3 j, *aquæ* ℥ j. Boil to 3 xij: strain, and add *inct. card. c.* 3 iv. *Pharm. L.*) The gum and extractive are dissolved in this prepara-

tion. The alkali is added to take up a little of the resin. The tincture prevents it from spoiling. It is gently cathartic. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ, *D. Althææ officinalis*; *Decoction of Marsh-mallows*, (F) *Décotion de Guimauve*. (*Rad. althææ sicc.* 3 iv, *ubar. passar.* 3 ij, *aquæ* ℥ vij. Boil to ℥ v. Pour off the clear liquor. *Pharm. E.*) It is used as a demulcent.

DECOCTUM AMA'RUM; *Bitter Decoction*. (*Rad. gent.* 3 j, *aquæ* ℥ ijss; boil for a quarter of an hour: add *species amaræ* 3 ij. Infuse for two hours and filter, without expressing. *Pharm. P.*) It is tonic. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS NOBILIS, *D. Chamæmeli*; *Decoction of Chamomile*. (*Flor. anthemid. nobil.* 3 j, *sem. carui* 3 iv, *aquæ* ℥ v. Boil for 15 minutes, and strain. *Pharm. E.*) It contains bitter extractive and essential oil, dissolved in water. It is used, occasionally, as a vehicle for tonic powders, pills, &c., and in fomentations and glysters; but, for the last purpose, warm water is equally efficacious. The Dublin College has a compound decoction.

DECOCTUM ARA'LIÆ NUDICAULIS; *Decoction of False Sarsaparilla*. (*Araliæ nudicaul.* 3 vj, *aquæ* ℥ viij. Digest for four hours, and then boil to 4 pints: press out, and strain the decoction. *Pharm. U. S.*) It is used as a stomachic, but it is an unnecessary and laborious preparation.

DECOCTUM CAS'SIÆ; *Decoction of Cassia*. (*Cassia pulp.* 3 ij, *aquæ* ℥ ij. Boil for a few minutes, filter without expression, and add *syrup. violar.* 3 j, or *mannæ pur.* 3 ij. *Pharm. P.*) It is a laxative, in the dose of 3 vj.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ, *Decoction Cinchonæ lancifoliæ*, *D. Corticis Cinchonæ*; *Decoction of Cinchona*, *D. of Bark*. *Decoction Kinæ Kinæ*. (*Cinchon. lancifol. cort. contus.* 3 j, *aquæ* ℥ j. Boil for ten minutes, in a slightly covered vessel, and strain, while hot. *Pharm. L.*) It contains cinchonine and resinous extractive, dissolved in water. Long coction oxygenates and precipitates the extractive. It can be given, where the powder does not sit easy, &c. Dose, 3 j to 3 iv. The Parisian Codex has a

DECOCTUM KINÆ KINÆ COMPOSITUM ET LAXANS, *Décotion de quinquina composée et laxative*; *Compound laxative decoction of Cinchona*. (*Cort. cinchon.* 3 j, *aquæ* ℥ ij. Boil for a quarter of an hour, remove it from the fire; then infuse in it for half an hour, *fol. sennæ, sodæ sulph.* aa 3 ij; add *syrup. de sennâ* 3 j.) Its title indicates its properties.

DECOCTUM COLOMBÆ COMPOSITUM; *Compound Decoction of Colombo*. (*Colomb. contus., quassia,* aa 3 ij, *cort. aurant.* 3 j, *pulv. rhej.* 3 j, *potassæ carbonat.* 3 ss, *aquæ* 3 xx. Boil to a pint, and add *tinct. lavand.* 3 ss. *Pharm. U. S.*) Given as a tonic, but not worthy of an officinal station.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ, *Mucilago Sem'inis*

Cydonii Mali, *M. Sem'inum Cydoniorum*; *Decoction or Mucilage of Quince Seeds*. (*Cydoniæ sem.* 3 ij, *aquæ* ℥ j. Boil for ten minutes over a gentle fire, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is merely a solution of mucilage in water, and is used as a demulcent.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZE'REI, *Decoction Meze'rei*; *Decoction of Mezereon*. (*Cort. rad. daphn. mezerei*, 3 ij, *rad. glycyrrh. cont.* 3 ss, *aquæ* ℥ iij. Boil over a gentle fire to ℥ ij, and strain.) The acrimony of the mezereon and the saccharine mucilage of the liquorice root are imparted to the water. It is somewhat stimulant, and has been used in secondary syphilis, but is devoid of power. Dose, 3 iij to 3 vj.

DECOCTUM DIGITA'LIS, *Decoction of Foxglove*. (*Fol. digit. sicc.* 3 j, *aquæ* q. s. ut colentur 3 viij. Let the liquor begin to boil over a slow fire, and then remove it. Digest for fifteen minutes, and strain. *Pharm. D.*) It possesses the properties of the plant. Dose, 3 ij to 3 iij.

DECOCTUM DULCAMA'RÆ; *Decoction of Woody Nightshade*. (*Dulcamaræ caul. concis.* 3 j, *aquæ* ℥ iss. Boil to ℥ j, and strain. *L.*) This decoction has been considered diuretic and diaphoretic, and has been administered extensively in skin diseases. It is probably devoid of efficacy.

DECOCTUM GEOFRÆÆ INERMIS; *Decoction of Cabbage-Tree Bark*. (*Cort. geoffr. inermis, in pulv.* 3 j, *aquæ* ℥ ij. Boil over a slow fire to a pint, and strain. *Pharm. E.*) It is possessed of anthelmintic, purgative, and narcotic properties, and has been chiefly used for the first of these purposes. Dose, to children, 3 ij—to adults, 3 ss to 3 ij.

DECOCTUM GUA'IACI COMPOSITUM, *D. Guaiaci officinalis compositum*, *Decoction Lignorum*, *D. de Guyaco compositum*, *D. sudorificum*, *D. diaphoreticum*; *Compound Decoction of Guaiacum*, *Decoction of the Woods*. (*Lign. guaiac. rasur.* 3 iij, *fruct. sicc. vitis vinifer.* 3 ij, *rad. lauri sassafr. concis., rad. glycyrrh.* aa 3 j, *aquæ* ℥ x. Boil the guaiacum and raisins over a slow fire to ℥ v; adding the roots towards the end, then strain. *Pharm. E.*) It is possessed of stimulant properties, and has been given in syphilitic, cutaneous, and rheumatic affections. The resin of the guaiacum is, however, insoluble in water, so that the Guaiac wood in it cannot be supposed to possess much, if any, effect. The Parisian Codex has a

DECOCTUM DE GUYACO COMPOSITUM ET PURGANS, (F) *Décotion de Gayac Composée et purgative*; *Compound purgative Decoction of Guaiacum*. (*Lign. guaiac. rasp., rad. sarsap.* aa 3 j, *potass. carbonat.* gr. xxv. Macerate for 12 hours, agitating occasionally, in *aquæ* ℥ iv, until there remain ℥ iij. Then infuse in it *fol. sennæ* 3 ij, *rhej.* 3 j, *lign. sassafr., glycyrrh. rad.* aa 3 ij, *sem. coriand.* 3 j. Strain gently, suffer it to settle, and pour off the clear supernatant liquor.) The title suf-

ficiently indicates the properties of the composition.

DECOCTUM HORDEI, *Decoction Hordei Dis-tichi*, *Ptisa'na Hippocratica*, *Tipsa'ria* or *Tapsa'ria*, *Aqua Hordea'ta*, *Barley Water*, *Decoc'tion of Barley*, (F) *Décoction d'Orge*, *Tisane Commune*. (*Hord. semin.* 3 ij, *aquæ* ℥ ivss. Wash the barley well, boil for a few minutes in *aquæ* ℥ ss: strain this, and throw it away, and add the remainder, boiling. Boil to ℥ ij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is nutritive and demulcent, and is chiefly used as a common drink and in glysters.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM, *Decoction pectora'le*, *Ptisana commu'nis*; *Compound Decoction of Barley*, (F) *Décoction d'Orge composée*. (*Decoct. hord.* ℥ ij, *caricæ fruct. concis.* 3 ij, *glycyrrh. rad. concis. et contus.* 3 ss, *uvarum pass. demptis acinis* 3 ij, *aquæ* ℥ j. Boil to ℥ ij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It has similar properties to the last.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS, *Decoction Liche'nis Islan'dici*; *Decoction of Liv'erwort*. (*Lichen* 3 j, *aquæ* ℥ iss. Boil to a pint, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It consists of bitter extractive and fecula, dissolved in water, and its operation is tonic and demulcent. Dose, 3 j to 3 iv. It is also nutrient, but hardly worthy of the rank of an officinal preparation.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM, *Decoction pro Enem'ate*, *Decoction commu'ne pro clystère*; *Compound Decoction of Mallow*, (F) *Décoction de Mauve composée*. (*Malvæ exsicc.* 3 j, *anthemid. flor. exsicc.* 3 ss, *aquæ* ℥ j. Boil for 15 minutes, and strain.) It consists of bitter extractive, and mucilage in water, and is chiefly used for clysters and fomentations. It is unworthy a place in the pharmacopœia.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS, *Decoction pro Fomen'to*, *Fotus communis*; *Decoction of Poppy*. (*Papav. somnif. capsul. concis.* 3 iv, *aquæ* ℥ iv. Boil for 15 minutes, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It contains the narcotic principle of the poppy, and mucilage in water: is anodyne and emollient, and employed as such in fomentation, in painful swellings, ulcers, &c.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS, *D. Quercûs Ro'boris*; *Decoction of Oak Bark*. (*Quercûs cort.* 3 j, *aquæ* ℥ ij. Boil to a pint, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is astringent, and used as such, in injections, in leucorrhœa, uterine hemorrhage, &c., as well as in the form of fomentation to unhealthy ulcers.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ, *D. Smilacis Sarsaparillæ*; *Decoction of Sarsaparilla*. (*Sarsaparill. rad. concis.* 3 iv, *aq. fervent.* ℥ iv. Macerate for four hours, near the fire, in a lightly covered vessel: then bruise the root; macerate again for two hours; then boil to 3 ij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It contains bitter extractive, and mucilage in water; is demulcent, and has been used, although it is doubtful with what efficacy, in the sequelæ of syphilis. Dose, 3 iv to ℥ ss.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM;

Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, (F) *Décoction de Salsapareille Composée*. (*Decoct. sarsap. fervent.* ℥ iv, *sassafras rad. concis.*; *guaiac. lign. ras.*; *glycyrrh. rad. cont.* aa 3 j, *mezerei rad.* 3 iij. Boil 15 minutes, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) This is considered to be possessed of analogous properties with the celebrated *Lisbon Diet-Drink*, *Decoctum Lusitan'icum*, which it resembles in composition.

DECOCTUM SCILLÆ; *Decoction of Squill*. (*Scillæ* 3 iij, *juniper* 3 iv, *senega snake-root* 3 iij, *water* ℥ iv. Boil till one half the liquor is consumed, strain, and add *spirit of nitrous ether* 3 iv. *Pharm. A.*) Dose, 3 ss.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ, *D. Polygalæ senegæ*; *Decoction of Senega*. (*Rad. seneg.* 3 i *aquæ* ℥ ij. Boil to ℥ j, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is reputed to be diuretic, purgative, and stimulant, and has been given in dropsy, rheumatism, &c.

DECOCTUM ULMI, *D. Ulmi Campes'tris*; *Decoction of Elm Bark*. (*Ulm. cort. recent.* 3 iv, *aquæ* ℥ iv. Boil to ℥ ij, and strain. *Pharm. L.*) It is reputed to be diuretic; and has been used in lepra and herpes; but, probably, has no efficacy. Dose, 3 iv to ℥ ss.

DECOCTUM VERA'TRI, *Decoction Helleb'oralli*; *Decoction of White Hellebore*. (*Veratri rad. cont.* 3 j, *aquæ* ℥ ij, *spir. rect.* 3 ij. Boil the watery decoction to ℥ j, and when it is cold, add the spirit. *Pharm. L.*) It is stimulant, acrid, and cathartic; but is used only externally. It is a useful wash in *tinea capitis*, *psora*, &c. Should it excite intense pain, on being applied, it must be diluted.

DÉCOLLEMENT, (F). *Deglutina'tio*, *Reglutina'tio*. The state of an organ, that is separated from the surrounding parts, owing to destruction of the cellular membrane, which united them: the skin is *decollée*, i. e. separated from the subjacent parts by a burn, subcutaneous abscess, &c.

DÉCOLLEMENT DU PLACENTA is the separation or detachment of the whole or a part of the placenta from the inner surface of the uterus. *Décollement*, from *de*, 'from,' and *collum*, 'the neck,' *obtruncatio*, also means the separation of the head of the fœtus from the trunk, the latter remaining in the uterus.

DECOLORATION, *Decolora'tio*, *Discolora'tio*, from *de*, 'from,' and *colora're*, 'to colour.' Loss of the natural colour.

DÉCOMPOSÉE (F), from *de*, 'from,' and *compon'ere*, 'to compose.' *Decomposed*, *Dissolutus*. An epithet, applied to the face, when extensively changed in its expression and colour; as in the moribund.

DECORTICATION, from *de*, 'from,' and *cortex*, 'bark.' An operation, which consists in separating the bark from roots, stalks, &c.

DECOSTIS, *Apleu'ros*, from *de*, priv., and *costa*, 'a rib.' One who has no ribs.

DECREPITUDE, *Decrepitu'do*, *Ætas*

decrep'ita, *Ultima senec'tus*, from *decrep'itus*, 'very old.' The last period of old age, and of human life; which ordinarily occurs about the 80th year. It may, however, be accelerated or protracted. Its character consists in the progressive series of phenomena, which announce the approaching extinction of life.

DECUBITUS, from *decum'berè*, 'to lie down.' Lying down. Assuming the horizontal posture. (F) *Coucher*. *Horâ decubit'us*, 'at bed time.' The French say—*Decubitus horizontal*, *sur le dos*, *sur le côté*, for, lying in the horizontal posture, on the back or side.

DECURTATUS, *μειωμένος*, or *μειωγίζων*, 'shortened, curtailed,' 'running to a point.' When applied to the pulse, it signifies, a progressive diminution in the strength of the arterial pulsations, which, at last, cease. If the pulsations return and gradually acquire all their strength, it is called *Pulsus decurtatus recip'ocus*.—Galen.

DECUSSATION, *Decussatio*. *Chias'mos*, *Incrucia'tio*, from *decu'tio*, 'I divide.' Union in the shape of an X or cross. Anatomists use this term chiefly in the case of the nerves,—as for the *decussation of the optic nerves*, which cross each other within the cranium.

DECUSSORIUM, from *decu'tio*, 'I depress.' An instrument used, by the ancients, for depressing the dura mater, and facilitating the exit of substances, effused on or under that membrane. It is described by Scultetus, Paré, &c. See Meningophylax.

DEDOLA'TION, from *dedola're*, 'to cut and hew with an axe.' This word has been used by surgeons, to express the action, by which a cutting instrument divides, obliquely, any part of the body and produces a wound with loss of substance. It is commonly on the head, that wounds by dedolation are observed. When there was a complete separation of a portion of the bone of the cranium, the ancients called it *Aposceparnis'mos*.

DEFECA'TION, *Defecatio*, from *de* and *fæces*, 'excrements.' The act, by which the excrement is extruded from the body. *Caca'tion*, *Excre'tio alvi*, *E. alvi'na*, *E. fæcum alvina'rum*, *Dejectio alvi*, *Secessio*, *Expulsio vel Ejectio fæcum*. The fæces generally accumulate in the colon, being prevented by the annulus at the top of the rectum from descending freely into that intestine. In producing evacuations in obstinate constipation, it is well, therefore, by means of a long tube, to throw the injection up into the colon, as suggested by Dr. O'Beirne.

In *Pharmacy*, defecation means the separation of any substance from a liquid in which it may be suspended. See Clarification.

DEFENSIVUM, from *defen'dere*, 'to defend.' A preservative or defence. The old surgeons gave this name to different local

applications, made to diseased parts, for the purpose of guarding them from the impression of extraneous bodies, and particularly from the contact of air.

DEFERENS, from *def'ero*, 'I bear away,' 'I transport.'

The VAS DEFERENS or *ductus deferens*, (F) *Conduit spermatique*, *Conduit déférent*, is the excretory canal of the sperm, which arises from the epididymis, describes numerous convolutions, and with the vessels and nerves of the testicle concurs in the formation of the spermatic chord, enters the abdominal ring and terminates in the ejaculatory duct.

DEFLORA'TION, *Deflorat'io*, *Devirgina'tio*, from *deflorescere*, 'to shed its flowers.' The act of depriving a female of her virginity. Inspection of the parts is the chief criterion of defloration having been forcibly accomplished; yet inquiry must be made whether the injury may not have been caused by another body than the male organ. *Recent defloration* is infinitely more easy of detection than where some time has elapsed.

DEFLUX'ION, *Defluxio*, *Defluxus*, *Catar'rhyis*, *Catar'rhus*. A falling down of humours from a superior to an inferior part. It is sometimes used synonymously with inflammation.

DEFORMA'TION, *Deformatio*, *Cacomor'phia*, *Deformitas*, *Disfigura'tion*, *Deformity*. (F) *Difformité*. Morbid alteration in the form of some part of the body, as of the head, pelvis, spine, &c. A deformity may be natural or accidental.

DEFRU'TUM, *vin cuit*, from *defruta're*, 'to boil new wine.' Grape must, boiled down to one half and used as a sweetmeat.—Plin. Columell. Isidor.

DEGENERA'TION, *νοθέωσις*, *νοθέωσις*, *Notheusis*, *Nothia*, from *deg'ener*, 'unlike one's ancestors,' *Degen'eracy*. A change for the worse in the intimate composition of the solids or fluids of the body. In Pathological Anatomy, *degeneration* means the change which occurs in the structure of an organ, when transformed into a matter, essentially morbid; as a *cancerous*, or *tubercular*, degeneration.

Dégénérescence is, by the French pathologists, employed synonymously with Degeneration.

DEGLUTI'TION, *Degluti'tio*, *catap'osis*, from *degluti're*, 'to swallow.' The act, by which substances are passed from the mouth into the stomach, through the pharynx and œsophagus. It is one of a complicated character, and requires the aid of a considerable number of muscles; the first steps being voluntary, the remainder executed under spinal and involuntary nervous influence.

DEGMOS, *δγμος*, *Degmos*, *Morsus*;—a bite in general, from *δαχνα*, 'I bite.' A gnawing sensation about the upper orifice of the

stomach, which was once attributed to acrimony of the liquids, contained in that viscus.

DEGREE, from *degré*, originally from *gradus*. Galen used this expression to indicate the qualities of certain drugs. Both he and his school admitted *cold*, *warm*, *moist*, and *dry* medicines, and four different degrees of each of those qualities. Thus *Apium* was warm in the *first* degree, *Agrimony* in the *second*, *Roche Alum* in the *third*, and *Garlic* in the *fourth*. *Bedegar* was cold in the *first*, the flower of the Pomegranate in the *second*, the *Sempervivum* in the *third*, *Opium* in the *fourth*, &c. The French use the term *degré* to indicate 1. The intensity of an affection: as a burn of the *first*, *second*, *third degree*, &c. 2. The particular stage of an incurable disease, as the *third degree* of phthisis, cancer of the stomach, &c.

DEGUSTA'TION, *Degusta'tio*, from *gustare*, 'to taste.' *Gustation*. The appreciation of sapid qualities by the gustatory organs.

DEJECTION, *Dejectio*, *Subduc'tio*, *Hypog'ge*, *Hypochore'sis*. The expulsion of the feces. Also, a fecal discharge:—generally, however, with *alvine* prefixed,—as an *alvine Dejection*, *Dejectio alvi'na*, *Ejec'tio*, *Eges'tio*.

DELETE'RIOUS, *Pernicio'sus*, from *δηλεω*, 'I injure.' That, which produces destructive disorder in the exercise and harmony of the functions.

DELIGA'TION, *Deliga'tio*, *Epidei'sis*, *Deligatu'ra*, *Vul'nerum deliga'tio*, *Fascia'rum Applica'tio*, *Plaga'rum Vincu'ra*, *Fascia'tio*, from *de* and *ligo*, 'I tie.' The deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of apparatus, dressings, &c.,—the denomination *Deliga'tor Plaga'rum* being synonymous with *Medicus Vulnere'rius*, and in derivation, with the *Wundarzt*, 'wound physician,' or surgeon, of the Germans. Deligation is hardly ever used now as an English word. In France it is confined to the regular and methodical application of bandages.

DELIQUES'CENT, from *de* and *liquescere*, 'to melt,' 'to dissolve.' Any salt, which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

The deliquescent salts require to be kept in bottles, well stopped. The muriate of lime, the acetate of potassa and subcarbonate of potassa are examples of such salts. The ancient chemists expressed the condition of a body, which had become liquid in this manner, by the word *Deliquium*.

DELIR'IOUS, *Delir'ans*, *Excerebra'tus*, *Allochoos*, *alie'nus*, raving, (F) *Délirant*. One who is in a state of delirium. That which is attended by delirium.

The French use the term *Fièvre pernici'euse délirante* for a febrile intermittent, in which delirium is the predominant symptom.

DELIR'IUM, from *de*, 'from,' and *lira*, 'a ridge between two furrows,' *Paracopè*,

Phreni'tis, *Phledoni'a*, *Desipien'tia*, *Paraphros'yne*, *Emo'tio*, *Leros*, λῆρος. Straying from the rules of reason, wandering of the mind; *Paranæa*, *Alloph'asis*, (F) *Déline*, *Egarement d'esprit*, &c. *Transport*. Hippocrates used the word *μανία*, *mania*, for the *delirium sine febre*, and the Greek words given above for the *delirium cum febre*. In different authors, also, we find the words, *Paraph'ora*, *Paraph'otes*, *Paraphrene'sis*, *Paraphren'ia*, *Phrene'sis*, *Phrenetiasis*, &c., for different kinds of delirium. Delirium is usually symptomatic.

DELIRIUM TREMENS, *Ma'nia a Potu*, *Æno-ma'nia*, *Ma'nia e temulentia*, *D. potatorum*, *D. ebriosita'tis*, *Erethis'mus ebriosorum*, *Encephalopathie crapuleuse*. Not unfrequently a state of delirium and agitation, peculiar to those addicted to spirituous liquors, with great sleeplessness. It is preceded by indisposition, lassitude, watchfulness, headache, and anorexia, the delirium and tremors most commonly recurring in paroxysms. It is caused by the habitual and intemperate use of ardent spirits or opium: or rather by abandoning those excitants after prolonged use. The treatment is various. Many have regarded stimulants with large doses of opium to induce rest to be indispensable. It is certain, however, that the expectant system will often, if not generally, be successful, and it is probable, a cure effected in this manner will be more permanent than when produced by excitants.

DÉLIVRANCE (F). An expression, which, in common language, signifies the action of delivering, *libera'tio*, but, in the practice of obstetrics, means the extrusion of the secundines, either spontaneously or by the efforts of art. This completion of delivery—*partus secunda'rius*, *secundina'rum expul'sio vel extrac'tio*, is produced by the same laws as the expulsion of the fœtus. Sometimes, the after-birth follows the child immediately; at others, it is retained; and requires manual interference to remove it. The following are the chief cases in which this becomes necessary. 1. Intimate adhesion between the placenta and parietes of the uterus. 2. Spasmodic contraction of the orifice of the uterus. 3. Hour-glass contraction. 4. Torpor or hemorrhage after the expulsion of the child, and,—5. Insertion of the placenta at the orifice of the uterus.

DELPHINIUM CONSOL'IDA, *Calci-trap'pa*, *Consol'ida Regalis*, the branching Larkspur. Family, Ranunculaceæ. Sex. Syst. Polyandria Trigynia. (F) *Pied d'alouette des champs*. It has been employed as a vermifuge. The flowers have been used in ophthalmia, and the seeds have the same property as those of the *Stavesacre*.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISA'GRIA. The systematic name of the *Staves'acre*, *Staphisagria*, *Phtheirot'num*, *Phthei'rium*, *Staphis*, *Pedicularia*, (F) *Staphisaigre*, *Herbe aux Poux*,

Dauphinelle. The seeds have a disagreeable smell; a nauseous, bitterish, hot taste; and are cathartic, emetic, and vermifuge; owing, however, to the violence of their operation, they are seldom given internally, and are chiefly used in powder, mixed with hair powder to destroy lice.

The active principle of this plant has been separated and received the name *Delphinine*. It is extremely acrid, and has been recently used, like the veratrine, in *Tic douloureux*, paralysis and rheumatism. It is used in the form of ointment or in solution in alcohol (gr. x to xxx or more, to 3j), applied externally.

DELTOID, *Deltoï'des*, *Delto'des*, *Deltiformis*, from the Greek capital letter Δ, δέλτα, and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' *Sous-acromio-clavico-huméral* of Dumas; *sus-acromio-huméral* of Chaussier. A triangular muscle, forming the fleshy part of the shoulder, and covering the shoulder joint. It extends from the outer third of the clavicle, from the acromion and spine of the scapula, to near the middle and outer part of the os humeri, where it is inserted by means of a strong tendon. This muscle raises the arm directly upwards, when the shoulder is fixed, and carries it anteriorly or posteriorly, according to the direction of the fibres, which are thrown into action. If the arm is rendered immovable the deltoid acts inversely and depresses the shoulder.

DEM EL MUCA. A name given by Prosper Alpinus to a cerebral disease, which he says is proper to Egypt. He considers it to be inflammation of the brain; but others describe it as a pernicious intermittent.

DEMEN'TIA, *Amen'tia*, *Fatu'itas*, *anō'a*, *Paranō'a*, from *de*, 'from,' or 'out of,' and *mens*, 'mind,' or 'reason.' (F) *Démence*, *Bétise*. In common parlance, and even in legal language, this word is synonymous with insanity. Physicians, however, have applied it to those cases of unsound mind, which are characterized by a total loss of the faculty of thought, or by such an imbecility of intellect, that the ideas are extremely incoherent; there being at the same time, a total loss of the power of reasoning. Mania and melancholia are apt to end in this, if possible, more deplorable state. *Dotage* is the *Dementia* of the aged—*Mo'ria demens lere'ma*, *Lere'ma*, *Anil'itas*.

DEMONOMA'NIA, *Dæmonoma'nia*, from δαίμων, 'demon,' a spirit of good or evil, and μανία, 'madness.' Religious Insanity. A variety of madness, in which the person conceives himself possessed of devils, and is in continual dread of malignant spirits, the pains of hell, &c.

DEM'ONSTRATOR, from *demonstra're*, 'to show;' 'exhibit.' One who exhibits.

DEM'ONSTRATOR OF ANAT'OMY, one who exhibits the parts of the human body. A teacher of practical anatomy.

DEMOTIVUS LAPSUS, *Repenti'na mors*, from *démov'e're*, 'to move off,' 'remove,' and *lapsus*, 'a fall.' Sudden death.

DEMUL'CENTS, *Demulcen'tia*, *Involven'tia*, *Obvolventia*, from *demulcere*, 'to soothe,' 'to assuage.' (F) *Adoucissant*. Medicines, supposed to be capable of correcting certain acrid conditions imagined to exist in the humours. Substances of a mucilaginous or saccharine nature belong to this class. Demulcents may act *directly* on the parts with which they come in contact; but in other cases, as in catarrh, their effect is produced by contiguous sympathy;—the top of the larynx being soothed by them first, and *indirectly* the inflamed portion of the air-passages. In diseases of the urinary organs, they have no advantage over simple diluents.—See Diluents and Emollients. The following are the chief Demulcents:—

Acaciæ Gummi,	Hordeum,
Althææ Folia et Radix,	Lichen,
Amygdalæ	Linum,
Amylum,	Olivæ Oleum,
Avenæ Farina,	Sassafras Medulla,
Cera,	Sesamum,
Cetaceum,	Sevum,
Cydoniæ Semina,	Tragacantha,
Fucus Crispus.	Ulmus.
Glycyrrhiza,	

DEMUSCULATUS, (F) *Décharné*. Emaciated, devoid of flesh.

DENA'RIOUS; a Roman coin, equal in value to about 10 cents or 8 pence English. It was marked with the letter X to signify 10 asses. Also, the 7th part of the Roman ounce.

DENGUE, *Dingee*, *Danga*, *Dandy*, *Bouquet* and *Bucket Fever*. A disease, which appeared, in the years 1827 and 1828, in the West Indies, and in the Southern States of North America. It was extremely violent in its symptoms, but not often fatal. It usually commenced with great languor, chilliness, and pain in the tendons about the smaller joints. To these symptoms succeeded burning heat and redness of the skin, pains in the muscles of the limbs or in the forehead, with vomiting or nausea. The fever continued for one, two, or three days and usually terminated by copious perspiration. In different places, it put on different appearances; but seems in all to have been a singular variety of rheumatic fever. The usual antiphlogistic treatment was adopted and successfully.

DENIACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. D. is a village in Swabia, at the entrance of the Black Forest. The waters contain carbonic acid, carbonate of iron, carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, and subcarbonate of soda.

DENIGRA'TIO, from *denigra're*, 'to become black.' The act of becoming black, as in cases of sphacelus, sugillation, &c.

DEN'TAGRA, *Den'ticeps*, *Dentar'paga*, *Dentiducum*, *Denta'lis forfex*, *Forfex denta'ria*, *Odon'tagra*, *odontago'gon*, from *dens*, 'a tooth,' and *αγχα*, 'a seizure.' (F) *Davies*. A tooth-forceps.

DENTAL, *Denta'lis*, *Denta'rius*, from *dens*, 'a tooth.' That which concerns the teeth.

The **DENTAL ARTERIES** are those arteries, which nourish the teeth. They proceed from several sources. The teeth of the upper jaw, e. g., receive their arteries from the *infra-orbital* and *superior alveolar*,—themselves branches of the *internal maxillary*. The teeth of the lower jaw receive their branches from the *inferior dental* or *inferior maxillary*, which is given off by the internal maxillary and runs through the dental canal, issuing at the mental foramen, after having given numerous ramifications to the teeth and jaw.

The **DENTAL VEINS** have a similar distribution with the arteries.

The **DENTAL ARCHES**, (F) *Arcades dentaires* are the arches, formed by the range of alveoli in each jaw.

DENTAL CAVITY, (F) *Cavité dentaire*, a cavity in the interior of the teeth, in which is situated the *dental pulp*.

DENTAL CANALS, (F) *Conduits dentaires*, *Maxillary canals*. The bony canals, through which the vessels and nerves pass to the interior of the teeth.

DENTAL CAR'TILAGE, *Cartila'go denta'lis*. The cartilaginous elevation, divided by slight fissures, on the biting margins of the gums in infants, prior to dentition. It is a substitute for the teeth.

DENTAL FOL'LICLE, (F) *Follicule dentaire*. A membranous follicle, formed of a double lamina in which the teeth are contained before they issue from the alveoli, and which, consequently, aids in the formation of the alveolo-dental periosteum, and of the membrane that envelopes the pulp of the teeth. The dental follicles are lodged in the substance of the jaws.

DENTAL GANGRENE, *Caries Den'tium*, *Odontalg'ia cario'sa*, *Necro'sis Den'tium*. Gangrene or caries of the teeth. See *Caries*.

DENTAL NERVES. (F) *Nerfs dentaires*. Nerves which pass to the teeth. Those of the upper incisors and canine are furnished by the infra-orbital nerve, a branch of the superior maxillary; and those of the molares by the trunk of the same nerve. The teeth of the lower jaw receive their nerves from the inferior maxillary, which, as well as the superior maxillary, arises from the 5th pair.

DENTAL PULP. (F) *Pulpe dentaire*. A pulaceous substance, of a reddish-gray colour, very soft and sensible, which fills the cavity of the teeth. It is well supplied with capillary vessels.

DENTA'LIIUM, from *dens*, 'a tooth,' the *dog-like tooth shell*. A genus of shells in the shape of a tooth. They formerly entered into several pharmaceutical preparations, but were useless ingredients; consisting—like

shells in general—of carbonate of lime and gelatine.

DENTICULA'TUM (*Ligamentum*), diminutive of *dens*, 'a tooth.' A slender cord, situate between the anterior and posterior fasciculi of the spinal nerves, and between the tunica arachnoidea and pia mater. It is attached to the dura mater, where that membrane issues from the cranium, and accompanies the spinal marrow to its inferior extremity. It sends off, from its outer edge, about 20 slender processes, in the form of *denticuli*, each of which is fixed by minute fibres to the dura mater in the interstices of the *fasciculi*.

DENTIER (F), from *dens*, 'a tooth,' *Denture*. A set or row of teeth, mounted on metal or ivory, to be adjusted to the alveolar margin. *Dentiers* are simple or double. To the latter the name *Râteliers* is given, i. e. to the full set.

DEN'TIFORM, *Dentiform'is*, from *dens*, 'a tooth,' and *forma*, 'form.' Resembling a tooth in shape.

DEN'TIFRICE, *Dentifri'cium*, *Tooth powder*, *odontotrim'ma*, *Odontosmeg'ma*, from *dens*, 'a tooth,' and *frica're*, 'to rub;' a name, given to different powders and pastes proper for cleansing the enamel of the teeth, and removing the tartar, which covers them. Powdered bark, and charcoal, united to any acidulous salt—as cream of tartar—form one of the most common *dentifrices*.

The **POUDRE DENTIFRICE** of the Parisian Codex is composed of *Bole Armeniac*, *red coral*, [prepared,] and *cuttlefish bones*, aa ʒvj, *dragon's blood* ʒiij, *cochineal* ʒj, *cream of tartar* ʒix, *cinnamon* ʒij, *cloves*, gr. xij, well mixed.

The **ELECTUAIRE OU OPIAT DENTIFRICE**, of the Codex, consists of *coral* ʒiv, *cuttlefish bones* and *cinnamon* aa ʒij, *cochineal* ʒss, *honey* ʒx, *alum* gr. iv or v.

Charcoal, finely powdered and mixed with chalk, forms as good a dentifrice as any.

DENTISCAL'PIUM, from *dens*, 'a tooth,' and *scal'pere*, 'to scrape,' *odontogly'phum*. This word has been applied to the instrument used for scaling the teeth; to the *tooth-pick*, (F) *Cure-dent*; and to the *gum lancet*—the *déchaussoir* of the French.

DENT'IST, *Denta'rius*, *Dental Surgeon*, *Surgeon-Dentist*. One, who devotes himself to the study of the diseases of the teeth, and their treatment.

DEN'TISTRY, *Dental Surgery*, *Odontotech'ny*. The art of the dentist.

DENTITION, *Denti'tio*, *Odontophy'ia*, *teething*, *odonti'asis*, from *denti're*, 'to breed teeth.' The exit of the teeth from the alveoli and gums; or rather, the phenomena which characterize the different periods of their existence. The germs of the first teeth, *dentes lactei* or *milkteeth*, (F) *dents de lait*, are visible in the fœtus about the end of the second month; and they begin to be ossified

from the end of the third to that of the sixth month. At birth, the corona of the incisors is formed, but that of the canine is not completed; and the tubercles of the molares are not yet all united. Gradually, the fang becomes developed; and at about 6 or 8 months begins, what is commonly called, the *first dentition*, *Odon'tia dentitio'nis lactan'tium*. The two middle incisors of the lower jaw commonly appear first; and, some time afterwards, those of the upper jaw; afterwards, the two lateral incisors of the lower jaw; and then, those of the upper; followed by the four anterior molares; the *canine* or *eye teeth*, at first, those of the lower, and afterwards, those of the upper jaw next appear; and, subsequently and successively, the 4 first molares—2 above and 2 below, 1 on each side. The whole number of the *primary, temporary, deciduous, shedding, or milk teeth*, (*dentes tempora'rii*), (F) *Dents de lait*, is now 20.

The *second dentition* or *shedding of the teeth*, *odon'tia dentitio'nis puerilis*, begins about the age of 6 or 7. The germs or membranous follicles of these second teeth—to the number of 32—as well as the rudiments of the teeth themselves, are visible, even in the fœtus, with the exception of those of the small molares which do not appear till after birth. They are contained in alveoli of the same shape as those of the first dentition. Their ossification commences at from 3 to 6 months after birth, in the incisors and first molares; at 8 or nine months in the canine; about 3 years, in the molares; $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the second great molaris, and about 10 years in the last. As the alveolus of a new tooth becomes gradually augmented, the septum between it and that of the corresponding milk tooth is absorbed, and disappears. The root of the milk tooth is likewise absorbed; its corona becomes loose and falls out, and all the first teeth are gradually replaced by the *permanent teeth*, *Dentes serot'ini*. This second dentition becomes necessary in consequence of the increased size of the jaws. The new teeth have neither the same direction nor the same shape as the old; and they are more numerous; amounting, till the age of 25 (sooner or later), to 28. About this period, a small molaris appears at the extremity of each jaw, which is called the *Dens sapien'tiæ* or *wisdom tooth*, *Dens serot'inus*, *Dens sophroret'icus*, (F) *Arrière dent*, *Dent de sagesse*, making the whole number of permanent teeth 32. During the period of dentition, i. e. of the first dentition, the infant is especially liable to disease. The irritation, produced by the pressure of the tooth on the superincumbent gum, sometimes occasioning pyrexia, convulsions, diarrhœa, &c., which symptoms are often strikingly relieved by a free division of the distended gum. This disordered condition is called *teething*,

Odon'tia dentitio'nis, *Odonti'asis*, *Odontal'gia dentitio'nis*, *Odaxis'mus*.

DENUDA'TION, *Denuda'tio*, *Gymno'sis*, from *denuda're*, 'to lay bare.' Condition of a part, deprived of its natural coverings, whether by wounds, gangrene, or abscess. It is particularly applied to the bones, when deprived of their periosteum.

DEOB'STRUENTS, *Deobstruen'tia*, *Dephrac'tica*, *Deoppilan'tia*, *Deoppilat'i'va*, from *de* and *obstru'ere*, 'to obstruct.' (F) *Désobstruant*, *Désobstructif*, *Désopilatif*, *Désopilant*. Medicines, given with the view of removing any obstruction. The word corresponds to *aperient*, in its *general*, not in its *particular*, sense. It is now almost abandoned, and, when used, conveys by no means definite ideas.

DEPILA'TION, *Depila'tio*, *Dropacis'mus*, *Made'sis*, *Madi'sis*, *Psilo'sis*, from *de* and *pilus*, 'hair.' Loss of hair, either spontaneously or by art.

DEPIL'ATORY, *Depilato'rium*, *Dropax*, *Psilo'thron*, *Ectillot'icus*, *Epilato'rium*. (F) *Depilatoire*, *Depilatif*. Any thing, which causes the loss of the hair. Depilatories are, usually, caustic applications, in which quicklime, or some other alkaline substance, sulphuret of iron, &c., enters.

COLLEY'S DEPILATORY seems to consist of quicklime and a portion of sulphuret of potass. A pitch plaster is sometimes used as a *depilatory*. It, of course, pulls the hair out by the roots.

DEPLE'TION, *Deple'tio*, from *depleo*, 'I unload.' The act of unloading the vessels, by blood-letting, and the different evacuants. Also, inordinate evacuation.

DEPLUMA'TIO, *Ptilo'sis*, from *deplu'mis*, 'without feathers.' A disease of the eyelids, in which they are swollen, and the eyelashes fall out.

DEPRAVA'TION, *Deprava'tio*, from *prævus*, 'bad,' perversion, corruption;—as depravation of the taste, &c.

DEPRES'SION, *Depressio*, from *depri'mere*, 'to depress;' *Esphlasis*. In *Anatomy*, it means an excavation, hollow, or fossa. In *Surgery*, it is applied to a fracture of the cranium, in which the portions of fractured bone are forced inwards; (F) *Subgrondation*, *Entablement*; called, also, *Campsis Depres'sio*, *Thlasis Depres'sio*. Depression also means Couching.—See Cataract.

DEPRES'SOR, (F) *Abaisseur*. Same etymon. Several muscles have been so termed, because they depress the parts on which they act.

DEPRESSOR ALÆ NASI, *D. labii superio'ris alæque nasi*, *Incisi'vus me'dius*, *Myrtisor'mis*, *Depressor Labii superio'ris proprius*, *Constricto'res ala'rum nasi ac depresso'res la'bii superio'ris*—*Maxillo-alveoli-nasal*,—part of the *labialis* (Ch.), (F) *Abaisseur de l'aile du nez*. It arises from the superior maxillary bone, immediately above the junction of the

gums with the two incisor and canine teeth; and passes upwards to be inserted into the upper lip and root of the ala nasi, which it pulls downwards.

DEPRESSOR AN'GULI ORIS, *Triangula'ris*, *Depressor labio'rum commu'nis*, *Depressor labio'rum*,—*Sousmaxillo-labial*, *Maxillo-labial* (Ch.), (F) *Abaisseur de l'angle des lèvres* ou *Muscle Triangulaire*. A muscle, situate at the lower part of the face. Its form is triangular. It arises from the outer, oblique line on the lower jaw-bone, and terminates in a point at the commissure of the lips, which it pulls downwards.

DEPRESSOR LA'BII INFERIO'RI; *Quadra'tus*, *Quadra'tus menti*, *Depres'sor labii infe'rio'ris proprius*,—*Mentonier-labial*, *Mento-labial*, (Ch.) (F) *Carré du Menton*, *Houppé du Menton*, *Abaisseur de la lèvre inférieure*. A small, thin, and quadrilateral muscle, which arises from the external oblique line of the lower jaw, and ascends to the lower lip, where it becomes confounded with the orbicularis oris. It pulls the lower lip downwards and outwards.

DEPRESSOR PAL'PEBRÆ INFERIO'RI. A fleshy bundle, which forms part of the palpebralis muscle. Heister describes it separately, but it is not admitted now.

DEPURAN'TIA, from *depura're*, 'to purify.' (F) *Dépuratif*. Medicines were formerly so called, which were supposed to possess the property of removing, from the mass of blood or humours, those principles, which disturbed their purity; and of directing them towards some one of the natural emunctories. The juices of what were called antiscorbutic herbs, sulphur, and many other medicines were ranked under this class.

DEPURA'TION. Same etymon. *Catharis'mos*, *Munda'tio*. In *Pathology*, depuration has been used for the process by which nature purifies the animal economy, either by the agency of some eruptive disease, or some spontaneous evacuation, or by the assistance of medicine.

DEPURATORY, Same etymon. *Depurato'rius*. That which causes depuration, as the *urinary* and *cutaneous depurations*. Applied, also, to diseases, which have been considered capable of modifying the constitution advantageously, by acting on the composition of the fluids—such as certain eruptions, intermittents, &c. The word is, also, appropriated to medicines and diet, by which the same effect is sought to be induced.

DERENCEPH'ALUS, from *δε'ρη*, 'the neck,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A monster whose head with the brain is in the neck.—G. St. Hilaire.

DERIVA'TION, *Derivatio*, *Deflec'tio*, *Pa-rocheteu'sis*, *Epocheteu'sis*, *Revulsion*. When a 'centre of fluxion' is established in a part, for the purpose of abstracting the excited vital manifestations from some other, a *derivation* is operated.

The term DERIVATION has likewise been applied to the *suction power* of the heart,—an important agency in the circulation of the blood.

DERIV'ATIVE, *Deflec'tens*, from *deri-va're*, 'to drain off.' *Antispas'tic*, *Revellent*, *Revulsive*. Same etymon. (F) *Dérivatif*. A remedy, which by producing a modified action in some organ or texture *derives* from the morbid condition of some other organ or texture. Revellents are amongst the most important of remedies: they include, indeed, every physical and moral agent which is capable of modifying the function of innervation, and therefore almost every article of the *materia medica*.

The following is a list of the chief local Derivatives.

1. EPISPASTICS.	Cantharis,
Acidum Aceticum,	Mezereum,
—— Nitricum,	Pix Abietis,
—— Sulphuricum,	Sabina,
Allium Sativum,	Tiglii Oleum.
Ammonia,	Fonticulus,
Ammoniacum,	Setaceum.
Asafœtida,	4. ESCHAROTICS.
Capsicum,	a. <i>Erodents</i> ,
Galbanum,	Acidum Aceticum,
Olea Essentialia,	Acida Mineralia,
Pix Abietis,	Alumen Exsiccatum,
Sinapis,	Argenti Nitras,
Caloric,	Cupri Acetas,
Friction.	—— Sulphas,
2. VESICANTS.	Sabina,
Ammonia,	Saccharum Purissimum,
Argenti Nitras,	b. <i>Actual Cauterants</i> ,
Cantharis,	Caloric { White Hot Iron,
—— Vittata,	—— Moxa,
Hydrargyri Deuto-	c. <i>Potential Cauterants</i> ,
ioduretum,	Acidum Arseniosum,
Ranunculus,	—— Nitricum,
Sinapis,	—— Sulphuricum,
Caloric.	Antimonii Murias,
3. SUPPURANTS.	Argenti Nitras,
Acida Mineralia,	Calx,
Antimonii et Potassæ	Potassa,
Tartras,	—— cum Calce.

DERMATOID, *Dermatoi'des*, from *δε'ρη*, 'the skin,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' That which is similar to the skin. This name is given to different tissues, which resemble the skin. The dura mater has been so called by some.

DERMATOL'OGY, *Dermol'ogy*, from *δε'ρη*, 'the skin,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A discourse or treatise of the skin.

DERMOG'RAPHY, *Dermogra'phia*, from *δε'ρη*, 'the skin,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' An anatomical description of the skin.

DERMOID, *Dermoides*, *Dermo'des*, from *δε'ρη*, 'the skin,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' Resembling, in consistence, texture, and configuration, the skin:—as *dermoid texture*, applied to mucous membranes, &c.

DERMOT'OMY, *Dermoto'mia*; from *δε'ρη*, 'the skin,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the structure of the skin.

DERTRON, *δε'τερων*. This word, which is used by Hippocrates, signified, according to some, the omentum or peritoneum; but, according to others, the small intestine.

DÉSARTICULATION (F), from *de*, and *artic'ulus*, 'a joint.' *Disjointing*. A word used to express the part of the operation, in amputation at an articulation, which consists in dividing the ligaments, and separating the articular surfaces. The word has, also, been used for that kind of anatomical preparation, the object of which is, to separate the different bones of the skeleton, and especially those of the head.

DESCALORINÈSES. A name, given by Baumes to diseases, which are characterized by diminished heat: from *de*, 'from,' and *calor*, 'heat.'

DESICCATI'VA, *Siccan'tia*, *Exsiccati'va*, from *desicca're*, 'to dry up.' (F) *Dessiccatifs*. Remedies, which, when applied externally, dry up the humours or moisture from a wound.

DES'MA, *Des'mē*, *Desmos*, *δεσμα*, *δεσμη*, *δεσμος*, 'a ligament.' Hence:

DESMOCHAUNO'SIS, from *δεσμος*, 'ligament,' and *χαυνωσις*, 'relaxation.' Relaxation of an articular ligament.

DESMOG'RAPHY, *Desmogra'phia*, from *δεσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the ligaments.

DESMOID TISSUE, *Ligamen'tous Tissue*, *Textus desmō'sus*. This tissue is very generally diffused over the human body; has a very close connexion with the cellular tissue, and is continuous with it, in divers places. It constitutes the ligaments, aponeuroses, &c.

DESMOL'OGY, *Desmolog'ia*, from *δεσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,' 'treatise.' That part of anatomy, which describes the ligaments.

DESMOPHLOGY, *Desmophlog'ia*; from *δεσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *φλογος*, 'inflamed.' Inflammation of the ligaments.

DESMORRHÆX'IS, from *δεσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *ρῆξις*, 'rupture.' Rupture of an articular ligament.

DESMOT'OMY, *Desmoto'mia*; from *δεσμος*, 'a ligament,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' The part of anatomy, which teaches the mode of dissecting the ligaments.

DESOXYGENÈSES. M. Baumes includes, under this title, an order of diseases, which he considers dependent upon a diminution in the quantity of the oxygen necessary for the Animal Economy.

DESPOTAT (F). *Mil'ites despotati*. Infirm soldiers, formerly charged with the office of removing the wounded from the field of battle: perhaps from *desporta'tor*, 'one who bears away.' The class of *Despotats* was introduced by Leo VI., at the commencement of the 9th century.

DESPUMA'TION, *Despuma'tio*, *Apaphris'mos*, *Epaphris'mos*, from *despuma're*, 'to skim,' 'to remove the froth.' The separation of the froth and other impurities, which rise,

by the action of fire, to the surface of any fluid.

DESKUAMA'TION, *Desquama'tio Cutis*, *Ecclipsis*, *Aposyr'ma*, from *desquama're*, 'to scale off.' Exfoliation or separation of the epidermis, in the form of scales, of a greater or less size. This affection is a common consequence of exanthematous diseases.

DESUDA'TIO, *Ephidro'sis*, *sudam'ina*, *Hidro'a*. *Desudation* means a profuse and inordinate sweating; but, most commonly, the term is applied to an eruption of small pimples, similar to millet seed, which appears chiefly on children, and is owing to want of cleanliness.

DETER'GENTS, from *deter'gere*, 'to cleanse.' *Detergen'tia*, *Abstergen'tia*, *Smec'tica*, *Emundan'tia*, *Mundificati'va*, *Rhyp'tica*, (F) *Détersifs*, *Mondificatifs*. Medicines, which possess the power to deterge or cleanse wounds, ulcers, &c. They belong to the class of stimulants, or to that of emollients.

DETRI'TUS, from *deter'ere*, 'to bruise or wear out.' The inorganic residuum, occupying the place of the organic texture of parts which have undergone disorganization.

DETRUNCA'TION, *Detrunca'tio*, (F) *Détroncation*. Separation of the trunk from the head of the fœtus, the latter remaining in the uterus.

DETRU'SOR URINÆ, from *detru'dere*, 'to thrust out.' The muscular coat of the urinary bladder was formerly so called. It was, also, named, *Constrictor Vesicæ Urinariæ*.

DETUMESCENCE (F), *Detumescen'tia*, from *detu'mere*, 'to cease to swell.' A diminution of swelling. This word has nearly the same signification as the French word *Désenflure*. The latter, is, however, more particularly applied to the diminution of œdema or anasarca: the other, to the resolution of a tumour, properly so called.

DEUNX. The ancient name of a weight of 11 ounces, supposing the pound to consist of 12.

DEUTERI'A, from *δευτερος*, 'the second.' Vogel has used this term for the symptoms produced by retention of the secundines. The word was also applied, by the Greeks, to a second or inferior wine.

DEUTEROPATHI'A, *Mor'bus secunda'rius*, from *δευτερος*, 'the second,' and *παθος*, 'disease.' A secondary disease. One produced by another, and of which it is only, in some measure, symptomatic, or the sympathetic effect.

DEUTO, *δευτερος*, 'second.' A prefix denoting two or double, as *deutoxide*, having two degrees of oxidation.

DEVEL'OPEMENT, from (F) *développer*, 'to unfold.' In *Physiology*, it means growth or increase; and in *Pathology*, its signification is similar. By developement of the pulse, e. g. is understood an increase in its strength and fulness.

DEVIA'TION, *Devia'tio*, from *de*, 'from,' and *via*, 'the way.' Out of the way. By this word is meant—a vicious curvature of the spine or other bones;—faulty direction of the teeth or other part:—the passage of blood, bile, urine, milk, &c. into vessels not natural to them, &c.

DEX'TANS. A weight of 10 ounces, supposing the pound to consist of 12.

DI, *δι*, *δ्व*, 'bis, twice, double.' Hence, *Dicrotus*, *Digastricus*, &c.

DIA, *δια*, in composition, 'through, asunder, out of, separated.' When prefixed to any therapeutical agent, it meant, in ancient pharmacy, a preparation into which that agent entered.

DIABE'TES, from *δια*, 'through,' and *βαινω*, 'I pass.' *Urinæ proflu'vium*, *Sipho urinæ*. *Urorrhag'ia*, *Phthisu'ria*, *Polyu'ria*, *Hydrops ad mat'ulam*, *H. Matel'læ*, *Dip'sacos*, *Diarrhæ'a in Urina*, (F) *Flux d'Urine*. A disease, characterized by great augmentation and manifest alteration in the secretion of urine; with excessive thirst, and progressive emaciation. Cullen has described two species:—*Diabetes insip'idus* and *D. Mellitus*, (F) *Diabète faux ou insipide, et Diabète*; the former being, simply, a superabundant discharge of limpid urine, of its usual, urinary taste: the latter:—the *D. Mellitus*, called, also, *Paru'ria Mellita*, *Diabetes Anglicus*, *Apoceno'sis Diabetes Mellitus*,—falls under the definition given above. The quantity of urine, discharged in the 24 hours, is sometimes excessive, amounting to 30 pints and upwards: and each pint containing sometimes 2½ oz. of saccharine matter. The saccharine matter replaces the urea; which is not found in the urine of those labouring under diabetes. Where the disease is situate is not clear. The whole system of nutrition, however, seems to be morbidly implicated. A part of the urine must be formed at the expense of the system, as the egesta frequently far exceed the solid and liquid ingesta. On dissection, no morbid appearance is met with, sufficient to enable us to fix on the seat of this distressing affection.

All the remedies, that have been tried, have usually been found insufficient in the *D. Mellitus*. The *D. insip'idus*, *Hyperure'sis aquo'sa*, which occurs in hysterical habits, and has, hence, been called, *D. hyster'icus*, is of comparatively trifling moment. Exclusive diet, and attention to the state of the cutaneous transpiration, which have sometimes produced good effects in *D. Mellitus*, have most commonly failed.

DIABOT'ANUM, from *δια* and *βοτανη*, 'an herb.' A medicine, prepared with herbs.—Galen.

DIABROTICUS, from *δια*, 'through,' and *βρωσκω*, 'I eat or corrode.' A substance, capable of causing erosion of the part to which it is applied. It ordinarily means a medi-

cine, whose activity places it between escharotics and caustics.

DIACAR'YON, from *δια* and *καρυον*, 'a nut.' *Rob nucum*. The rob of nuts or of walnuts.

DIACATHOL'ICON, *Diacathol'icum*, from *δια* and *καθολικος*, 'universal.' The name of a purge, so called from its general usefulness. It was an electuary, and composed of the pulp of cassia, tamarinds, leaves of senna, root of polypody, flowers of the violet, rhubarb root, aniseed, sugar, liquorice, and fennel.

DIACAU'SIS, from *διακαυω*, 'I burn.' Excessive heat. Overheating.

DIACAUS'TIC. Same etymon. *Dia-caus'ticus*. That which is caustic by refraction; as a double, convex lens, which has been sometimes used for cauterizing an ulcer by directing the sun's rays upon it.

DIACHALA'SIS, from *διαχαλαω*, 'to be open or relaxed.' Hippocrates uses this word for fracture of the bones of the skull; or for relaxation and separation at the sutures, in consequence of a wound of the head.—Hippocrates.

DIACHALCIT'EOS, from *δια* and *χαλκίτις*, 'chalcitis or colcothar.' A plaster, whose composition is the same as that of the diapalma, except that, in place of the sulphate of zinc, a mixture of oil and colcothar is substituted.

DIACHEIRIS'MOS, *Tracta'tio manual'ria*; from *δια* and *χειρ*, 'the hand.' The preparation, administration, and dispensing of medicines.—Hippocr.

DIACHORE'MA, *Diachore'sis*, from *διαχαρσσω*, 'I separate from.' Every kind of excreted matter and excretion; but more particularly the fæces and alvine excretion.—Foësius, Goræus.

DIACHRISTA, from *δια* and *χρίω*, 'I anoint.' Medicines, applied as abstergents to the velum palati, the palate itself, the tongue, &c. Probably gargles. Paulus of Ægina.

DIACH'YLON or **DIACH'YLUM**, from *δια* and *χυλος*, 'juice;' i. e. composed of juices. The plaster of this name was formerly made of certain juices. The term is now confined to the **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI** or **Lead Plaster**.

DIACHYTICA, from *δια* and *χυω*, 'I pour out.' Medicines, which discuss tumours.

DIACINE'MA, from *δια* and *κινω*, 'I move.' A slight dislocation.—Celsus, Galen. A subluxation.

DIACODIUM, *Confec'tio ex Capit'ibus Papav'ris*; from *δια* and *κωδία*, 'a poppy-head.' (F) *Diacode*. The ancients had various forms for preparing it. The *Syrup of Poppies*—*Syrupus Papav'ris*—is, now, substituted for it.

DIAC'OPE, *En'copē*, from *δια* and *κοπτειν*, 'to cut.' A cut, incision, fissure, or longitu-

dinal fracture. When used, since Galen, it generally signifies an oblique incision, made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed. It is not now employed.

DIACOPRÆGIA, from *δια*, *κοπρος*, 'excrement,' and *αιξ*, *αιγος*, 'a goat.' A name, given in Blancard's Lexicon, to a medicine, composed of goat's dung, which the ancients praised in diseases of the spleen, parotids, &c.

DIADEMA, *Fascia capitis*, *Redimiculum* from *διαδω*, 'I surround.' A sort of bandage:—advised in headache, in which relaxation of the sutures was apprehended.—Forestus.

DIADERMIATRIA, from *δια*, *δερμα*, 'the skin,' and *ιατρευ*, healing. Treatment by the skin, as by the endermic and iatralaptic methods.

DIADEX'IS, *Diad'ochē*, *Metatoptosis*, from *διαδεχομαι*, 'I transfer,' 'I succeed to.' A transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former both in its nature and seat.

DIAD'OSIS, from *διαδιδωμι*, 'to distribute.' In some authors, it means the distribution of nutritive matter over the whole body; in other words, *nutrition*; whilst in others it is synonymous with the remission or cessation of a disease.

DIÆ'RESIS, from *διαίρεω*, 'I divide,' 'I separate.' A division or solution of continuity. A surgical operation, which consists in dividing any part of the body.

DIÆTE'MA. It has the same signification as Diet, with most authors. Galen gives it a more extensive meaning; comprising, under it, what constitutes *Hygiène*.

DIAGNO'SIS, *Dignō'tio*, *Diagnosticē*, *Deprehen'sio*, from *δια* and *γνωσκα*, 'I know.' *Discrimination*, (F) *Diagnose*, *Diagnostic*. That part of Medicine, whose object is the discrimination of disease—the knowledge of the pathognomonic signs of each. It is one of the most important branches of general Pathology.

DIAGNOS'TIC, *Discretivus*, *Diagnos'ticus*; same etymon. A symptom, which is characteristic of any disease.

DIAGRYD'IUM CYDONIA'TUM, from *diagrydium*, 'scammony,' and *cydonium*, 'quince.' A pharmaceutical preparation, obtained by inspissating and drying, by means of heat, two parts of *scammony* and one of *quince juice*. It was formerly used as an energetic purgative.

DIAGRYD'IUM GLYCYRRHIZA'TUM. An analogous preparation, containing extract of liquorice in place of quince juice.

DIAGRYD'IUM SULPHURA'TUM. Scammony, which has been exposed to the vapour of burning sulphur. These *diagrydia* are not now used.

DIALEP'SIS, *Intercept'io*, *Diar'ochæ*, from *διαλαμβάνω*, 'I intercept.'—Hippocrates em-

ploys this word for the interstices or intervals, left between the turns of a bandage.

DIAL'YSIS, *Dissolu'tio*. A dissolution or loss of strength. Weakness of the limbs. Also, a solution of continuity.

DIAM'BRÆ SPEC'IES. A name, given by the ancients, to powders, one of which bore the name—*Species diambrae sine odoratis*: the other, that of—*Species diambrae cum odoratis*. The former was composed of *cinnamon*, *angelica root*, *cloves*, *mace*, *nutmeg*, *galanga*, *cardamom*, and numerous other substances; the latter, besides, had *ambergris* and *musk*. These powders were used as tonics, in cases of debility of the stomach, and in certain nervous affections.

DI'AMOND, *Ad'amas*, from *α* privative, and *δαμαω*, 'I conquer,' (F) *Diamant*. Invincible—so called from its hardness. It is the most precious of all stones, and was formerly conceived to possess extraordinary cordial virtues.

DIAMO'RUM, *Rob ex moris*, from *δια* and *μαγον*, 'a mulberry.' An ancient syrup, prepared with honey and mulberry juice. It was employed as a gargle in sore-throat.—Galen.

DIAMOTO'SIS, from *μότης*, 'charpie,' 'lint.' The introduction of lint into an ulcer or wound.

DIANANCAS'MOS, *Dianancas'mus*, *Coac'tio*, from *δια* and *αναγκάζω*, 'I force.' Coaptation, reduction of a fractured or luxated limb.

DIAN'THUS CARYOPHYLL'LUS, from *Δις*, 'Jove,' (?) *ανθος*, 'flower,' and *caryophyllum*, 'the clove.' *Clove Pink*. Also called *caryophyllum rubrum*, *Tu'nica*, *Tu'nica hortensis*, *T. rubra*, *Caryophyllus hortensis*, *Clove July flower*, *Gilliflower*. Order, *Caryophyllæ*. (F) *Œillet giroflée*. The flowers were, once, much used; but are now only employed in syrup, as a useful and pleasant vehicle for other medicines.

DIAPAL'MA, *Phænic'ium Emplas'trum*. A plaster composed of equal parts of *litharge*, *olive oil*, *axunge*, *water*, a certain quantity of *sulphate of zinc* dissolved in water, and *white wax*. It is classed amongst the topical, desiccative, emollient, resolvent, deterrent, and cicatrizing medicines. Mixed with a quarter of its weight of *olive oil*, it acquires the consistence of an ointment, and forms the *Cerate of Diapalma*.

DIAPAS'MA, from *διαπασσιν*, 'to sprinkle.' A medicine, reduced to powder, and sprinkled over the body or some part of it.

DIAPEDESIS, *Transuda'tio*, *Persuda'tio*, from *διαπνδω*, 'I leap through.' Exhalation of blood, in the form of dew, at the surface of the skin, or of any membrane. *Sweating of blood*. (F) *Sueur de Sang*. *Hæmorrhagia per diapedesin*, *Hæmatopede'sis*, *Hæmidro'sis*.

DIAPENT'ES or DIAPENTE, from *δια*

and *πεντη*, 'five.' A medicine, composed of five ingredients. See *Diatessaron*.

DIAPHŒNICON, *Diaphœ'nix*, *Medicamentum ex Pal'mulis*, from *δια* and *φαινίζ*, 'a date.' A drastic electuary, of which the *date* was the chief excipient.

DIAPHORE'SIS, from *διαφωρεω*, 'I dissipate.' A greater degree of perspiration than natural, but less than in *sweating*. Every kind of cutaneous evacuation.

DIAPHORET'IC. Same etymon; *Diapno'icus*, *Diaphoret'icus*. Medicines, which excite diaphoresis. They are very uncertain, as a class.

The following is a list of the chief reputed Diaphoretics:

Ammoniae Acetatis Li-	Ipecacuanha.
quor,	Mezereum.
Carbonas.	Opium—and its active
Antimonialis pulvis.	principle Morphine.
Antimonii et Potassæ	Sarsaparilla.
Tartras.	Sassafras.
Sulphuretum	Serpentaria.
præcipitatum.	Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici.
Asclepias tuberosa.	Sulphur.
Camphora.	Xanthoxylum.
Contrayerva.	
Dulcamara.	Caloric.
Eupatorium perfoliatum.	Exercise (active.)
Guaiaci Lignum.	Friction.
Guaiacum.	

The epithet *Diaphoretic* has, also, been given, by some, to continued fever, accompanied with constant perspiration.

DIAPHRAGM, *Diaphrag'ma*, *διαφραγμα*, *Discretorium*, *Phrenes*, *Septum transversum*, *Discrimen Thora'cis et Ventris*, *Disceptum*, *Cinetus*, *Diazo'ma*, *Disseptum*, *Præcordia*; the *Midriff*, *Succin'gens membr'na vel Mus'culus*; from *δια*, 'between,' and *φρασσαω*, 'I close.' A large, azygous muscle; stretched, transversely, between the thoracic and abdominal cavities, which it separates from each other: tendinous in the centre; thin, almost circular, and unequally convex, upwards. It is fleshy at its circumference, which is attached to the cartilago ensiformis, to the six last ribs, to the aponeurosis stretched from the last rib to the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra; and, lastly, to the bodies of the three or four first lumbar vertebræ. When it contracts, its fibres become straight; the chest is enlarged, and the abdomen diminished. It is then an inspiratory muscle. It may, also, diminish the capacity of the chest; and be an expiratory muscle. This muscle plays an important part in sighing, yawning, coughing, sneezing, laughing, sobbing, crying, hic-coughing, singing, vomiting, the excretion of the fæces and urine, the expulsion of the fœtus, &c.

DIAPHRAGMAL'GIA, from *διαφραγμα*, the 'diaphragm,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC, *Diaphragmat'icus*. Belonging to the diaphragm. A name given to several vessels and nerves.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC OF PHRENIC AR'TERIES. These are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The *former*, called, also, *supradiaphragmatic*, are two in number, one on each side. They arise from the internal mammary, and descend along the phrenic nerve, to be distributed on the upper surface of the diaphragm. The latter, or *infradiaphragmatic*, are also two in number. They arise from the upper part of the abdominal aorta or from the cœliac artery, and divide into two principal branches, which are distributed on the lower surface of the diaphragm and in its substance.

The *superior diaphragmatic veins* follow the same course as the arteries; and empty themselves—the *right*, into the vena cava superior;—the *left*, into the corresponding subclavian vein. The two *inferior diaphragmatic veins* open into the vena cava inferior.

The **DIAPHRAGMAT'IC OF PHRENIC NERVES** are two in number; one on the left side, the other on the right. They arise from the second and third nerves of the cervical plexus, about the middle of the neck. They receive two or three filaments from the brachial plexus, after which they descend into the chest at the sides of the pericardium, and are distributed on the diaphragm.

The **DIAPHRAGMAT'IC PLEX'USES** are two in number; one right, and the other left. They arise from the upper part of the solar plexus, by a small number of branches, which are distributed to the diaphragm, following exactly the branches of the inferior diaphragmatic arteries.

DIAPHRAGMAT'IC HERNIA, *Phrenic Hernia*, *Diaphragmatocele*. The abdominal viscera are occasionally protruded through the diaphragm, either through some of the natural apertures in the muscle, or through deficiencies, or wounds, or lacerations in it.

The **DIAPHRAGMAT'IC RING**, (F) *Anneau diaphragmatique* of Chaussier, is a name given to the irregularly quadrilateral aperture, by which the vena cava inferior passes through the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMITIS, from *διαφραγμα*, 'the diaphragm.' *Diaphragmatitis*, *Inflammat'io septi transvers'i*, *Paraphrenitis*, *Empres'ma Pleuri'tis Diaphragmat'ica*, *Paraphrene'sis Diaphragmat'ica*, *Inflammation of the Diaphragm*. The terms, *Paraphrenitis* and *Paraphrene'sis* have been obtained from the Peripatetic Philosophy, which supposed the seat of the *φενν* or soul to be the præcordia. The essential symptoms of diaphragmitis are:—painful constriction around the præcordia, with small, quick, laborious breathing. It is a rare disease.

DIAPH'THORA, from *δια*, and *φθαινω*, 'to corrupt.' Corruption in general; more especially corruption of the fœtus in utero.—Hippocr. Also, corruption of the blood in the stomach.—Galen.

DIAPHYSIS, from *διαφύω*, 'I rise between.' *Interstitium*, *Discriminatio*; an interstice, interval, division. Any thing which separates two bodies. Also, the middle part or body of a long bone, *Corpus Ossis*. One of the ligaments of the knee.—Hippocrates, *Paré*.

DIAPIA. Some lexicographers use this word synonymously with *DIAPYESIS*, or *SUPPURATION*; others have employed it, in opposition to *MYOPIA*.

DIAPOREMA. Anxiety, jactitation; from *διαπορέω*, 'I doubt.'

DIAPRUNUM, *Diacoccyme'lon*. A purgative electuary, of which the pulp of prunes and *rhubarb* form the base. By adding to the *diaprunum simplex* a 24th part of powdered scammony, the *Diaprunum resolutivum* or *compositum* is formed. It is more active than the former.

DIAPYETICA, *Dyapye'mata*, from *διαπύμα*, *διαπύσις*, 'suppuration.' Medicines, which promote suppuration.

DIARRHŒA, from *δια*, 'through,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' *Alvi proflu'vium*, *A. fluxus aquo'sus*, *Ventris proflu'vium*, *Cæliorrhœa*, *Cacato'ria*, *Coprorrhœa*, *Catar'rhæus intestinalis*, *Alvi fluxus*, *Deflux'io*, *Lax*, *Looseness*, (F) *Diarrhée*, *Dévoient*, *Catarrhe intestinal*, *Flux de Ventre*, *Courante*. A disease, characterized by frequent, liquid, alvine evacuations, and which is generally owing to inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. It is commonly caused by errors in regimen, the use of food noxious by its quality or quantity, &c. It may be acute or chronic. Many varieties have been made by some Nosologists—e. g. *mucous*, *bilious*, *serous*; dependant upon the matters evacuated.

Diarrhœa requires different treatment, according to its nature. If caused, as it often is, by improper matters in the intestinal canal, these must be evacuated; and the astringent plan of treatment must not be adopted, unless the discharges seem kept up by irritability of the intestines, or unless they are colliquative. The indiscriminate use of astringents is to be deprecated.

A very fatal *diarrhœa* prevails amongst the native inhabitants of India, to which Mr. Tytler has given the name *Diarrhœa hectica*, because, like hectic fever, it seems to obtain habitual possession of the constitution, to operate upon it with scarcely any perceptible intermission, and, in general, to defy the most powerful remedies.

DIARTHRODIAL, *Diarthrodia'lis*. Relating to diarthroses or movable articulations, as *diarthro'dial articulation*. *Diarthro'dial cartilage* or *incrusting cartilage* is the cartilage which invests the articular extremity of a bone.

DIARTHROSIS, from *διαρθρῶ*, 'I articulate.' *Dearticulatio*, *Proarthro'sis*, *Aparthro'sis*, *Abarticulatio*, *Coarticulatio*. (F)

Emboiture. A movable articulation. One which permits the bones to move freely on each other in every direction, as in the case of the shoulder-joint.

DIASATYRION, from *δια*, and *σατυριον*, 'the orchis mas'cula.' An electuary, of which this plant formed the base. (?)—Myrepsus. The ancients attributed to it the faculty of exciting the organs of generation.

DIASCORDIUM, from *δια* and *σκορδιον*, 'the water germander.' An electuary, so called because this plant enters into its composition. The Parisian Codex has a formula for its preparation, under the title, '*Electuarium opiatum astrin'gens vel diascor'dium*. (*R. fol. scord. 3 iss, rosar. rubr., bistort. rad., gentianæ, tormentillæ, sem. berber. aa 3 ss. zingib., piper. long. aa 3 ij, cassiæ lignæ, cinnamom., dictamn. cretens., styrac. calamit., galban., gum. acaciæ aa 3 ss, bol. oriental. præpar. 3 ij, extract. vinos opii 3 ij, mel. rosat. præp. 1b ij, vin. hispan. 1b ss: fiat electuarium.*) In place of the *styrax calamita*, the balsam of tolu or benjamin may be used. The opium is, in this preparation, in the proportion of 1 to 184. The diascordium is employed in *diarrhœa* and *dysentery*, as a tonic, stomachic, and astringent. The common dose is from a scruple to a drachm and a half.

DIASPERMATON. The ancient name of two cataplasms, composed of seeds.—Galen, Paulus.

DIAS'TASIS, 'separation,' *Diaste'ma*, *Dissiden'tia*, 'distance.' A separation of bones from each other, and particularly of the bones of the cranium; of the radius from the ulna, and the fibula from the tibia. The ancients used this word to designate the three dimensions of the body,—length, breadth, and thickness; for the interval separating the patient from the physician; the swelling of varicose veins; the time at which some change occurred in disease, &c.

DIAS'TOLE, from *διαστέλλω*, 'I dilate,' 'I open.' Dilatation of the heart and arteries, when the blood enters their cavities. It is the opposite movement to *systole*, in which the heart and arteries contract to send forth the blood. *Diastole* and *systole* are, consequently, successive movements. *Diastole* occurs simultaneously in the two ventricles. The almost inappreciable time, which elapses between the diastole and systole has been called *perisystole*. When we speak of the contraction or *systole* of the heart, as well as its *diastole* or dilatation, we mean that of the ventricles. This dilatation is active.

DIASTOMOTRIS, from *διαστομοω*, 'I dilate.' Dilating instruments, such as the different kinds of specula for the mouth, anus, vagina, &c.

DIATASIS, *Disten'sio*, from *διατείνω*, 'I distend.' The reduction of a fracture, by extension and counter-extension.

DIATESSARON, from *δια* and *τισσαρις*,

'four.' An electuary, into the composition of which entered four medicines; viz. the roots of *gentian* and *aristolochia rotunda*, and bay berries, each 3 ij, honey ℥ ij. The whole was incorporated with extract of juniper. The *diapentes* is nothing more than this electuary, mixed with two ounces of ivory shavings. The *diatessaron* is tonic, and it was formerly employed in cases of stings and bites of venomous animals. It was regarded as emmenagogue, alexiterial, and alexipharmic.

DIATHESIS, from διατιθημι, 'I dispose.' Disposition, constitution, affection of the body: predisposition to certain diseases rather than to others. The principal diatheses, mentioned by authors, are, the cancerous, scrophulous, scorbutic, rheumatic, gouty, and calculous.

DIATRAGACAN'THUS. A powder, composed of gum tragacanth. 3 ij, gum arabic 3 j and 3 ij, starch 3 ss, liquorice 3 iij, as much of the seed of the melon and white poppy; seeds of the water-melon, cucumber, and gourd, and sugar candy 3 iij. It was used as a demulcent.

DIATRI'ON or **DIATRI'UM**, from δια and τρεις, 'three.' A medicine, composed of three ingredients. There were formerly two kinds. The first was called *Diatri'um Pipe'reon species*, and was formed of black and long pepper, aniseed, thyme, and ginger. It was highly stimulating. The second species was known under the name, *Diatrinsan'talon*, *Diatri'um Santalo'rum pulvis*, or *Powder of the three Sanders*. They were considered diaphoretic.

DIATRITA'RII. The *Methodists* were so called, who pretended to cure all diseases by subjecting the patients for three days to a rigid diet.

DIATRITOS. Diet of three days. The means used by the *Methodists* to cure disease.

DIAZOS'TER, from διαζωννυμι, 'I surround.' The twelfth vertebra of the back, because it corresponds to the girdle, ζωστήρ.

DICHAL'CON. A weight, equal to a third part of an obolus.

DICLIDOSTO'SIS, from διπλς, 'a double door,' and οστώσις, 'ossification.' Ossification of valves—as of the heart.

DICHOPHY'IA, from διχα, 'double,' and φυω, 'I grow.' A disease of the hairs, in which they split and grow forked.

DIC'ROTUS, *Bisferiens*, from δις, 'twice,' and κρουω, 'I strike.' An epithet, given to the pulse, when it seems to beat twice as fast as usual. It is synonymous with the term, *rebounding pulse*,—the artery rebounding af-

ter striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation. It has been considered, and with truth, to frequently foretell hemorrhage. In bad cases of typhus, it certainly announces such a tendency.

DICTAM'NUS ALBUS, from Dictamnus, a town in Crete. *White Fraxinel'la* or *Bastard Dit'tany*, *Fraxinel'la*, (F) *Dictame*, *Fraxinelle*. The fresh root has been considered nervine, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. It is not used.

DICTYI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio Ret'inæ*, from δικτυον, 'a net,' the retina, and itis, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the Retina.

DIDYMAL'GIA, from διδυμοι, 'the testicles,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the testicles.

DIECBOL'ION, from δια and εκβαλλω, 'I cast out:' διεκβολιον. A name given, by the ancients, to a remedy, which they believed capable of producing abortion.

DIERENBACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. D. is a city in Bavaria, two leagues from which is a sulphurous spring.

DIES, *He'mera*, ημερα. A Day. The day is, properly, the period, during which the solar light illumines our horizon: but commonly, also, we designate by the word *day*, the period of 24 hours, or *Nycthe'meron*, which is frequently divided into four parts—morning, mid-day, evening, and midnight. In antiquity, great importance was attached to the observation of days in disease. The Medical day is usually reckoned at 24 hours; universally, in estimating the duration of a disease. In parts of the United States, it comprises only the time when the sun is above the horizon, as regards the administration of medicine. If a medicine be ordered to be taken four times a day, it is understood to mean during the 12 hours of day. (F) *Jour*.

DIET, *Diæ'ta*, *Ratio victus*. Originally, this word signified nearly the same thing as *Hygiène* and *Regimen*, i. e. Diet was the employment of every thing, necessary for the preservation of health and life. At the present day, it signifies a particular kind of food, and, at times, a privation of food and drink: abstinence. To put any one upon diet, (F) *Mettre quelqu'un à la diète*, means to deprive him of his usual nourishment:—*milk diet*, means a diet of milk, &c.

See Aliment, Dietetics, Hygiene, and Regimen.

DIET HOSPITAL. Every well regulated Hospital has certain dietetic regulations. The following *Table of Dietary* shows the particular regimen selected for the sick, in certain hospitals.

DIET-TABLE OF DIFFERENT HOSPITALS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND THE UNITED STATES.

1. ENGLAND.		
HOSPITALS.	ORDINARY DIET.	LOW DIET.
LIVERPOOL.	<i>Breakfast.</i>—A pint of milk porridge, breaded every morning. <i>Dinner.</i>—(1, 5, 7*)—Boiled beef and vegetables.—(2)—Rice, milk, and bread.—(3)—Stewed beef and potatoes.—(4)—Pease soup and bread.—(6)—Ale, gruel, and bread. <i>Supper.</i>—A pint of broth and bread on Sunday and Thursday. A pint of milk and bread on the other days. <i>FULL DIET.</i>—The same as the ordinary diet.	Consists throughout the day of milk porridge, common batter, or rice pudding. The ale and beer are bought.
BRISTOL.	<i>Breakfast.</i>—On Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, milk porridge; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, meat broth; 12 oz. of bread on meat days; 14 oz. on the other days. <i>Dinner.</i>—(1, 3, 5)—Three-fourths of a pound of meat, with vegetables; two pints of beer daily.—(2, 4, 6, 7)—A pint of gruel or pap. <i>Supper.</i>—A wine pint of gruel of meal broth, on Sunday; 2 oz. of cheese for the men, one-fourth of an oz. of butter for the women, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. <i>FULL DIET.</i>—The patients have meat every day.	<i>Breakfast.</i>—A wine quart of milk porridge or milk. <i>Dinner.</i>—A wine quart of weak broth. <i>Supper.</i>—The same as breakfast, 14 oz. of bread, and barley water for common drink. Twenty bushels of malt, 15 pounds of hops, to 14 gals. of strong ale; 21 bushels of malt, and 12 pounds of hops, to 360 gals. of ale; 11 bushels of malt, 7 pounds of hops, to 360 gals. of small beer.
BIRMINGHAM, Revised 1819.	<i>Breakfast.</i>—To each man a pint and a half of milk porridge, with 4 oz. of bread added to it. To each woman or child, one pint of milk porridge, without bread. To each patient 2 oz. of bread daily. <i>Dinner.</i>—(1, 3, 5)—To each man 8 oz. of baked or boiled meat; to each woman or child, 6 oz. To each patient, 6 oz. of vegetables, and one pint of beer daily.—(2)—To each man, a quart of rice or barley broth, made with a variety of vegetables; to each woman or child, one pint and a half.—(4)—Twelve ounces of boiled rice or bread pudding.—(6)—Four oz. of boiled or baked meat, a pint of rice or barley broth, made with a variety of vegetables.—(7)—Six oz. of baked rice or bread pudding, or a pint of rice or barley broth, made with a variety of vegetables. <i>Supper.</i>—A pint of broth, milk porridge, or gruel. <i>FULL DIET.</i>—Breakfast the same as in ordinary diet. Dinner, 6 oz. of boiled or baked meat, 6 oz. of vegetables, 6 oz. of baked rice or bread pudding. Supper, the same as ordinary diet.	<i>Breakfast.</i>—The same as ordinary diet. <i>Dinner.</i>—A pint of broth or rice milk, 6 oz. of baked rice or bread pudding, to each patient every day. <i>Supper.</i>—The same as ordinary diet.
2. SCOTLAND.		
EDINBURGH.	<i>Breakfast.</i>—One mutchkin of porridge, three gills of milk or beer; or five and one-fourth ounces of fine bread, milk or beer. <i>Dinner.</i>—(1, 4)—One choppin of broth, 8 ounces of butcher's meat boiled in the broth, or beef-steak; five and one-fourth ounces of bread.—(2, 5, 7)—A choppin of broth made of beef and bones, barley, groats, potatoes, and vegetables; five and a half ounces of bread.—(3, 6)—Potato soup, with beef and veal, or bones; bread as above. <i>Supper.</i>—As the breakfast each day. <i>FULL DIET.</i>—At discretion.	At discretion.
GLASGOW.	<i>Breakfast.</i>—Milk porridge, quantity not limited, with half a mutchkin of sweet milk, or one mutchkin of buttermilk or beer. <i>Dinner.</i>—(1)—Broth made of barley, vegetables, and the dripping of the meat roasted during the week, with a quartern loaf to a man, and half to a woman.—(2, 4)—Beef boiled; 8 oz. to the men, and 6 oz. to the women; a quartern loaf to a man, and half to a woman, or vegetables.—(3, 6)—Broth, made with beef, barley, and vegetables; a quartern loaf to men, and half to women.—(5)—Potato soup, with cow heels, bones, &c.—(7)—Six oz. of cheese to men, 4 oz. to women; bread as above. <i>Supper.</i>—As the breakfast each day. <i>FULL DIET.</i>—At discretion.	At discretion.

* The figures in parenthesis denote the days of the week.

3. IRELAND.		
HOSPITALS.	ORDINARY DIET.	LOW DIET.
5 HOSPITALS of House of Industry.	<i>Per Diem.</i> —Sixteen oz. of white bread, one quart of new milk, and one quart of buttermilk for whey. <i>FULL DIET.</i> —Two ounces of bread <i>per diem</i> , one quart of broth, one quart of new milk.	One pint of flummery <i>per diem</i> , one quart of new milk, and one quart of buttermilk for whey.
STEPHEN'S HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —Half a pound of bread, one pint of milk. <i>Dinner.</i> —(1, 2, 3, 5, 7)—One quart of soup, half a pound of bread, or two pounds of potatoes; one pint of milk or beer.—(4, 6)—Twelve oz. of bread, one quart of sweetened gruel.	Daily, half a pound of bread, two quarts of new milk, and one quart of buttermilk.
ROYAL HOSPITAL, Phoenix Park.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —One pint of oatmeal or rice gruel. <i>Dinner.</i> —Half a pound of meat, three-fourths of a pound of bread; one pound of potatoes. <i>Supper.</i> —One pint of oatmeal or rice gruel. <i>FULL DIET.</i> —Three-fourths of a pound of meat, one pound of bread, half a pound of potatoes, one quart of beer.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —Tea. <i>Dinner.</i> —Half a pound of bread made into panada or pudding.
RICHMOND HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —One quart of stirabout, one pint of new milk. <i>Dinner.</i> —Bread, 8 oz.; soup, one quart. <i>Supper.</i> —Bread, 4 oz.; new milk, one pint. <i>FULL DIET.</i> —Breakfast, bread, 8 oz.; new milk, one pint.—Dinner, bread, 8 oz.; mutton or beef, 8 oz.—Supper, bread, 4 oz.; new milk, one pint.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —Flummery, one pint; new milk, one pint. <i>Supper.</i> —Half a pound of bread, one pint of milk.
BELFAST HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —One pint of stirabout, one pint of new milk. <i>Dinner.</i> —Half a pound of bread, one pint of new milk. <i>Supper.</i> —One pint of flummery, one pint of new milk. <i>FULL DIET.</i> —Breakfast, one quart of stirabout, one pint of new milk.—Dinner, 2 lbs. of potatoes, one pint of milk.—Supper, one pint of flummery, one pint of new milk.	<i>Per diem.</i> —Quarter of a pound of bread, one quart of gruel, three pints of new milk, half a pint of flummery. Barley-water at occasions.
CORK FEVER HOSPITAL.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —One half quartern loaf for every four, and one pint of new milk each. Under 12 years, half a quartern loaf for every eight. <i>Dinner.</i> —(1, 3, 5)—One pound of beef, and two pounds of potatoes. Under 12 years, half a pound of beef, and one pound of potatoes.—(2, 4, 6, 7)—Potatoes and milk. <i>Supper.</i> —One pint of milk and one of stirabout, for adults; half do. for children.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —One-fourth of a lb. of bread, with milk and water sweetened. <i>Dinner.</i> —Gruel, broth, wine, and porter, as ordered by the Physicians.
4. UNITED STATES.		
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, Philadelphia.	<i>Breakfast.</i> —Tea, coffee, or chocolate, with sugar or molasses and milk, and common baker's bread, at discretion. <i>Dinner.</i> —Soup, always;—meat of two kinds—mutton and beef, generally—pork frequently; vegetables, according to the season; potatoes and rice, always. <i>Supper.</i> —Tea and bread: no butter allowed either to breakfast or supper, unless prescribed.	Gruel, gum-water, barley-water; and other articles prescribed by the Physician.
PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL, (Blockley.)	<i>HOUSE DIET.</i> —Arrow root, gruel, sago, tapioca, rice, beef tea, beef essence, chicken water, rice water, barley water, gum water, flaxseed tea, lemonade. (The diet on which the sick are placed on entering the house, until otherwise directed.) <i>MODERATE DIET.</i> —Tea, crackers, broth, rice, mush, milk, potatoes, &c. <i>FULL DIET.</i> —Bread, coffee, tea, white meat, mutton, beef, ham, eggs, butter, soup, potatoes, &c.	The kind and quantity left to the Physician. The House Diet may be regarded as low diet.

DIET DRINK, A decoction or potion, variously composed, and used in considerable quantity, for the purpose of purifying the blood. The *Decoctum Lusitanicum* or *Lisbon Diet-drink*, is one of the most celebrated. See *Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum*.

DIETETICS, DIÆTETICE, DIÆTETICA, *Medici'na Dietet'ica*; same etymon, (F) *Diététique*. A branch of Medicine, comprising the rules to be followed for preventing, relieving, or curing diseases by

diet. Dietetics is diet administered according to principle. It is an important part of Hygiène, (which see.) A well regulated system of diet has great power in checking disease, and likewise in preventing it. A proper knowledge of dietetics is, indeed, as important as that of the *Materia Medica*, strictly so called.

Dietetics is used, also, synonymously with *Hygiène*.

DIETETISTS, *Dietetis'tæ*. Physicians

who apply only the rules of dietetics to their treatment of disease.

DIEU-LE-FILT, MINERAL WATERS OF. The waters of Dieu-le-filt, in France, are chalybeate, and much sought after.

DIEX'ODOS, from *διε* and *εξοδος*, 'an exit or way out.' *Di'odos*. Any opening, by which an excretion takes place.

DIFFUSIBLE, (stimulants) from *diffu'sus*, 'spread abroad.' Those stimulating medicines, which augment the action of the vascular and nervous systems in an acute but transitory manner.

DIGASTRICUS, from *δις*, 'twice,' and *γαστήρ*, 'a belly:' *Biven'ter*, *B. Maxill'æ*, *Dep'rimens Maxillæ Biven'ter*, *Bigaster*, *Mastoido-hyogénien*, *Mastoido-génien*—(Ch.), (F) *Digastrique*, *Abaisseur de la mâchoire inférieure*. The name, *Digastricus*, was formerly given to several muscles. It is now restricted to one of the muscles of the superior hyoid region. The digastricus is thick and fleshy at its extremities; thin and tendinous at its middle. It is attached to the mastoid groove of the temporal bone, and to a fossette at the side of the symphysis menti. Its tendon passes through an aponeurotic ring, which is attached to the os hyoides.

The use of the digastricus is, to depress the lower jaw, or to raise the os hyoides, and to carry it forwards or backwards, as in deglutition. The strong double-bellied muscle, which forms the gizzard of birds, is also called *Digastricus*.

DIGESTIBLE, *Concoc'tûs habilis*. Capable of being digested. All food is not equally digestible, and some of the most nourishing is the least so:—the fat of meat, for example. Certain substances again are entirely rebellious. The following table exhibits the time required for the stomachal digestion of different alimentary substances, in a well-known case, which fell under the care of Dr. Beaumont. The table is taken from the Author's *Elements of Hygiène*, Philadelphia, 1835, p. 505.

The most digestible substances are taken as the standard, which has been arbitrarily fixed at 1,000; and accordingly, *aponeurosis*, the first article in the table, requiring 3 hours, whilst *pig's feet soused*, *rice*, &c., require but one, its digestibility, compared with that of these aliments, is as 333 to 1000; and so of the others.

It need scarcely be said, that all these tabular results apply, in strictness, to the individual concerned only; yet they afford useful comparative views, which, with exceptions depending upon individual peculiarities, may be regarded as approximations, applicable to mankind in general.

ALIMENTS.	Form of preparation.	Time required for stomachal digestion.	Ratio of digestibility compared with the most digestible articles in the table.*
Aponeurosis	boiled	h. m.	333
Apples, mellow	raw	2	500
Do. sour, hard	do.	2 50	352
Do. sweet, mellow	do.	1 50	545
Barley	boiled	2	500
Bass, striped, fresh	broiled	3	333
Beans, pod	boiled	2 30	400
Do. and green corn	do.	3 45	266
Beef, fresh, lean, rare	roasted	3	333
Do. do. dry	do.	3 30	285
Do. do. steak	broiled	3	333
Do. with salt only	boiled	2 45	363
Do. with mustard, &c.	do.	3 30	285
Do.	fried	4	250
Do. old, hard salted	boiled	4 15	235
Beets	boiled	3 45	266
Brains, animal	boiled	1 45	571
Bread, corn	baked	3 15	302
Do. wheat, fresh	baked	3 30	285
Butter†	melted	3 30	285
Cabbage, head	raw	2 30	400
Do. with vinegar	do.	2	500
Do.	boiled	4 30	222
Cake, corn	baked	3	333
Do. sponge	do.	2 30	400
Carrot, orange	boiled	3 15	302
Cartilage	do.	4 15	235
Catfish, fresh	fried	3 30	285
Cheese, old, strong	raw	3 30	285
Chicken, full grown	fricasseed	2 45	363
Codfish, cured dry	boiled	2	500
Corn (green) and beans	do.	3 45	266
Custard	baked	2 45	363
Duck, domesticated	roasted	4	250
Do. wild	do.	4 30	222
Dumpling, apple	boiled	3	333
Eggs, fresh	hard boil'd	3 30	285
Do. do.	soft boiled	3	333
Do. do.	fried	3 30	285
Do. do.	roasted	2 15	444
Do. do.	raw	2	500
Do. do.	whipped	1 30	666
Flounder, fresh	fried	3 30	285
Fowls, domestic	boiled	4	250
Do. do.	roasted	4	250
Gelatine	boiled	2 30	400
Goose, wild	roasted	2 30	400
Heart, animal	fried	4	250
Lamb, fresh	boiled	2 30	400
Liver, beef's, fresh	do.	2	500
Marrow, animal, spinal,	do.	2 40	375
Meat and vegetables	hashed	2 30	400
Milk,	boiled	2	500
Do.	raw	2 15	444
Mutton, fresh	roasted	3 15	307
Do. do.	broiled	3	333
Do. do.	boiled	3	333
Oysters, fresh	raw	2 55	342
Do. do.	roasted	3 15	307
Do. do.	stewed	3 30	285
Parsnips	boiled	2 30	400

* Pigs' feet soused, rice, and tripe soused, being the most digestible articles in the table, are estimated at 1,000.

† In the case of oils, and other substances of similar nature, which undergo little digestion in the stomach, the time merely indicates the period that elapses before they are sent on into the duodenum.

ALIMENTS.	Form of preparation.	Time required for stomachal digestion.	Ratio of digestibility compared with the most digestible articles in the table.
Pig, sucking - -	roasted	<i>h. m.</i> 2 30	400
Pigs' feet, soused -	boiled	1	1000
Pork, fat and lean -	roasted	5 15	190
Do. recently salted -	boiled	4 30	222
Do. do. - -	fried	4 15	235
Do. do. - -	broiled	3 15	302
Do. do. - -	raw	3	333
Do. do. - -	stewed	3	333
Potatoes, Irish - -	boiled	3 30	285
Do. do. - -	roasted	2 30	400
Do. do. - -	baked	2 30	400
Rice - - - -	boiled	1	1000
Sago - - - -	do.	1 45	571
Salmon, salted - -	do.	4	250
Sausage, fresh - -	broiled	3 20	300
Soup, barley - -	boiled	1 30	666
Do. bean - -	do.	3	333
Do. beef, vegetables, and bread - -	do.	4	250
Do. chicken - -	do.	3	333
Do. marrow bones -	do.	4 15	235
Do. mutton - -	do.	3 30	285
Do. oyster - -	do.	3 30	285
Suet, beef, fresh -	do.	5 30	181
Do. mutton - -	do.	4 30	222
Tapioca - - -	do.	2	500
Tendon, boiled - -	do.	5 30	181
Tripe, soused - -	boiled	1	1000
Trout, salmon, fresh -	do.	1 30	666
Do. do. - -	fried	1 30	666
Turkey, domestic -	roasted	2 30	400
Do. do. - -	boiled	2 25	511
Do. wild - -	roasted	2 18	435
Turnips, flat - -	boiled	3 30	285
Veal, fresh - -	broiled	4	250
Do. do. - -	fried	4 30	222
Vegetables and meat, hashed - -	warmed	2 30	400
Venison, steak - -	broiled	1 35	631

DIGESTION, *Digestio*, from *diger'ere*, 'to dissolve.' *Coc'tio*, *Pep'sis*, $\pi\epsilon\psi\iota\varsigma$. Digestion is a function, exclusively belonging to the animal kingdom; by means of which alimentary substances, when introduced into the digestive canal, undergo different alterations. The object of this is to convert them into two parts; the one, a reparatory juice, destined to renew the perpetual waste occurring in the economy: the other, deprived of its nutritious properties, to be rejected from the body. This function is composed of a series of organic actions, differing according to the particular organization of the animal. In man they are eight in number, viz. 1. Prehension of food. 2. Mastication. 3. Insalivation. 4. Deglutition. 5. Action of the stomach. 6. Action of the small intestine. 7. Action of the large intestine. 8. Expulsion of the fæces.

DIGESTION is also a *pharmaceutical* operation, which consists in the solution of certain solid substances in water, alcohol, or other menstruum, at a slightly elevated temperature; for example, in a sand-bath, or by

leaving them exposed for some time to the sun.

DIGESTIVES, *Digesti'va*, *Digeren'tia*; same etymon. (F) *Digestifs*. A term given, by Surgeons, to those substances, which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration; such as the *Ceratum resinæ*, warm cataplasms, fomentations, &c.

Dr. Paris uses the term *Digestive Texture*, for the particular organic condition of substances, which affects their digestibility.

DIG'ITAL, *Digita'lis*; from *dig'itus*, 'a finger;' having the shape of a finger; *digitated*, or belonging to the fingers.

The *Appen'dix vermifor'mis cæ'ci* is sometimes called, DIG'ITAL APPEN'DIX.

The DIGITAL ARTERIES, VEINS, and NERVES are those distributed to the fingers.

DIGITAL IMPRESSIONS are the slight impressions observable on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.

DIGITA'LIS, from *dig'itus*, 'a finger;' because its flower represents a finger. The *Digita'lis purpu'rea*, *Fox-glove*, *Bac'charis*, *Bacchar*, *Baccar*. (?) *Family*, *Scrophularinæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Didynamia Angiosperma*. (F) *Digitale*, *Gants de notre dame*. The leaves of this plant, which are indigenous in Great Britain, are powerfully sedative, (diminishing the velocity of the pulse,) diuretic, and sorbefacient. In overdoses, D. causes vomiting, purging, dimness of sight, vertigo, delirium, hiccough, convulsions, and death:—all the symptoms, in short, which characterize the *Acro-narcotic* class of poisons. Its active principle has been called *Dig'italine*.

The Digitalis has been administered in inflammatory diseases, phthisis, active hemorrhage, dropsy, &c.; and although it is a powerful remedy, it has not been as much employed, as it probably would have been in particular cases, owing to the overstrained eulogiums, which many have passed upon it in almost all diseases.

The dose is from one to three grains, in the form of pill, which may be repeated every six or eight hours.

DIGITA'TION, *Digita'tio*, *Produc'tio denta'ta*, *Inser'tio denticulata*, *I. digitata*, from *dig'itus*, 'a finger.' A division, in the form of a finger. Several muscles, as the *serrati*, exhibit digitations, similar to those which the fingers form, when held separate.

DIGI'TIUM, from *dig'itus*, 'a finger.' Desiccation or atrophy of the fingers.—*Lin-næus*. Sauvages calls the same affection, *Paronychia Digi'tium*.

DIG'ITUS, *Dac'tylos*, a *Finger*, (F) *Doigt*. A name, given to the prolongations, which form the extremity of the hand. There are five on each hand: the first, or the thumb, *Anticheir*, *Pollex*, *Manus parva majo'ri adjutrix*, *Dig'itus primus*, *D. magnus*, *Promanos*, (F) *Pouce*; the second, the *index* or *indicator*, $\lambda\iota\chi\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$, *Lichanos*; the third, the

me'dius, μέσος, (F) *Doigt du milieu*, middle finger or long finger; the fourth, the ring finger, *annula'ris*, παραμέσος, *Param'esos*, (F) *Annulaire*; and the little finger, *Oti'tes*, ὠτίτης, *Dig'itus auricula'ris*, (F) *Auriculaire*, *petit doigt*. All of these have three phalanges, except the first, which has only two.

DIG'ITUS PEDIS. A Toe. (F) *Orteil*. The toes are five in number, and distinguished numerically, reckoning from within to without. The first is, also, called *great toe*, (F) *gros orteil*; the fifth, the *little toe*, *petit orteil*. They have nearly the same organization as the fingers.

DIHYSTERIA, *Dime'tra*; from δι, 'double,' and ὑστέρα, 'uterus.' The state in which there is a double uterus.

DILATA'TION, *Dilata'tio*, from *dilata're*, 'to enlarge;' *Eurys'mus*, *Aneurys'mus*, *Dieurys'mus*. Augmentation of the bulk of a body, occasioned by a separation of some of its molecules. Caloric has the property of dilating all bodies. In *Surgery*, it means the accidental or preternatural augmentation of a canal or opening; as in aneurisms, varices, &c., or the process of enlarging any aperture or canal, where such may have been contracted:—this surgical acceptation has received, also, the name *Dioptrismos*.

DILA'TING AGENTS, *Dilatan'tia*, (F) *Dilatants*. Certain substances used in *Surgery*, either to keep parts separate, which have a tendency to unite—as after opening an abscess, to prevent the edges of the incision from uniting;—or to increase and dilate openings or canals, either when natural, or formed accidentally or artificially. These agents differ from each other: the chief are, —*prepared sponge tents*, *gentian root*, *bougies*, *sounds*, *dried peas* for issues, &c.

DILA'TOR, *Dilato'rius*, (F) *Dilatateur*, or *Dilatatoire*. A muscle, whose office it is to dilate certain parts; such as the inspiratory muscles, which dilate the chest.

DILA'TOR, *Dilatato'rium*, *Spec'ulum*, *Diop'tra*, *Diop'tron*, (F) *Dilatateur*. An instrument, used for dilating a wound, excretory canal, or other natural or artificial opening. There are several instruments of this kind, each taking its name from the part to which it is applied; as the *Speculum Oris*, *S. Nasi*, *S. Uteri*, &c.

DILATOR, ARNOTT'S. A modification of the old dilators for strictures of the urethra. It consists of a tube of oiled silk; lined with the thin gut of some small animal to make it air tight: and fixed on the extremity of a small canula, by which it is distended with air or water, from a bag or syringe at the outer-end, whilst a stop-cock or valve serves to keep the air or water in, when received. As soon as the bag is passed within the stricture or strictures, as much air is to be injected into it as the patient can easily bear. The instrument is not much used. See Arnot on *Strictures*, Lond. 1819.

DILUEN'TIA, from *diluo*, 'I wash away.' (F) *Délayants*. Medicines, which have been conceived proper for augmenting the fluidity of the blood and other animal liquids. All aqueous drinks are diluents. They are administered, with great advantage, in various diseases. In fever, water, which is the most familiar diluent, may be freely allowed; the only precaution being to give it *hot* in the cold stage, *cold* in the hot, and *tepid* in the sweating. In diseases, where it is considered necessary to abstract blood largely diluents should not be given too freely. The abstraction of blood occasions activity of absorption, and the mass is speedily restored. In cases of inflammation of the mammæ, in nurses, it is also obvious, that diluents should not be freely allowed, as they increase the secretion of milk, and add to the irritation. When *demulcents* are exhibited in cases of urinary disease, they act simply as diluents, for their mucilaginous portion is digested in the stomach and small intestine: the watery portion alone being separated by the kidney.

DINANT, MINERAL WATERS OF. D. is a small town, six leagues from St. Malo, in France, where are mineral waters, containing carbonate of iron, muriate of soda, &c. They are much esteemed.

DIN'ICA, from *διναω*, 'I turn round.' Medicines, which relieve vertigo.

DIONCO'SIS, from *δια* and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' The Methodists applied this name to a sort of tumefaction or plethora, occurring, either directly from too great a quantity of fluid circulating in the system, or owing to the retention of substances, which ought to be excreted. It is the antithesis to *symptom'sis*.

DIORTHO'SIS, from *διόρθω*, 'I make straight.' The reduction of a fractured or luxated limb.

DIOS'MA CRENA'TA, *Baros'ma crena'ta*, *Agathos'ma crena'tum*, *Buchu Leaves*, *Buckho*. A South African plant, the powder of whose leaves is used by the Hottentots to perfume their bodies. It has been employed in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary organs in general. It has also been given in cholera.

DIOS'PYROS LOTUS, *Faba Græca*. The *Indian Date Plum*. (F) *Plaqueminier d'Europe*. This tree grows in some of the southern parts of Europe. Its fruit is very astringent, and has been recommended in dysentery and hemorrhages.

DIOS'PYROS VIRGINIA'NA, *Dios'pyros*, Ph. U. S. *Lotus Virginia'na*, *Persim'mon*. A common tree in the middle parts of the United States. The fruit, which is only eatable after frost (when it is tolerable) is, sometimes, made into cakes with bran. These, being dried in an oven, are kept to make beer. When bruised in water, fermentation takes place. The unripe fruit

is distressingly acerb and astringent. The inner bark of the tree is extremely bitter; and may be used where bitters are indicated.

DIOTA or DYOTA. A wooden cup, lined with a composition of *resin, cinnamon, cloves, and ginger*, to give more flavour to beer. It was formerly, much used in the North of Europe.

DIPHRYGES. The oxide of copper, more or less pure. The ancients reckoned three kinds of diphryges, which they used as astringents.

DIP'LOË from διπλω, 'I double,' διπλον, *Diplo'sis, Meditullium, Medium Calvariae Discrimen.* The cellular structure, which separates the two tables of the skull from each other. The ancients applied the term, also, to the proper coat of the uterus. (?) Rol-fink, in Castelli.

The Diploë has the same use as the cellular structure of bones in general. See Cancelli.

DIPLO'MA. A letter or writing conferring some privilege. Usually applied to the document, certifying that a person has obtained the title of Doctor. It was so called because formerly written on waxed tables, folded together. Diploma is also used in pharmacy for sand-bath.

DIPLO'PIA, from διπλος, 'double,' and οπτομαι, 'I see.' *Visus Duplicatus, Dittopia, Dittop'sia, Amphamphoterodiopsia, Amphodiplopia, Double Vision.* (F) *Bêvue.* An affection of the sight, in which two distinct sensations are produced by the same object, which consequently seems double. Sometimes more than two are seen; but still the disease is termed *Diplo'pia* and *Suffusio Multiplicans.*

This affection arises from some derangement in the visual axes; in consequence of which, the images are not impressed on corresponding parts of the retina of each eye.

DIPNOOS, from δις, and πνον, 'breath.' Having two vent holes. *Bispirus.* An epithet, applied to wounds, which pass through any part, and admit the air at both ends.—Galen.

DIP'SACUS SYLVES'TRIS, *Cultivated Teasel,* (F) *Cardere.* The roots of the European plant are diuretic and sudorific. The water, which collects at the base of the leaves, has been recommended as an eye-water.

The **DIP'SACUS FULLO'NUM,** *Herba Cardui veneris;* (F) *Cardere cultivé, Chardon à foulon, Chardon à bonnetier,* has had similar properties ascribed to it. Both have been also regarded as stomachic.

DIPSET'ICOS, from διψα, 'thirst.' A remedy, believed to be capable of exciting thirst.

DIPSO'SIS. *Morbid thirst;* same etymon. The desire, for drinking, excessive or im-

paired. A genus in the class *Celiaca*, order *Enterica*, of Good.

DIPYRE'NON, from δις, 'twice,' and πυρην, 'a kernel.' A *specil'lum* or probe with two buttons.

DIRECTOR, *Itinera'rium,* from dirigere, 'to direct.' A *Conductor.* A grooved sound for guiding a knife, in dividing any part. (F) *Sonde Cannélée.*

DISCHARGE, *Ec'roë, Fluxus, Proflu'vium.* (F) *Ecoulement.* In *Pathology*, an increased discharge from any part, that naturally secretes a fluid.

DISCREET, *Discre'tus, Intertinc'tus, Separated,* (F) *Discret.* This epithet is given to certain exanthemata, in which the spots or pustules are separated from each other. It is opposed to confluent.

DISCRE'TA PURGA'TIO. The purgation or expulsion of some particular matter.

DISCRI'MEN, *Separation, Division.* A bandage, used in bleeding from the frontal vein; so called, because, in passing along the sagittal suture, it divides the head into two equal parts.

DISCRIMEN NA'SI; a bandage, in the form of the letter X, intended to support the nose, in transverse wounds of the organ.

DISCU'TIENTS, *Discussien'tia, Resolven'tia, Discussi'va, Discusso'ria,* from discutere, 'to dissolve,' 'dissipate.' (F) *Discussifs.* Substances, which possess the power of repelling or resolving tumours.

DISEASE, from old French *désaise*, *dis* and *ease*: *Morbus, Nosos, Nosé'ma, Pathos, Pathema, Ægritu'do, Arrhos'tia, αρρωστια, Arrhoste'ma, αρρωστημα, Arrhoste'nia.* (F) *Maladie.* An opposite state to that of health, which consists in a change, either in the position and structure of parts, or in the exercise of one or more of their functions.

DISGORGE'MENT, (F) *Dégorgement,* from *de* and *gorge*, 'the throat.' An opposite condition to that of *Engorgement.* The discharge or abstraction of a certain quantity of fluid, which had previously collected in a part; as *Disgorgement of bile.* It also, means, particularly, a vomit.

DISGUST, from *de* and *gusta're* 'to taste.' *Cibi fastid'ium, Aposi'tia, Abominatio, Sicha'sia, Loathing.* An aversion for food. (F) *Dégout.* *Disgust* is not the same as *Anorexia.* The latter is only a want of appetite; the former consists in real repugnance for food.

DISINFECTION, from *dis* and *infect.* The act of destroying miasmata, with which the air, clothing, &c., may be infected. Various means have been proposed for this purpose. Those, most commonly employed, are:—*chlorine, sulphurous and muriatic acid gases, vapours of vinegar, nitrous acid;* and, what is, perhaps, the most manageable of any, and the most efficacious,—the *chloride of lime*, or any of the chlorides of the alkalies.

It is probable, that a true chemical action occurs between these agents and the miasmata; whence results a compound, which is harmless.

The NITROUS FUMIGATION, *Alexiterium Nitricum*, *Fumigatio Smithiana*, may be formed by placing nitrate of potass $\mathfrak{Z}\text{iv}$, and sulphuric acid $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, in a saucer on hot sand.

The CHLORINE or OXYMURIATIC FUMIGATION, *Solutio alexiteria Gaubiana*, *Fumigatio antiloimica Gaubii*, *Alexiterium chloricum*, *Fumigatio Guytoniensis*, is made by adding common salt $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, to black oxide of manganese $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$, sulphuric acid $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$, and water $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$. This may be carried through an apartment, or be shut up in it.

DISJUNCTI MORBI, *Disjoined diseases*. Fernelius has thus denominated diseases, which occupy different organs, and are not produced by each other.

DISORGANIZATION, *Organo'rum destructio*, (F) *Désorganisation*. A complete morbid change in the structure of an organ; or even total destruction of its texture. In sphacelus and sloughy ulcers we have examples of this change.

DISPENSARY, *Dispensarium*, from *dispen'dere*, 'to distribute.' The shop or place, in which medicines are prepared. Also, an institution in which the poor are furnished with advice and necessary medicines. (F) *Dispensaire*. This word is also used by the French synonymously with Dispensatory.

DISPENSATION, *Dispensatio*, *Diace'sis*. The composition and distribution of medicines, according to prescription. In France, it is more commonly applied to the weighing, measuring, and arranging the articles, which have to enter into a formula, prior to combining them.

DISPENSATORY, *Dispensatorium*; same etymon. *Antidotarium*, (F) *Dispensaire*. A book, which treats of the composition of medicines. A Dispensatory differs from a Pharmacopœia, in containing the physical and medical history of the various substances, whilst the Pharmacopœia is restricted to the mode of preparing them, &c. The Pharmacopœia, too, is published under the authority of, and by, the members of a college or association: whilst a dispensatory contains the whole of the Pharmacopœia or Pharmacopœias, with additions by the author, under whose authority, alone, it usually appears. The Pharmacopœia, in other words, is *official*; the Dispensatory, generally, *private*. Formerly, the words were used indiscriminately. See Formulary and Pharmacopœia.

DISPOSITION, *Dispositio*. A particular condition of the body, which renders it susceptible of altering, suddenly, to a state of health or disease;—of improving, or becoming changed for the worse. The *disposition*

to phthisis pulmonalis is sometimes so strong, owing to original conformation, that the disease will make its appearance notwithstanding every care. See Diathesis.

DISRUPTIO, from *disrum'pere*, 'to break off.' A puncture, which interests the deep-seated parts.

DISSECTION, *Dissec'tio*, from *disseca're*, 'to cut open;' *διαζωπν*, *Diac'ope*, *Practical Anatomy*, *Necroto'my*. An operation, by which the different parts of the dead body are exposed, for the purpose of studying their arrangement and structure. Dissection has received various names, according to the organ concerned;—as *Osteotomy*, *Syndesmotomy*, *Myotomy*, *Angiotomy*, *Neurotomy*, *Desmotomy*, &c.

DISSECTOR, *Prosec'tor*, *Prot'omus*, same etymon. (F) *Prosecteur*. A practical Anatomist. One, who prepares the parts for the Anatomical Lecture.

DISSOLUTION, *Dissolu'tio*, *Dial'ysis*, from *dissol'vere*, 'to loosen,' 'to melt.' This word is in frequent use, in the writings of the Humorists. It is employed, particularly, in speaking of the blood;—to designate, not its entire decomposition or putrefaction,—but a diminution in its consistence.

DISSOLVENTIA, *Solvents*, (F) *Dissolvants*. Medicines, believed to be capable of dissolving swellings, concretions, &c.

DISTICHIASIS, *Distich'ia*, *Districhiasis*, from *δις*, 'double,' and *στιχος*, 'a row.' An increased number of eyelashes; some turned towards the eye, and irritating the organ; whilst others preserve their natural direction.—Galen, Paulus of Ægina. See Entropion.

DISTILLATION, *Stalag'mos*, from *distilla're*, 'to drop, little by little.' *Catastalgmos*. An operation, by which—by the aid of heat and in close vessels—the volatile are separated from the fixed parts of bodies, with the view of collecting the former, when condensed, in appropriate receivers. The ancients distinguished distillation *per latus*, *per ascen'sum*, and *per descen'sum*, according to the direction, which the volatilized matters were made to take.

DIS'TOMA HEPATICUM, from *δις*, and *στομα*, 'mouth.' *Fasciola hepatica*, *Planaria latius'cula*, *Fasciola huma'na*, *F. lanceolata*, the Gourd-worm or Fluke. (F) *Douve*. An obovate, flat worm, an inch in length, and nearly an inch broad; sometimes found in the gall-bladder of man, whence it occasionally passes into the intestinal canal. It is one of the most common varieties of worms, infesting the livers of the sheep, goat, ox, stag, fallow-deer, horse, ass, hog, hare, &c. The treatment is like that required for other worms.

DISTORTION, *Distor'sio*, from *distorque're*, 'to wrest aside.' *Diastrem'ma*, *Dias'trophê*, *Ligys'ma*, (F) *Distorsion*. Usually applied to the preternatural curvature of a

bone; as *distortion of the spine, limbs, &c.* It signifies, also, a convulsive state of the muscles of the eye, constituting squinting or strabismus.

DISTRIX, from *dis*, 'double,' and *τριξ*, 'the hair.' *Tricho'sis distrix, Fissu'ra capillo-rum.* Hairs of the scalp, weak, slender, and splitting at their extremities.

DITRACHYC'EROS, from *dis*, 'two,' *τραχυς*, 'rough,' and *κερας*, 'horn.' A genus of intestinal worms; called, also, *Bicorne rude*. This Entozoon was first observed in the evacuations of a female by M. Sulzer of Strasburg. It is of a fawn colour, from 3 to 5 lines in length, with an oval head, flattened and terminating in a point posteriorly; contained in a membranous sac, and furnished, anteriorly, with a bifurcated, rugous, horn. M. Laennec considers it a vesicular worm or hydatid.

DIURE'SIS, from *dis*, 'through or by,' and *ουρεω*, 'I pass the urine.' An abundant excretion of urine.

DIURET'IC, *Diuret'icus*, same etymon; *Uret'icus*. A medicine, which has the property of increasing the secretion of urine.

Diuretics act by producing a discharge of the watery and other parts of the blood; and, by such discharge, indirectly promote absorption over the whole system. Hence they are employed in dropsy.

The following are the chief Diuretics:

Cantharis,	Potassæ Acetas,
——— Vittata,	——— Liquor,
Cahinca,	——— Nitræ,
Colchici Radix,	——— Supertartras,
——— Semen,	Scilla,
Digitalis,	Sodæ Sales,
Diosma Crenata,	Spiritus Ætheris Ni-
Juniperus,	trici.
Oleum Terebinthinæ,	

DIVERTIC'ULUM. 'A turning;' from *diver'tere*, 'to turn aside.' An organ, which is capable of receiving an unusual quantity of blood, when the circulation is obstructed or modified elsewhere, is said to act as a diverticulum. Also, a malformation or diseased appearance of a part, in which it goes out of its regular course. It is sometimes applied to such a condition of the alimentary canal. Also, a hole to get out at. A by-passage.

DIVERTIC'ULUM NUC'II is the opening through which the round ligaments of the uterus pass.—Parr.

DIVI'DING, *Div'idens*. That which divides or separates.

DIVIDING BANDAGE, *Fascia div'idens*, (F) *Bandage divisif*, is a bandage, employed for the purpose of keeping parts separated from each other. It is used particularly to prevent improper union; as in cases of burns of the neck or other parts.

DIVISION, *Divis'io, Diæ'resis*. The accidental separation of parts, naturally united; in other words, a wound or solution of continuity. Most frequently, however, it means

an operation, which consists in cutting certain parts, with the view of fulfilling some therapeutical indication.

DIVUL'SIO URI'NÆ, from *divel'lere*, 'to pull asunder.' *Cloudiness of urine*.—See Enæorema.

DIVUL'SIO, *Dias'pasis*, has, also, been used in *Surgery*, to express the rupture or laceration of organs by external violence.

DOCCIONE, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is at Lucca in Italy. It is a thermal saline.

DOCH'ME, *δοχμῆ*. A measure of the Greeks, equal to about four fingers' breadth. *Dactylodoch'mē*.

DŌCIMA'SIA, *Docimas'ticē*, from *δοκιμαζω*, 'I try or prove the quality of any thing.'

DŌCIMA'SIA PULMO'NUM, *Lung proof, Respiration proof*. Different proofs, to which the organs of respiration, of a new-born child, are subjected, for the purpose of detecting whether it has or has not respired, after birth; in other words, whether it was born alive or dead. These consist, chiefly; 1. In testing them with water, for the purpose of seeing whether the lungs are specifically heavier or lighter than that fluid. This is called the *Docimasia Pulmonum hydrostat'ica*. If lighter, it would be some evidence that the fœtus had respired: 2. In comparing the weight of the lungs with that of the whole body; the weight of lungs in which respiration has taken place, being nearly twice as great.—This is the *Docimasia Pulmo'num Stat'ica*, or Ploucquet's Test: and, 3. By measuring the circumference of the thorax and lungs; and comparing their dimensions with those of an infant, which has not respired. This is *Daniel's Test*. These tests, singly, afford only probable evidence; but, when united, the deductions may be more conclusive.

DŌCIMA'SIA MEDICAMENTO'RUM ET VENENO'RUM means the testing of medicines and poisons.

DOCNA SURA, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is in the Krapach mountains. The water contains sulphate of soda, carbonate and muriate of soda, carbonate of lime, silica, and iron.

DOCTOR, *Medicus*, from *doctus*, 'learned;' "*un homme qui devrait être docte*." A *Physician*. Frequently, applied to any one who practises Medicine: although, properly, confined to him who has received his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

DOCTRINE, MED'ICAL, *Doctri'na Med'ica*. The principles or positions of any medical sect or master. Medicine has been too full of doctrines. One of the first was that of Herodicus of Selivraea, who recommended gymnastic exercises in disease. The chief founders of doctrines have been Hippocrates, Serapion of Alexandria, Philinus of

Cos, Herophilus, Asclepiades, Themison of Laodicea, Thessalus of Tralles, Soranus of Ephesus, Leonides of Alexandria, Athenæus of Attalia, Archigenes of Apamæa, Agathinus of Sparta, Galenus, Paracelsus, John Baptist van Helmont, Sylvius de le Boe, Keill, Hamberger, Pitcarne, H. Boerhaave, J. E. Stahl, Frederick Hoffmann, George Baglivi, Cullen, Darwin, John Brown, Beddoes, Girtanner, Reil, Rush, Rasori, and Broussais.

DODECAPHARMACUM, from *δωδεκα*, 'twelve,' and *φάρμακον*, 'a medicine.' An ancient name, given to all medicines, which consisted of 12 ingredients.

DODECATH'EON, from *δωδεκα*, 'twelve,' and *τιθεμι*, 'I put.' An antidote, consisting of twelve simple substances.—Paulus of Ægina.

DOGDAYS, (F) *Jours caniculaires*. During these days, comprised between the 24th of July and the 23d of August, the temperature of the air, in Europe, is generally high and oppressive. They have received this name from the dogstar, *Canic'ula*, *Συριος*, *Sir'ius*,—a very brilliant star in the constellation of the *great dog*, which rises and sets, at this time, with the sun. It was formerly believed to be a period particularly unpropitious to health; that it was dangerous to purge during it; and other phantasies were indulged.

DOGMAT'IC, from the Greek *δωγμα*, from *δοκεω*, 'I think.' *Dogmat'icus*. The name of an ancient medical sect, so called, because its members endeavoured, by reasoning, to discover the essence of diseases and their occult causes; whilst the *Empirics*, their rivals, confined themselves strictly to experience,—i. e. to the observation of facts. The union of the two modes of investigation makes the rational physician. These sectarians are likewise called *Dog'matists*, and their doctrine *Dog'matism*. The founders of this sect were Hippocrates, Thessalus, Draco, and Polybus; and the most celebrated of its supporters were Diocles of Carysta, Praxagoras of Cos, Chrysippus of Soli, Herophilus, Erasistratus, &c.

DOL'ICHOS, from *δολιχος*, 'long.' A genus of plants of the leguminous family. It includes a number of species, generally indigenous in India or America. The *Dol'ichos Lablab*, or *Lablab*, is found in Egypt. (Prospero Alpini.) Its fruit is eaten there, like the Haricot with us. The *Dol'ichos Sinen'sis* is eaten in China, and is stored up as a provision for long voyages. The *Dol'ichos Tuberosus*, (F) *Pois patate*, of Martinique, has tuberous roots, of the size of both fists, and has the consistence and taste of the turnip. The *Dol'ichos Bulbosus*, of the West Indies, resembles the turnip; and from the *Dol'ichos Soja*, the Japanese prepare the well known sauce *Soy*, which they term *Sooja*. The most important, in medicine, is the

DOL'ICHOS PRU'RIENS, **DOL'ICHOS**, **STIZOLOBIUM**, *Cowhage*, *Cowitch*, *Adsaria Pala*. Order, Leguminosæ. (F) *Pois à gratter*. The stiff hairs of the *Dolichos Pods*, called *Dolichi Pubes*, *D. prurientis pubes*, *Dolichi Setæ Legu'minum*, *Lanu'go Sil'iquæ hirsu'tæ*, are the parts used in medicine. They excite an intolerable, prurient sensation, when applied to the skin; but do not irritate the mucous membrane over which they pass, when administered internally. The *Dolichos* is a mechanical anthelmintic, and is useful in the ascarides lumbricoides, and oxyures vermiculares. Dose, gr. v to x of the Pubes, in molasses.

DOLOIRE (F), *As'cia*, *Dola'bra*, 'a carpenter's axe.' A *Bandage en doloire* is one, in which the turns are so placed, that each one covers two-thirds of that which is immediately beneath it. It has received the name *Doloire* from its representing the obliquity of the edge of the instrument whose name it bears.

DOMES'TIC, *Domes'ticus*, from *domus*, 'a house.' This term has been given, as well as *Pop'ular Medicine*, to treatises, written for the purpose of enabling those, who are not of the profession, to treat the diseases, which may occur in their families, without the necessity of calling in the physician. The term, likewise, signifies—Medicine, when thus practised. It is probable, that such works have been attended with more mischievous, than advantageous, results.

DOMINA'RUM AQUA. A medicine, described by Myrepsus, which he considered emmenagogue.

DORON'ICUM PARDALIAN'CHES, *D. Rama'num*, *Roman Leop'ard's Bane*, (F) *Doronic*, *Mort aux Panthères*. The root of this plant resembles the *Arnica Montana*, in its properties.

DORSAL, *Dorsa'lis*; from *dorsum*, 'the back,' *Notiæ'us*. Relating to the back of the body, or of one of its parts; as the *Dorsal vertebræ*, *nerves*, &c.; *Dorsal artery of the tongue*, *penis*, &c.; *Dorsal region of the foot*, *hand*, &c.; *Dorsal consumption*, &c.

DORSTE'NIA CONTRAYER'VA, *Contrayer'va*, *Drake'na*, *Cyperus longus*, *o'dorus*, *perua'nus*, *Bezoar'dica Radix*, *Dorste'nia Housto'nii*, *Lisbon Contrayer'va*, (F) *Racine de Charcis*, *R. de Dracke*, *Racine des Philippines*. Family, Urticæ. Sex. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia. A plant of South America, whose root is aromatic, bitter, and astringent. It has been given as a tonic, stimulant and sudorific. Dose, gr. xij to ʒss.

DORSUM, *Notos*, *Noton*. The back. *Metaph'renon*, *Tergum*, (F) *Dos*. The posterior part of the trunk, extending from the inferior and posterior region of the neck as far as the loins. The *back of the foot*, *Dorsum pedis*, is the upper part of that organ, opposite the sole: the *back of the hand*, *Dorsum manus*, the part opposed to the palm. In the

same sense we say *Dorsum penis*, *Dorsum nasi*, for the upper part of those organs.

DOSE, Dosis, Præbium. The quantity of any substance, which ought to form part of a compound medicine, or ought to be exhibited singly, to produce a desired effect. Many circumstances influence the doses of medicine. *Women* require smaller doses, as a general principle, than *men*. *Habit* has a great effect, as well as *climate*, *age*, *idiosyncrasy*: all these, and other circumstances, must be taken into account; and every general rule, on the subject, will be found to have numerous exceptions. Some of the mechanical physicians laid it down as a rule, that the doses of medicines must always be as the *squares of the constitution*! A matter not easy of calculation. (See Appendix to Cockburn on *Fluxes*.)

The following Tables will exhibit an approximation to the proper doses (according to age) of most substances.

TABLE OF DOSES ACCORDING TO AGE.

Age	Let the full dose be	1	1 drachm.
24	will require -	2-3ds.	2 scruples.
18	-	half	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
14	-	1-3d.	1 scruple.
7	-	1-4th.	15 grains.
4	-	1-6th.	10 grains.
3	-	1-8th.	8 grains.
2	-	1-12th.	5 grains.
1	-		

The table of doses, recommended by Dr. Thomas Young, according to age, differs in some respects from the above. Either affords a sufficient general approximation. His rule is, that

For children, under 12 years of age, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age increased by 12:

thus, at 2 years, to 1-7th, i. e. $1-7 = \frac{2}{2+12}$

At 21 the full dose being given.

DOTHINENTERITIS, from $\delta\omicron\theta\epsilon\iota\nu$, 'a pustule,' and $\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$, 'intestine.' *Follicular Gastroenteritis*. An inflammation of the glands or follicles of Peyer and Brunner, which Bretonneau considers to be the essence of a large class of fevers: particularly of those of the typhoid character. See Typhoid.

DOUBLE-HEARING, *Paracusis duplicata*, *P. imperfecta*. The action of the one ear inaccordant with that of the other: sounds heard doubly, and in different tones or keys.

DOUCHE (F). In Italian *doccia*; modern Latin, *ducia*. *Cataclysmus*. This term is applied to the shock of a column of fluid, of a determinate nature and temperature, let fall upon the body. *Pumping* is a variety of the *Douche*. In using this kind of bath, the fluid is directed upon the part on which we are desirous of acting. The *douches descendantes* are those, in which the fluid falls

from a height;—the *douches ascendantes*, those administered in diseases of the uterus;—*douches horizontales*, where the fluid is impelled horizontally, &c. They may be *cold* or *warm*, according to circumstances. The apparatus consists of a reservoir of water having a pipe or plug, by means of which the water can be directed as the practitioner may desire.

The *Douche* communicates a considerable and peculiar shock to the nervous system; and is one of the most successful means for taming the furious maniac. It is, also, useful in chronic rheumatism, stiff joints, &c.

DRACHM, Drachma, (F) *Gros*. The ancient name of a piece of money; weighing the 8th part of an ounce. At the present day it is used for this weight.

DRACOCEPH'ALUM CANARIEN'SE, *D. Moldavicum*, *Melis'sa Turcica*, *Turkey Balsam*, *Canary Balsam*, *Balm of Gil'ead Tree*, *Alpi'ni Balsamum*, (F) *Mélisse de Moldavie*. It is a Turkish and Siberian plant, and has an aromatic taste, joined with an agreeable flavour. It has been used as a tonic.

DRACON'TIUM FETIDUM, *Dracon'tium*, *Ictodes fœtidus*, *Symplocarpus fœtidus*, *Pothos fœtida*, *Skunk Cabbage*. *Nat. Ord. Aroideæ*. *Sex. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia*. This indigenous plant, as some of its names import, is extremely fetid. The property, on which its medical virtues are dependent, resides in a volatile principle, which is impaired by long keeping, especially in powder. Dose, 10 to 20 grains. It resembles *asafœtida* and other fetid gums in its properties: in other words, belongs to the class of reputed antispasmodics.

DRACUN'CULUS, *Dracon'tium*, *Vena Medi'na A'rabum*, *Gordius Medinen'sis*, *Vermiculus Capilla'ris*, *Dracunculus Gordius*, *Fila'ria Medinen'sis*, *Malis dracunculus*, *Malis Gordii*, *Muscular Hairworm*, *Bichios*, *Bicho*. The *Guinea Worm*, (F) *Dragon-neau*, *Ver de Guinée*. A genus of worms, frequently met with in Indian and African climes. They are characterized by a filiform body, and are smooth and nearly of equal thickness throughout. The *Guinea worm*, when small, insinuates itself through the cutaneous pores, and penetrates into the cellular membrane, and between the muscles; especially, between those of the lower limbs, where it occasions a tumour like a boil, which subsequently suppurates, and the head of the worm appears and emerges gradually. The head must then be seized, and the worm be cautiously rolled round a small cylinder of linen or other substance. Care must be taken not to break it, as great pain and obstinate suppuration might be the consequence.

Considerable obscurity rests on this subject. Some, even, deny that the cases of *Dracunculus*, on record, are really those of worms.

DRAGÉES (F). Almonds or dried pre-

serves, covered with white sugar. *Sugar plums.*

DRAGÉES DE KEYSER; a pharmaceutical preparation, formerly much celebrated in syphilis. It was composed of *acetate of mercury, manna, starch, mucilage, and gum tragacanth.*

DRAGON (F). *Dragon.* Some authors have given this name to opaque spots on the cornea, and to cataract.

DRAINING, Desicca'tio, (F) Desséche-ment. The act of drawing off the water from marshes, for the purpose of destroying the unhealthy emanations, which proceed from them. It is a well known fact, that from marshes arise certain emanations or miasmata, with the nature of which we are, however, totally unacquainted; but which are the fertile source of intermittents and other diseases.

Draining the soil and converting it into arable land changes its character, and the malaria ceases to be given off. It has frequently, however, happened, that although, in such situations, intermittents have been got rid of, consumption has taken their place.

DRAPEAU (F). *Vexil'lum,* from *drap,* 'cloth.' A bandage, used in wounds, &c. of the nose, to keep the dressings *in situ.* It is composed of a small triangular compress, having two openings at its inferior part, corresponding to those of the nostrils. It is fixed by means of a bandage, passing from its superior angle over the head: and another passing round the head, under the orbits, so as to join the first at the nape of the neck.

DRASTIC, Dras'ticus, Cenot'ic, from *δραω,* 'I operate strongly.' An epithet, given to purgatives, which operate powerfully; as *elaterium, oil of croton, &c.*

DRESSER, from (F) *dresser,* 'to put right.' An hospital assistant, whose office it is, to dress wounds, ulcers, &c. He corresponds in function to the *Elève externe* of the French hospitals.

DRESSING, Cura, Curatio. (F) Panse-ment. The methodical application of any remedy or apparatus to a diseased part. Also, the remedy or apparatus itself.

DRIMYPHA'GIA, from *δριμυς,* 'acid,' 'aromatic,' and *φαγω,* 'I eat.' An aromatic and exciting diet.

DRINK, from Sax. *drincan, Potus, (F) Boisson.* Every liquid, introduced into the alimentary canal for the purpose of repairing the loss of the fluid parts of the body. The necessity for its use is indicated by the sensation of thirst. Fluid, taken during a meal, aids in the digestion of the food. Some drinks are exciting and tonic, as the different varieties of beer, wine, and spirit, which we use at table. In a therapeutical point of view, drinks are used to appease the thirst which prevails in febrile affections, or to act as di-
luents in those and other cases.

TABLE OF ORDINARY DRINKS, ACCORDING TO THEIR CHEMICAL COMPOSITION.

1. <i>Water.</i>	{ Spring water, River water, Well water, &c.
2. <i>Juices and infusions of Animals and Vegetables.</i>	{ Lemon juice, Currant juice, Whey, Tea, Coffee, Mattee, &c.
3. <i>Fermented Liquors.</i>	{ Wines, Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry.
4. <i>Spirituuous Liquors.</i>	{ Brandy, Alcohol, Ether, Kirschwasser, Rum, Arrac, Gin, Whiskey, Ratafies, Cordials, &c.

DROGUIER (F). Same etymon as *Drug.* A collection of different simple medicinal substances.

DROP. See *Gutta.*

DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA. The systematic name of the *Sundew, Ros solis, Drosiobot'anon, Dro'sium, Rorel'la, (F) Ros-solis.* This plant has a bitter, acrid, and caustic taste. It has been used as a rubefacient, and to destroy warts and corns. It has, also, been regarded as a pectoral.

DRUG, Medicamen'tum, (F) Drogue. A name, ordinarily applied to simple medicines, but, by extension, to every substance employed in the cure of disease. *Ménage* derives it from *droga*; and this from the Persian *droa,* 'odour;' because many drugs have a strong odour. It is from the Teutonic *trock-en, Sax. drizan,* 'to dry.'

DRUGGIST, DRUGGER, DRUGSTER. Same etymon. *Pharmacop'la, Materialis ta, (F) Droguiste.* One who sells drugs.

DRYING, Desicca'tion, Sicca'tio, Xeran'-sis, Desicca'tio, Exsicca'tio; same etymon as *Drug.* Evaporation or removal of the superfluous humidity in a body.

DESICCATION OF PLANTS. Those, which are very succulent, should be dried quickly. They must be spread upon lattice-work, covered from the light, and exposed to the heat of the sun or to that of a stove, not exceeding 110° Fahrenheit. The drying of less succulent plants can be effected at a lower temperature. *Flowers* must be dried very carefully, excluding the light. *Seeds* are dried in a place, where there is a free current of air. *Pulpy fruits* may be exposed to a gentle heat in a stove, which may be gradually elevated. *Roots* may also be dried in the stove: the tuberos require to be cut in slices.

DUCTUS BARTHOLINIA'NUS, Bar'-tholine's Duct, (F) Canal de BARTHOLIN. The excretory duct of the sublingual gland.

DUCTUS SALIVA'LIS INFERIOR, *Ductus Warthonia'nus*, (F) *Canal de WARTHON*. The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland.

DUCTUS SALIVA'LIS SUPERIOR, *Ductus Stenonia'nus*, STE'NO'S *Duct*, (F) *Canal de STENON*. The excretory duct of the parotid gland, which opens into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth.

DUELLA. The ancient name of a weight, which was equivalent to eight scruples.

DULECH or DU'ELECH. A term employed by Paracelsus and Van Helmont, to designate a pretended tartarized substance, which forms in the human body, and produces acute pain, accompanied with great danger.

DUODENI'TIS, *Dodecadactyli'tis*. A hybrid term, from *duodenum*, and *itis* denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the Duodenum, characterized by white tongue; bitter taste; anorexia; fulness and tenderness in the region of the duodenum; and often yellowness of skin: along with the ordinary signs of febrile irritation.

DUODE'NUM, *Ventric'ulus succenturia'tus*, *Ec'physis seu appen'dix seu Proces'sus Ventriculi*, *Portona'rium*, *Dodecadac'tylon*, from *δωδεκα*, 'twelve,' and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger.' The duodenum is the first part of the intestinal canal, commencing at the pyloric orifice of the stomach, and terminating in the jejunum. Its length is about 12 finger's breadth, and as it is only partially covered by the peritoneum, it is susceptible of considerable dilatation: hence its name, *Ventriculus succenturiatus*. In the duodenum, *chyli'fication* takes place by the admixture of the biliary and pancreatic fluids with the chyme.

DUO-STER'NAL. Béclard thus names the second osseous portion of the sternum, which corresponds to the second intercostal space.

DUPLICA'TION, *Duplica'tio*, *Duplic'itas*, *Diplasias'mus*, *Diplo'sis*. A species of malformation characterized by the parts concerned being doubled.—Meckel.

DU'PLICATURE, *Duplicatu'ra*, *Reflec'tion*, from *duplex*, 'double,' 'two-fold.' The folding or reflection of a membrane upon itself; as *Duplicature* or *reflection of the pleura*, *peritoneum*, &c.

DUPON'DIUM. A weight of four drachms.—Galen.

DURA MATER, *Crassa meninx*, *dura meninx*, *Meninx exte'rior*, *Meninx sclera*, *pachei'a* of Galen, *Dura membra'na cerebrum am'biens*, *Cuticula'ris membra'na*, *M. dermato'des*, *Meninge*,—(Ch.) It has been called *dura*, because of its great resistance; and, *mater*, because it was believed to give rise to every membrane of the body. (F) *Dure mère*. *Dure-Taye* (Paré.) It is a fibrous, semitransparent membrane, of a pearly-white colour, thick, and very resisting; lines the cavity of the cranium, and contains

the spinal marrow; protects the brain and marrow; and, by its various expansions—the *falx cerebri*, *tentorium*, &c.,—supports the different parts of the cerebral mass. The largest artery of the dura mater is the *A. meningæ'a me'dia*.

DYNAMIC. Same etymon. That which relates to the vital forces.

DYNAMOM'ETER, *Myodynamiom'eter*, *Myodynamometer*, from *δυναμις*, 'force,' 'vital power,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument, contrived by M. Regnier, for measuring the comparative muscular strength of man and animals. It consists of a spring, which, when pressed upon, causes a needle to move upon a portion of a circle, furnished with a scale of kilogrammes and one of myriagrammes. To measure the strength of the hands, the two branches of the spring are firmly grasped, and brought as near together as the force can carry them. This effort makes the needle traverse, and indicates, on the scale of kilogrammes, the strength of the experimenter's hands. A man, 25 or 30 years of age, exerts a force commonly equal to 50 kilogrammes or 100 pounds.

The strength of the loins of a man, about 30 years of age, as indicated by this instrument, is usually about 13 myriagrammes, or 265 pounds, which shows the weight he is capable of raising.

From experiments made by Peron, in his voyage, on 12 individuals of Van Dieman's Land, 17 of New Holland, 56 of the Island of Timor, 17 Frenchmen belonging to the expedition, and 14 Englishmen in the colony of New South Wales, he found their comparative strength, indicated by the dynamometer, to be as follows:

TABLE.

NATIVES OF	STRENGTH			
	of the arm.		of the loins.	
	Kilogr.	lbs.	Myri.	lbs.
1. Van Dieman's Land - -	50.6	101.2		
2. New Holland	50.8	101.6	10.2	208.08
3. Timor - -	58.7	117.4	11.6	238.64
4. France - -	69.2	138.4	15.2	310.08
5. England - -	71.4	142.4	15.2	332.52

DYNAMOMETER or DYNAMETER, MEDICINAL. An instrument, invented by Dr. Paris, for the purpose of showing the quantity of active matter contained in a given weight or measure of any officinal compound, with the dose of any preparation, which will be equivalent, in strength, to a given quantity of any other of the same class. The instrument is more ingenious than useful.

DYS, *δυσ*, in composition, 'difficult, faulty:' sometimes privative; mostly answering to the particles *dis*, *in*, *mis*, or *un*. Hence:

DYSÆSTHESIA, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *αἰσθάνομαι*, 'I feel.' Obscure, diminished, or even abolished sensation.

DYSÆSTHESIA VISUALIS, *Paropsis*. Sense of sight vitiated or lost.

DYSANAGO'GOS, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ἀναγα*, 'I bring up.' That which is expectorated with difficulty. An epithet given, by the Greek writers, to the sputa, when expectorated with difficulty on account of their viscosity.

DYSANNARRHOPHE'SIS, *Dysanarrhoph'ia*; from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ἀναρροήσις*, 'absorption.' Diminished absorption from morbid causes.

DYSCATAPO'TIA, from *δυσ*, and *καταπίνω*, 'I drink.' Difficulty of swallowing liquids. This term is recommended by Dr. Mead as a substitute for hydrophobia, which means dread of liquids. The dread seems to be partly caused by the difficulty of deglutition.

DYSCRHE'A, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *χρῶς* or *χρῶς*, 'colour.' Sickly or unhealthy colour of the skin. Used synonymously with the *maculæ* of Willan.

DYSCINE'SIA, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *κίνησις*, 'I move.' Difficulty or utter incapability of moving.—Galen.

DYSCOPHO'SIS, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *κοφῶ*, 'I am deaf.' A defect in the sense of hearing.—Hippocr.

DYSCRA'SIA, from *δυσ* and *κράσις*, 'temperament.' A bad habit of body.

DYSCRITOS, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *κρίσις*, 'judgment.' That, which it is difficult to judge of.—Hippocr.

DYSELCIA, *Dysepulo'tus*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ἔλκος*, 'an ulcer.' An ulcer, difficult to heal.—Hippocrates, Foësius.

DYSENTERY, *Difficul'tas intestino'rum*, from *δυσ* and *έντερον*, 'an intestine.' *Dissolutus morbus*, *Diarrhœ'a carnosâ*, *Colitis*, *Deflux'us Dysenter'icus*, *Febris Dysenter'ica*, *Flumen dysenter'icum*, *Fluxus dysenter'icus*, *F. cruentus cum Tenes'mo*, *Rheumatis'mus intestino'rum cum ul'cerē*, *Tor'mina Celsi*, *Tor'mina*, *Blennente'ria*. The *Bloody Flux*; the *Flux*, (F) *Flux dysentérique*, *Flux de sang*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine; the chief symptoms of which are:—fever, more or less inflammatory, with frequent mucous or bloody evacuations; violent tormina and tenesmus. When the evacuations do not contain blood, it has been called *Dysenter'ia alba* or *simple Dysentery*. The seat of the disease is, generally, in the colon and rectum. It occurs, particularly, during the summer and autumnal months, and in hot climates more than in cold: frequently, also, in camps and prisons, in consequence of impure air, and imperfect nourishment: and is often epidemic. Sporadic cases of dysentery are, generally, easily managed; but when the disease oc-

curs epidemically, it often exhibits great malignancy. Generally, it yields to mild laxatives, as castor oil, combined with diaphoretic narcotics, such as the *pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus*: and counter-irritants to the abdomen; but, at times, the inflammation runs on so speedily to ulceration, that, unless a new action be rapidly excited, death will be the consequence. In such cases, mercury must be rapidly introduced into the system, and narcotics may be combined with it. The whole management in acute dysentery must, of course, be strictly antiphlogistic.

DYSHÆMORRHœ'A, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *αἱμορρῆσις*, 'I pass blood.' Diminution or suppression of the hemorrhoidal flux. Also, symptoms occasioned by its diminution or suppression.—Sagar.

DYSIATOS, *δυσιατός*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ιαμαί*, 'to heal.' *Cura'tu diffi'cilis*. Difficult of cure.—Hippocr.

DYSLOCHI'A, *Colica lochia'lis*, *Hyster'al'gia lochialis*, from *δυσ* and *λοχίος*; relating to parturition. Diminution or suppression of the lochial discharge.

DYSMASE'SIS, *Dysmasse'sis*, *Brady-mase'sis*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *μασσησις*, 'mastication.' Difficult or impeded mastication.

DYSMENORRHœ'A, *Dysme'nia*, *Parame'nia diffi'cilis*, *Menorrh'gia stillati'tia*, *Amenorrhœ'a diffi'cilis*, *Menses dolorif'icæ*, *Menorrrh'gia diffi'cilis*, *Labo'rious Menstruation*. Catamenia passed with great local pain, especially in the loins:—with sometimes a membranous discharge. D. is very difficult of removal, and prevents conception. In the married female, if she should be able to pass one period without pain, and subsequently become pregnant, the morbid action may be broken in upon, by gestation, and a perfect cure be obtained. Change of air, soon after marriage, will sometimes give occasion to this desirable result. The affection generally depends upon subinflammation of the interior of the uterus, called into action at each catamenial period. The violence of the pain requires the liberal use of narcotics.

DYSO'DIA, from *δυσωδία*, 'fætor,' from *δυσ*, 'badly,' and *ὀζα*, 'I smell.' (F) *Puanteur*. Sauvages has given this generic name to all diseases, characterized by fetid emanations, from whatever part proceeding;—from the mouth, nasal fossæ, bronchi, stomach, axillæ, groins, &c. Also, a *stench* or *stink*.

DYSODONTI'ASIS, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ὀδοντίασις*, 'dentition.' Difficult dentition.

DYSONEIRO'S, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ονειρος*, 'a dream.' Insomnia, with restlessness.

DYSO'PIA, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ὀπτομαι*, 'I see.' Difficulty of seeing: obscurity of vision.

DYSO'PIA LATERA'LIS, *Parop'sis latera'lis*,

Skue-sight, Sight askew. Vision only accurate when the object is placed obliquely. This state is generally caused by some opacity of the cornea.

DYSOREX'IA, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ορεξις*, 'appetite.' Diminution of appetite.

DYSOS'MIA, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *οσμη*, 'smell.' Diminution of smell.

DYSPEPSIA, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *πιπτα*, 'I concoct.' *Limo'sis Dyspepsia, Anorexia, Apepsia, Digestio depravata, D. difficilis, D. læsa, Indigestion, Difficulty of Digestion.* A state of the stomach, in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if other diseases be present, they are of but minor importance. The symptoms of dyspepsia are very various. Those affecting the stomach itself are:—loss of appetite; nausea; pain in the epigastrium or hypochondrium; heart-burn; sense of fulness, or weight in the stomach; acid or fetid eructations; pyrosis, and sense of fluttering or sinking at the pit of the stomach. The sympathetic affections are of the most diversified character. Dyspepsia, being generally of a functional nature, is devoid of danger. When arising from disease of the stomach itself, it is, of course, more serious.

It is usually dependent on irregularity of living; either in the quantity or quality of the food taken: and the most successful treatment is, to put the patient on a diet easy of digestion; to combat the causes, where such are apparent; and, by proper remedies and regimen, to strengthen the system in every practicable manner. A great error exists in regarding it as always a disease of debility. It is often connected with an inflammatory or subinflammatory condition of the mucous lining of the stomach, and of course a very different plan of treatment is required in the two cases.

DYSPERMA'SIA, *Dyspermatis'mus*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *σπερμα*, 'sperm.' Difficulty, sometimes incapacity of voiding the sperm.

DYSPHA'GIA, *Dyscatbro'sis, Dyscatap'osis, Deglutitio difficilis, D. læsa, D. impedita*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' Difficulty of deglutition. Dysphagia is almost always symptomatic; either of inflammation or of other disease of the organs of deglutition, or of incomplete obstruc-

tion of the œsophagus, by some obstacle within it, or by a neighbouring tumour. At times, it is produced by spasm or paralysis of the œsophagus. The prognosis and treatment vary according to the cause.

DYSPHO'NIA, from *δυσ*, and *φωνη* 'the voice.' Difficulty of producing and articulating sounds; voice imperfect or depraved. *Aphonia* (of some.)

DYSPHOR'IA, *Inquietudo, Astasia*, Dissatisfaction, Restlessness, Suffering; from *δυσ*, and *φρα*, 'I bear.'

DYSPNŒ'A, from *δυσ* and *πναι*, 'I breathe,' *Pseudo-asthma, Anhelation, short breath, Brachypnœa, Difficulty of breathing, (F) Courte haleine.* Dyspnœa may be idiopathic or symptomatic; the latter accompanies almost all thoracic diseases. Urgent Dyspnœa has been called *amphipneuma, αμφιπνευμα*.—Hippocr.

DYSTHAN'ATOS, from *δυσ* and *θανατος*, 'death.' That which causes a slow and painful death. One who experiences this kind of death.—Hippocr.—Galen.

DYSTHERAPEU'TOS, *Difficiliter curabilis*; from *δυσ* and *θεραπεια*, medical treatment. That which is difficult of cure.

DYSTHE'SIA. Bad humour. Impatience in disease; from *δυσ*, 'badly,' and *τιθημαι*, 'I am situated.'—Erotian.

DYSTHET'ICA, *Cachexies*, same etymon. A morbid condition of the blood or blood-vessels; alone or connected with a morbid state of other fluids, producing a diseased habit. The 4th order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good, including *Plethora, Hæmorrhagia, &c.*

DYSTHYM'IA, from *δυσ* and *θυμος*, 'mind.' *Depression, Despondency.* A bad sign in acute diseases.

DYSTO'CIA, from *δυσ*, and *τοκος*, 'accouchement.' *A laborious accouchement, Parodynia, morbid labour, difficult labour. Partus difficilis.* See Laborious.

DYSTECIASIS, *Hispiditas*, from *δυσ*, 'bad,' and *στοιχος*, 'order.' Irregular position of the eye-lashes.—Forestus.

DYSU'RIA, *Uri'næ difficilis excretio*, from *δυσ*, 'with difficulty,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' *Strangury* (of some.) Difficulty of passing the urine. In this affection the urine is voided with pain, and a sensation of heat in some part of the urethra. Dysuria is the first degree of retention of urine. It differs from strangury in which the urine can only be passed in drops and with great straining.

E

EAR, *Auris*, *Ous*, *ovs*, Saxon, *eare*, (F) *Oreille*. The organ of audition. It is composed of a series of more or less irregular cavities, in which the sonorous rays are successively received and reflected, until they agitate those nerves which are destined to convey the impression to the brain. The ear is contained partly in the substance of the temporal bones; and a part projects externally, behind the joint of the lower jaw. It may be divided into three portions;—the *outer* or *external ear*, formed by the auricle and meatus auditorius; the *middle ear*, comprising the cavity of the tympanum and its dependencies; and the *internal ear*, comprehending the three semicircular canals, the cochlea and the vestibule; which, together, constitute the *osseous labyrinth*. Within the cavity of this labyrinth are contained membranes having nearly the shape of the vestibule and semicircular canals, but not extending into the cochlea. These membranes form the *membranous labyrinth*. Between the osseous and the membranous labyrinth is situate the liquor of Cotunnus, and within the membranous labyrinth is a fluid termed by De Blainville *vitrine auditive*, from its supposed analogy to the vitreous humour of the eye. The form of the membranous vestibule is not an exact imitation of the osseous cavity, being composed of two distinct sacs, which open into each other,—the one termed the *Sacculus vestibuli*; the other the *Sacculus*, q. v. Each sac contains in its interior a small mass of white calcareous matter resembling powdered chalk, which seems to be suspended in the fluid of the sacs by means of a number of nervous filaments proceeding from the auditory nerve. These are the *otoconies* and *otolithes* of Breschet.

The auditory nerve is distributed to the cavities of the internal ear.

EAR-PICK, *Otoglyphis*, *Coch'lear auricula'rè* (F) *Cure-oreille*, *ωτογλυφίς*, *Auriscal'pium*. A species of small scoop, used for extracting hardened cerumen from the meatus auditorius externus; or to remove foreign bodies from the ear. If carelessly used, it is apt to excite inflammation of the tube.

EAR-TRUMPET, *Tubusacus'ticus*, *Acus'ticum Cornu*, (F) *Cornet acoustique*. An instrument for collecting sound and increasing its intensity, used by those who are hard of hearing. It is, commonly, a kind of cone, formed of silver, tin, or elastic gum, the base of which is turned towards the person, who is speaking, and the apex towards the entrance of the meatus auditorius externus.

EAU DE JAVELLE, *Bleaching liquid*, *Aqua alkali'na oxymuriat'ica*, (Common salt ℥ ij, black oxide of manganese ℥ j, water ℥ ij. Put into a retort, and add, gradually, oil of vitriol ℥ ij. Pass the vapour through a solu-

tion of subcarbonate of potass 3 iij in water 3 xxix, applying heat towards the last. S. G. 1.087.) It is stimulant, detergent, and antiseptic,—applied externally.

EBEAUPIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. An acidulous chalybeate, in the department of *Loire Inférieure*, near Nantes.

EBRIECA'SUM. A term employed by Paracelsus to denote a disturbance of the reason, similar to what occurs in drunkenness.

EBULLI'TION, *Ebullitio*, *Æstua'tio*, *Anaz'esis*, *Causis*, from *ebullire*, 'to bubble up.' *Boiling*. (F) *Bouillonnement*. The motion of a liquid, by which it gives off bubbles of vapour, by heat or fermentation. The boiling point of liquids varies, according to the pressure to which they are subjected. For the point of ebullition of different substances, see *Heat*.

EBULLI'TION is used in France, in a vague manner, for every kind of transient eruption of the skin, occurring without fever or with a slight febrile attack.

EC, (before a vowel *Ex*), *εκ*, *εξ*, 'out of, from, of.' Hence, *Ecchymoma*, *Eclectic*, &c.

ECBRAS'MATA, from *εκβραζω*, 'I boil up.' *Ecchym'ata*. Hippocrates uses this word for certain burning eruptions.

ECCHYMO'MA, *Ecchymo'sis*, *Pelidno'ma*, *Pelio'ma*, from *εκ*, 'out of,' and *χυμος*, 'juice,' 'humour.' *Effu'sio*, *Exsucca'tio*. A livid, black, or yellow spot, produced by blood effused into the cellular tissue from a contusion. Spontaneous effusions, occurring as the result of disease or after death, are called *sugillations*. It is important, at times, in a medico-legal point of view, to distinguish between *ecchymosis*, produced during life, and *sugillation*, occurring after death.

EC'COPE, from *εκ* and *κοπτειν*, 'to cut.' The act of cutting out: also, a perpendicular division of the cranium, by a cutting instrument.

ECCO'PEUS. Same etymon. A knife or instrument for cutting. An ancient instrument—the *raspatory*—used in trepanning.

ECCOPROT'IC, *Eccoprot'icus*, *Ectoprot'ic*, from *εξ*, 'out of,' and *κοπρος*, 'excrement.' Mild purgatives or laxatives, whose operation is confined to simply clearing out the intestinal canal.

ECCORTHAT'ICUS, from *εκ*, 'out of,' and *κορδαω*, 'I collect.' An ancient epithet for remedies to which was attributed the property of evacuating collections of humours.

ECCRINOL'OGY, *Eccrinolo'gia*, from *εκκρνω*, 'I separate,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the secretions.

EC'CRISIS, from *εκ* and *κρνω*, 'I separate.' *Excre'tio*. The *excretion* or *egestion*, either of an excrementitious, or morbid, matter, by any of the outlets.

ECCRITICA, from *εκκρινω*, 'I secrete.' Diseases of the excretory function. The 6th class in Good's Nosology.

EC'DORA, from *εκ*, and *δωω*, 'I flay.' *Anad'ora*, *Excoria'tio*. Excoriation in general, but more especially of the urethra.

ECHALOTTE, *Eschalotte*, *Allium Ascalon'icum*, *Cepa Ascalonica*. The shallot. A species of allium, employed in culinary preparations.

ÉCHANCRURE (F), *Emargina'tio*, *emarginatu'ra*. A French word, employed by anatomists to designate depressions and notches of various shapes, observed on the surface or edges of bones.

The **ÉCHANCRURE NASALE** belongs to the os frontis and is articulated with the bones of the nose.

The **É. ETHMOIDALE** is on the same bone, which it unites with the ethmoid bone.

The **É. PAROTIDIENNE** is a triangular space, comprised between the parotidian edge of the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process, so called because it lodges the parotid gland.

ÉCHAUBOULURES (F), *Sudam'ina*, *hidro'a*. A word whose meaning is not fixed. It is applied to any eruption on the surface of the body, accompanied with pricking and other uneasy sensations.

ÉCHAUFFEMENT (F), *Calefac'tio*, *Excalefac'tio*, from *échauffer*, *calefacere*, 'to make warm.' Augmentation of heat in the animal economy; the symptoms of which are a more than ordinary sensation of heat, disposition to perspiration, great thirst, general indisposition, flushed countenance, &c.

It goes off by the use of antiphlogistics and abstinence. In the vulgar language, it is often used synonymously with *constipation* and sometimes for simple gonorrhœa.

ECHECOL'LON, from *εχω*, 'I have,' and *κωλλα*, 'glue.' *Echecol'lum*. Any topical, glutinous remedy.—Gorræus, Galen.

ECHINOPHTHAL'MIA, from *εχινος*, 'a hedgehog,' and *οφθαλμια*, 'inflammation of the eye.' Ophthalmia of the eyelids in which the cilia project like the quills of the hedgehog.

ECHI'NOPS, from *εχινος*, 'hedgehog,' and *ωψ*, 'the appearance.' *Crocodil'ion*, *Acanthalzu'ca*, *Scabio'sa carduifo'lia*, *Sphæroceph'ala elatior*, *Echinopus*, *Echi'nops Sphæroceph'alus*. The globe thistle. The root and seeds are reputed to be moderately diuretic.

ECLACTIS'MA, *Eclamp'sis*, *Eclamp'sia*. *Epilamp'sis*, *Effulgescen'tia*, from *εκλακτιζω*, 'I kick.' Epilepsy is often accompanied with flashings of light; and hence Hippocrates has used the two last words for epilepsy. They have all been applied to the convulsions of children.

ECLECTIC (PHYSICIANS), *Eclect'ici Med'ici*, from *εκλεγω*, 'I choose.' A sect of physicians, who professed to choose, from other sects, all the opinions which appeared

to them best founded. Agathinus of Sparta, master of Archigenes of Apamœa in Syria, was its reputed founder; and Archigenes, and Aretæus, its greatest ornaments.

Every judicious physician must be an eclectic.

ECLEC'TOS, *Eclig'ma*, *Elig'ma*, *Elix'is*, *Lambiti'vum*, *Linctus*, *Linctua'rium*, from *εκλεχω*, 'I lick.' (F) *Looch*, (q. v.) A medicine, of a thick, syrupy consistence, chiefly used to allay cough; and consisting of pectoral remedies. It was formerly sucked from the end of a liquorice stick, made into a kind of pencil; hence its name *Linctus*, from *lin-gere*, 'to lick.' Although the linctus is usually exhibited in Thoracic affections it may have tonic virtues combined with it.

EC'LYSIS, *Exsolutio*, from *εκλυω*, 'I loose.' Resolution, prostration of strength, faintness.

ECON'OMY, *Æcono'mia*, from *οικια*, 'a house,' 'family,' and *νεμω*, 'I rule.' By the term *animal economy* is understood, the aggregate of the laws, which govern the organism of animals. The word *economy* is, also, used for the aggregate of parts, which constitute man or animals.

ECPHRAX'IS, from *εκφρασσω*, 'I remove obstruction.' The action of deobstruent remedies.

ECPHYSE'SIS, from *εκφυσω*, 'I breathe through,' *Exsuffla'tio*. A quick and forced expulsion of air from the lungs.

ECPIES'MA, from *εκπιζω*, 'I compress.' *Effractu'ra*, *Impac'tion*, *Deces'sio*. A fracture of the cranium, with depression of the fragments and compression of the brain.

ECPIES'MOS, *Expressio*, *Ex'itus*, *Ec-pies'mon*, same etymon. Celsus uses these words to signify the forcing of the eye from the orbital cavity, with apparent but not real augmentation of the organ. See *Exophthalmia*.

ECPLERO'MA, from *εκ*, and *πληρωω*, 'I fill,' *a cushion*, *a pad*. Hippocrates means, by this term, a small pad or ball of leather or other substance intended to fill the hollow of the arm-pit; used probably in reducing luxations of the shoulder.

ECPTO'MA, *Ecpto'sis*, *Exciden'tia*, from *εκπιπτω*, 'I fall out.' This word has been used in various senses. 1. Synonymously with *luxation*. 2. For the separation of gangrenous parts. 3. For the expulsion of the secundines. 4. For the prolapsus of the womb: and 5. For intestinal or omental hernia, &c.

ECREX'IS, *Ruptura*, from *εκρηγνυμι*, 'to break.' Rupture, laceration.

ECRHYTH'MOS, from *εκ* and *ρυθμος*, 'rhythm.' A term applied to the pulse, particularly, when irregular.—Galen.

EC'RYSIS, from *εκρυσω*, 'I run from.' A discharge.

ECSARCO'MA, from *εκ* and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' A fleshy excrescence of various kinds.

EC'STASIS, from *εξισταμαι*, 'I am beside

myself.' An *ecstasy* or *trance*, *Carus ecstasis*, *Cat'ochus*, *Ex'tasis*, *Catalep'sia spu'ria*, (F) *Extase*. A state in which certain ideas so completely absorb the mind, that the external sensations are suspended, the voluntary movements arrested, and even the vital action retarded. In catalepsy there is in addition complete suspension of the intellectual faculties. This last condition is in general described as *trance*.

ECTASIS, 'extension,' 'expansion.'

ECTASIS IRIDIS, is the extension or expansion of the iris, which occasions diminution of the pupil.

ECTHLIM'MA, *Exulcera'tio*, from *εκθλιβα*, 'I express,' 'I bruise.' Chafings or excoriations, produced by external violence.—Hippocr.

ECTHY'MA, from *εκθυα*, 'I break out.' (F) *Dartre crustacée*. A cutaneous eruption, characterized by large round pustules always distinct and seated upon an indurated and highly inflamed base. In the course of a day or two the pustules generally break, and olive-brown incrustations are formed, which adhere firmly to the skin. These separate in about a fortnight. The disease requires the antiphlogistic treatment. Under the *Ecthy-mata*, Vogel has designated certain hard, unequal tumours, which appear transitorily on the skin.

ECTOPOCYS'TICUS, from *εκτοπος*, 'out of place,' and *κυστις*, 'bladder.' Diseases, dependent upon displacement of the bladder.

ECTRIM'MA, from *εκτριβα*, 'I rub off.' Ulceration of the skin; and, particularly, that which arises from the pressure of the bed on different parts of the body, after a protracted confinement.—Hippocr.

ECTROPE, *Divertic'ulum*, from *εκτρεπω*, 'I turn off,' 'divert.' Any duct by which peccant or morbid matter was supposed to be drawn off.—Hippocr.

ECTRO'PION, same etymon. *Ectro'pium*, *Ever'sio pal'pebræ*, *Blepharopto'sis Ectro'pium*, *Blepharoto'sis*, *Pal'pebra infe'rior extror'sum flexa*, *Divarica'tio*, (F) *Eraillage des Paupières*, *Renversement des Paupières*. Eversion of the eyelids, so that they do not completely cover the globe of the eye. It happens more commonly to the lower than to the upper eyelid. It may be owing to the retraction of the skin, after the cure of an ulcer, wound, or burn of the eyelid; or it may depend on tumefaction or relaxation of the conjunctiva. In the majority of cases, removal of a portion of the conjunctiva will operate a cure; but there are many which defy the efforts of art. The ancients called Ectropion of the upper eyelid, *lagophthalmia*.

EC'ZEMA, from *εκζειω*, 'I boil out.' *Eczes'ma*, *Pus'tula ardens*. Heat eruption. An eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, usually set close or crowded together; with little or no inflammation around their bases and unattended by fever.

EC'ZEMA MERCURIA'LE, *Ec'zema rubrum*, *Erythe'ma mercuria'le*, *Hydrargyr'ia*, *Hydrargyro'sis*, *Hydrargyriasis*, *Morbus mercuria'lis*, *Mercur'ial lepra*. A variety of eczema, arising from the irritation of mercury. The treatment is chiefly palliative, consisting in ablution with mucilaginous infusions or decoctions; mild dressings, where the cuticle has exfoliated; avoiding all irritation; keeping the bowels open; with the use of the sulphuric acid and cinchona. The *Ec'zema Impetiginodes* or *Grocer's Itch* is produced by the irritation of sugar.

EDEN'TULUS, *Ano'dos*, *ανοδος*, *Carens den'tibus*, (F) *Édenté*. One without teeth. This defect can only be remedied by artificial means.

EDULCORA'TION, *Glycan'sis*, *Edulcora'tio*, from *edulcora're*, 'to sweeten,' 'to render mild.' An operation, the object of which is to deprive a substance of its acrid and disagreeable taste, or, at least, to disguise it. Also, the addition of a saccharine substance to a medicine, whose taste it is desirable to modify agreeably.

EF'FERENT, *Esferens*, from *es'fero*, 'I carry,' 'transport.' *Vasa esferen'tia* are those lymphatics, which issue from the lymphatic glands to convey their lymph to the thoracic duct; so called to distinguish them from those which pass to those glands, and which have been termed *vasa deferen'tia*.

EFFERVES'CENCE, *Effervescen'tia*, *ζεσις*, *εκζεσις*, *Zesis*, *Ec'zesis*, from *efferves'cere*, 'to grow hot.' That agitation, which is produced by the escape of gas through a liquid, independently of the heat of the mixture; such as, e. g. results from the mixture of the acetic acid and carbonate of potass.

In *Pathology* it has a similar signification. It expresses, in the language of the Humorists, a sort of ebullition in the fluids of the living body; produced either by elevation of temperature or by the reaction on each other of the principles contained in the fluids in circulation.

EFFICA'CIOUS, *Efficax*, from *effi'cere*, 'to accomplish.' That which produces a great effect, as an *efficacious remedy*.

Medici'na efficax, *La médecine efficace*, is a term, sometimes applied to surgery.

EFFLORES'CENCE, *Efflora'tio*, *Efflorescen'tia*, from *efflores'cere*, 'to blow as a flower.' *Stribili'go*, *Ecthyma*, *εκδυμα*. The conversion of a solid substance into a pulverulent state by exposure to the air. In salts this is generally owing to the loss of a part of their water of crystallization.

In *Pathology*, efflorescence has the same meaning as exanthema; and, in the nosology of Sauvages, the name is given to that order of diseases. Sometimes, it is confined to the *cutaneous blush*, the *exanthe'sis* of Good.

EFFORT, *Nisus*, *Conatus*, *Peira*, *πυρα*. A muscular contraction of greater or less strength, the object of which is, either to re-

sist an external force, or to accomplish a function, which has become naturally laborious; such are, the act of pushing away or of drawing a body towards us, and the more or less painful efforts used by the mother to cause the expulsion of the fœtus. In France, the word *effort* is often used synonymously with *hernia*; and signifies, likewise, the painful twitches of muscles, occasioned by over-exertion, or by the rupture of some of their fleshy fibres. Sauvages calls *Efforts des reins*, *Lumbago à nisu*, the pain in the loins occasioned by bearing too heavy a burden.

EFFRACTURA CRANII, *Enthla'sis Cra'nii*. Fracture of the cranium, with depression.—Paré.

EFFUSION, *Effu'sio*, from *effundere*, 'to pour out.' (F) *Epanchement*, (*Infiltration* is the term generally employed for effusion into the cellular membrane.) The pouring out of blood or of any other fluid into the cellular membrane, or into the cavities of the body. The *effusion of serum* or of *coagulable lymph*, e. g. is a common result of inflammation of serous membranes.

EGOPHONY, *Ægopho'nia*, from *αιξ*, 'a goat,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' *Goat's Voice*, *Bleating Voice*, *Pectoriloquie chevrotante*. Laennec has designated, by this name, the kind of resonance of the voice through the stethoscope, when we examine the chest of one labouring under moderate effusion into one of the pleuræ. The voice, which strikes the ear through the cylinder, is more sharp and harsh than usual, and tremulous and broken like that of the goat. The patient himself is called *Ægophone*. Bouillaud affirms that the "bronchial and bleating voice" (*égobronchophonie*) is the principal symptom of pleuropneumonia.

EGREGOR'SIS, from *εγρεγορειω*, 'I watch.' *Vigil'ia*. A watchfulness. A morbid want of sleep.—Galen.

EIDOS, *ειδος*, 'form, resemblance.' The *ει* is often changed into *ω*, at the termination of a word. Thus, *Hæmatoï'des* or *Hæmatodes*.

EILE'MA, from *ειλεος*, *ileus*, 'a convulsion.' Vogel has given this name to a fixed pain, occupying some portion of the intestinal canal, which the patient compares to the sensation, that would be produced by a nail driven into the part.

EILOID (*Tumour*), *Eiloïdes*, from *ειλω*, 'I roll,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' A morbid growth of the cutis, coiled or folded.—J. C. Warren.

EJACULATION, *Gonobolia*, *Gonobolis'mus*, *Ejaculatio Semi'nis*. The emission of sperm. The act, by which that fluid is darted out through the urethra.

EJACULA'TOR. Same etymon. *Ejac'ulans*, from *jaculare*, 'to dart,' 'to lance.'

The **EJACULATORY DUCTS OF CANALS**, (F)

Conduits ou Canaux éjaculateurs, are formed by the union of the vasa deferentia with the ducts of the vesiculæ seminales. They open at the lateral and anterior parts of the verumontanum, and convey into the urethra the sperm which is discharged from the vesiculæ, as well as that which comes directly from the testicle by the vas deferens.

EJECTION, *Ejec'tio* from *ejicere* 'to throw out or eject.' The excretion of the fæces, urine, sputa, &c.

ELABORATION, *Elabora'tio*; from *labora're*, 'to work.' This word is used, by physiologists, to signify the various changes, which substances, susceptible of assimilation, undergo through the action of living organs, before they are capable of serving for nutrition. The food is said to be *elaborated in the stomach* during the formation of chyme; the chyme is *elaborated* in the small intestine before it is chyle, &c.

ELÆOM'ELI, from *ελαιον*, 'oil,' and *μελι*, 'honey.' Dioscorides means, by this, an oil thicker than honey, and of a sweet taste, which flows from the trunk of a tree in Syria. It is acid and purgative; and sometimes occasions serious symptoms, according to that author.—Gorræus.

ELÆOPH'ANES, from *ελαιον*, 'oil,' and *φαινομαι*, 'I appear.' That which has the appearance of oil; as *Uri'na elæoph'anes*.

ELÆ'O-SAC'CHARUM, from *ελαιον*, 'oil,' and *σακχαρ*, 'sugar.' *O'leo-Sac'charum*, *Bal'samo-Sac'charum*. A medicine, composed of essential oil and sugar. It was made by pouring upon an ounce of sugar, reduced to an impalpable powder, 3ss or 3j of an essential oil; the mixture being triturated until the two substances were perfectly united.—Rolfink.

ELAS'MA, from *ελαυνω*, 'I drive up.' A *Clyster Pipe*.—Linden.

ELASTIC'ITY, *Elastic'itas*, *Elater*, *Elas'tes*, *El'ates*, *Vis elastica*, *Tone*, *Tonic'ity*, *Contractilité de Tissu*, *Contractilité par défaut d'extension*, from *ελαυνω*, 'I impel.' The property by which certain bodies return to their proper size and shape when these have been modified by pressure or otherwise. It is possessed by the dead as well as living solid.

ELBOW, *Cu'bitus*, *Ancon*, *Pechys*, (F) *Coude*. This word, abstractedly, means the angle, formed by the union of two straight bodies. It is particularly applied to the articulation of the arm with the forearm, and especially to the projection, formed by the olecranon process at the posterior part of the joint.

ELCO'SIS or **HELCO'SIS**, *Elco'ma* or *Helco'ma*, from *ελκος*, 'an ulcer.' *Ulceration*, in general. A deep ulceration of the cornea, in consequence of a blow or of violent inflammation.—Galen, Paré.

Sauvages applies the term to a state of the

body, in which there are numerous ulcerations, of an obstinate character, complicated with caries, putrescency, low fever, &c.

ELECTRICITY, *Electricitas*, from *ηλεκτρον*, 'amber:' the substance in which it was first noticed. Electricity is used, medically, as an excitant. It has been occasionally employed with success in paralysis, rheumatism, accidental deafness, amaurosis, amenorrhœa, &c., but it is uncertain, and not much used: and the cases are by no means clear in which it could be of service. It may be communicated by means of the *electric bath*—*Bain électrique*, as it has been called; which consists in placing the patient upon an isolated stool, and connecting him with the prime conductor, of which he thus becomes a part. The fluid may be communicated by points, sparks, or by shocks, according to the required intensity.

To **ELECTRIFY**, from *electric* and *facio*, 'I make.' (F) *Electriser*. To produce the electrical condition in a body, or to render it susceptible of producing electrical phenomena. It is often used to signify the act of communicating the electric fluid to man.

ELECTRODES, From *ηλεκτρον*, 'amber,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' An epithet for evacuations, which shine like amber.—Hippoc., Foësius.

ELECTROPUNCTURE, *Electropuncture*, *Galvanopuncture*. The operation of inserting two or more wires, and then connecting them to the poles of the Galvanic apparatus.

ELECTUARIUM, *Electarium*, an *Electuary*, from *eligere*, 'to make choice.' (F) *Electuaire*. A pharmaceutical composition of a soft consistence, somewhat thicker than honey, and formed of powders, pulps, extracts, syrup, honey, &c. In the London and American Pharmacopœias, electuaries are called Confections, which see.

ELEMENT, *Elementum*, *Principium*, *P. primitivum*, *Stocheion*. A simple, ultimate constituent or principle in the human body, which forms the basis of a fibre or tissue. Also a constituent of a compound organ. The *inorganic elements* are simple principles. An *organic element*, *proximate principle* or *compound of organization* results from the union of certain inorganic elements. Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and azote are inorganic elements; fibrine, albumen, osmazome, &c., organic elements.

ELEPHANTIASIS. *Elephantia*, *Elephantiasmus*, *El'ephas*, *Lazarus morbus* vel *malum*, *Phœnic'us morbus*, *Phymatosis* *Elephantiasis*, from *ελεφας*, 'an elephant.' Various affections have been described under this name, by adding an epithet. It is ordinarily and generically applied to a condition, in which the skin is thick, livid, rugous, tuberculate, and insensible to feeling.

In the **E. ARABICA**, *Maladie glandulaire*, *Ladrerie*, *Tyriasis*, *τυριασις*, *El'ephas*, *Ele-*

phantiasis, *E. Indica*, *Elephantia Arabum*, *Lepra Arabum* (of some.) The tubercles are chiefly on the face and joints. There is loss of hair, except on the scalp; voice hoarse and nasal; and the disease is said to be contagious and hereditary. It most frequently attacks the feet; and gives the lower extremity a fancied resemblance to the leg of the elephant, whence its name. The seat of the disease seems to be in the lymphatic vessels and glands, and in the subcutaneous cellular tissue; the inflammatory condition of which is accompanied with general morbid symptoms. Medicine has little or no effect on this loathsome complaint.

The **E. OF THE GREEKS**, *E. Græcorum*, is probably the same disease as *Lepra*, which see.

The **ELEPHANTIASIS OF CAYENNE**, *Mal rouge de Cayenne*, seems to be a variety of *Lepra*, characterized by red and yellow spots, occupying the forehead, ears, hands, loins, &c., afterwards extending and becoming scaly, with deformity of the parts where they are seated, particularly of the face; and ultimately producing cracks, ulcers, caries, and sometimes death.

The **ELEPHANTIASIS OF JAVA** is likewise a variety of *lepra*, characterized by large, white tumours on the toes and fingers, resembling scrophulous tumefactions. These tumours ulcerate, and the ulcerations spread from the extremities towards the trunk, destroying even the bones. Amputation can alone arrest its progress. The disease is often accompanied by alopecia, and by an eruption of red spots.

The **ELEPHANTIASIS OF INDIA** is characterized by red, livid, or yellowish spots, slightly prominent, to which succeed indolent tumours, formed in the cellular texture. At a more advanced period the phalanges swell, and become ulcerated: the bones of the nose carious, the lips thickened, and emaciation gradually carries off the patient. It belongs, likewise, to *lepra*.

The **BARBADOES LEG**, *Glandular disease of Barbadoes*, is the Elephantiasis of many writers, *Bucnemia*. It is characterized by the leg being enormously tumid and misshapen: skin thickened, livid, and rugose; often scaly: scrotum, arms, or other parts sometimes participating in the affection.

ELEPHANTINUM EMPLASTRUM, *ελεφαντινον*. An ancient plaster, composed of 30 parts of *ceruss*, 45 of *wax*, oil $\frac{1}{2}$ ss, *water* $\frac{1}{2}$ j.—Castelli. Oribasius and Celsus both mention a plaster of this name, but by no means similar in composition.

ELEVA'TOR, from *elevare*, 'to lift up.' (F) *Élévateur*. A muscle, whose function it is to raise the part into which it is inserted.—See *Levator*.

ELEVA'TOR, *Elevatorium*, *Vectis elevato'rius*. A name given to different surgical instruments, employed for raising portions of

bone, which have been depressed, or for raising and detaching the portion of bone, separated by the crown of the trepan.

The COMMON ELEVATOR is a mere lever; the end of which is somewhat bent and made rough, in order that it may less readily slip away from the portion of bone which is to be raised. The instrument is used, by forming a fulcrum for it, either on the hand which holds it, or upon the fingers of the other hand; or by making a fixed point for it on the edge of the opening made with the trephine.

The TRIPLOID ELEVATOR, *Vectis triploides*, was so called from its consisting of three branches, uniting above in one common trunk. The latter part was traversed by a long screw, having below a kind of hook, and above a handle for turning it. By turning the screw the hook was drawn up, and the bone thus elevated.

The ELEVATOR OF PETIT consists of a lever mounted on a handle, and straight throughout its whole length, except at its very end, which is slightly curved, in order that it may be more conveniently put under the portion of bone, intended to be elevated. The lever is pierced at various distances from its but-end with several holes, intended for the reception of a movable screw-peg, fixed on the top of a kind of bridge. This part of the instrument consists of an arch, the ends of which are long, and covered with small pads, and on its centre is the screw-peg already mentioned. By means of these holes the arm of the lever can be lengthened at pleasure.

The ELEVATOR OF LOUIS differed from the last only in the circumstance of the screw-peg being united to the bridge by a kind of pivot instead of hinge, so that greater extent of motion is permitted.

The simple lever is the only one now used, owing to the want of facility and advantages in the use of the others.

ÉLÉVURES (F) Efflorescentiæ. A generic name, including all the exanthemata, in which there is tumefaction of the tissue of the skin.

ELIXA'TIO, Epse'sis, ἐψῆσις, from *elix'us*, 'boiled,' 'sodden.' This word has been used synonymously with Decoction. The act of boiling.

ELIX'IR, Isir, Ixir, Quelles, Alex'ir. The etymology of this word is not clear. Lemery derives it from *ἐλξα*, 'I extract;' and also from *αλεξω*, 'I aid.' Others believe it to be from Arabic, *al-ecsir*, or *al-eksir*, 'chymistry.' An elixir is a medicine, composed of various substances held in solution in alcohol. The name has been used, however, for preparations, which contain no spirit of wine.

ELIXIR AC'IDUM HALLERI, seu DIPPE'LI, Elixir Antipodag'ricum, E. Antinephret'icum, E. Sulphu'rico-ac'idum, Guttæ ac'idæ ton'icæ, Aqua Rabe'lii, Liquor ac'idus Halleri, Mistu'ra sulphu'rico-ac'ida, Æther sul-

phu'ricus ac'idus, Ac'idum sulphu'ricum alcoolisa'tum, A. vitriol'icum vino'sum, Alcohol Sulphurica'tum, A. Sulphu'ricum, is a mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and alcohol:—in the *Eau de Rabelle*, of one part of the former to three of the latter. It is employed as an astringent in hemorrhages, &c.

ELIXIR, ANTI-ASTHMATIC, OF BOERHAAVE. This elixir is composed of *alcohol, aniseed, camphor, orris, asarabacca root, calamus aromaticus, liquorice,* and *elecampane*. It is given in asthma, in the dose of 20 or 30 drops.

ELIXIR, ANTI-SCROPH'ULOUS, OF PEYRILHE; composed of weak *alcohol, subcarbonate of potass,* and *gentian root*. It is administered in scrophula.

ELIX'IR PECTORA'LE REGIS DANIÆ, Elix'ir Dano'rum, E. Ringelman'ni, E. ex succo Glycyrrhizæ, E. pectora'lè dulce, E. e succo liquiritiæ: (*succ-glycyrrhiz*, p. 1; *Aq. Fœnicul*, p. 2. *Alcohol ammoniat*, p. 6. A formula in many of the Pharmacopœias of continental Europe.) With the addition of opium it constitutes the *Elixir ammoniato-opia'tum, Extractum theba'icum ammoniacalè* of some Pharmacopœias.

ELIXIR VITÆ OF MATHI'OLUS; composed of *alcohol* and 22 aromatic and stimulating substances. It was formerly employed in epilepsy.

ELLYCHNIO'TOS, from *ἐλλυχνιον*, 'the wick of a lamp.' A sort of tent, used by the ancient surgeons; so called, because it was shaped like a wick, or because it was made of a similar material.

ELO'DES, Marshy. Febris Elodes, Helodes, Marsh fever, Helop'yra, Helopyretos, from *ἐλος*, 'a marsh,' and *εἶδος*, 'resemblance.' Also, a kind of fever, characterized by great moisture, or sweating.

ELONGA'TIO, Parathro'ma, from *elongare*, 'to lengthen,' 'extend.' An incomplete luxation, in which the ligaments of an articulation are stretched and the limb lengthened, without total luxation. The word has, also, been used for the extension required in the reduction of fractures and luxations.

ELU'VIES, from *eluo*, 'I wash out.' An inordinate discharge of any fluid, and also the fluid itself. In the works of some authors it is particularly applied to the mucus, which flows from the vagina in cases of leucorrhœa.

EL'YTROCE'LE, from *ελυτρον*, 'an envelope,' and *κίλη*, 'a tumour.' Vogel has given this name to vaginal hernia. *Colpoce'le*.

EL'YTRON, from *ελυω*, 'I involve.' A sheath. The vagina. The membranes, which envelope the spinal marrow are called *elytra*.

ELYTRON'CUS, Elytroph'y'ma, from *ελυτρον*, 'a vagina or sheath,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' A swelling of the vagina.

ELYTROPTO'SIS, from *ελυτρον*, 'a sheath,'

and *πτωσις*, 'fall.' Callisen gives this name to inversion of the vagina.

EM and EN, *εν*, 'in, into, within.' Also, 'excess':—frequently used in this last sense by Dr. Good. A common prefix, generally answering to the prefixes *im* and *in*, in English. In composition, before *β*, *π*, *φ*, *ψ*, and *μ*, the *ν* is changed into *μ*; before *γ*, *κ*, *ξ*, and *χ*, into *γ*; before *λ*, into *λ*, and before *ρ* generally into *ρ*.

EMACIA'TION, *Emacia'tio*, from *emacia're*, 'to grow lean.' *Extenua'tio*, *Macies*, *Macritu'do*, *Macror*, *Marco'res*, *Skeleti'a*, *Lep-tysm'us*, *Pingued'inis diminutio*. (F) *Amaigrissement*, *Maigreur*. That condition of the body or of a part of the body in which it grows lean. The state of one who is lean. *Leanness*; *Isch'notes*.

EMANA'TION, *Emana'tio*, *Efflu'vium*, from *emana're*, 'to issue or flow from.' The term is applied to bodies, which proceed or draw their origin from other bodies; such as the light which *emanates* from the sun; the miasmata, which arise from the putrid decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, &c. See *Miasm*.

EMAN'SIO MEN'SIUM. This term has been applied to amenorrhœa or obstruction of the menses before they have been established. Some have used it for the retention which occurs even after they have been established. The former is the general acceptance.

EMASCULA'TION; *Emacula'tio*, from *emacula're*, 'to render impotent.' The act of removing or destroying the generative organs of a male animal.

EMBALM'ING, *Balsama'tio*, *Smyrnis'mos*, *Cedeia*, *Pollinctu'ra*, *Conditu'ra Cadav'erum*, from *Balsamum*, *Balsam*. (F) *Embaument*, *Imbalsamation*. An operation, which consists in impregnating the dead body with substances capable of preventing it from becoming putrid, and thus putting it in a condition to be preserved.

EMBAM'MA, from *εμβαπτα*, 'I immerse in.' A medicated pickle or sauce.—Gorræus.

EMBARRAS GASTRIQUE (F). *Gastric disorder or impediment*. *Collu'vies gastrica*. Irritation of the stomach, in which there is loss of appetite, bitterness and clamminess of mouth, white and yellow tongue, feeling of oppression in the epigastrium, and sometimes pain in that region, with nausea and bilious or bitter vomiting; this state being accompanied with headache, lassitude, and pain in the back and limbs.

EMBARRAS GASTRO-INTESTINAL. *Gastro-intestinal disorder*. Slight gastro-enteritis, according to the Broussaist, in which the symptoms of the *embarras gastrique* and *E. intestinal* are united.

EMBARRAS INTESTINAL, *Intes'tinal disorder*. The principal characters assigned to this are:—tension of the abdomen, colic, borborygmi, discharge of flatus *per anum*, constipation or diarrhœa, &c.

EMBOFLEMENT (F). 'Encasing,' from *em*, 'in,' and *boîte*, 'a box.'

This term has been applied to that theory of generation, which considers that the germs are encased in each other in the ovary of the female, in such sort that they are developed in succession after impregnation. It is the theory of *encasing of germs*.

EMBOLE, from *εμβαλλω*, 'I put in place.' Reduction of a luxated bone. *Repositio*.

EMBONPOINT (F). In *good point* or *plight*. *Bona corporis habitu'do*. The state of the animal body when in full health. Excessive *embonpoint* constitutes corpulence and obesity, and may become a morbid condition.

EMBROCA'TION, *Embroca'tio*, *Embreg'ma*, *Em'brochê*, *Implu'vium*, from *εμβρεχω*, 'I sprinkle.' A fluid application to be rubbed on any part of the body. It is often used synonymously with *liniment*. Originally, it was employed in the sense of *Fomentation*.

EMBRYO, *Em'bryon*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *βρωω*, 'I grow.' *Cyē'ma*. The fecundated germ, at the early stages of its development in utero. At a certain period of its increase, the name *fœtus* is given to it, but at what period is not determined. Generally, the *embryo state* is considered to extend to the period of quickening.

EMBRYOC'TONY. *Fœtus Trucida'tio*, from *εμβρυον*, 'the embryo,' and *κτονος*, 'destruction.' The act of destroying a fœtus in utero, when insurmountable obstacles—as certain deformities of the pelvis—oppose delivery.

EMBRYOG'RAPHY, *Embryogra'phia*, from *εμβρυον*, 'the embryo,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy, which describes the embryo.

EMBRYOTHLAS'TA, *Embryothlas'tes*, *Embryothlas'tum*, from *εμβρυον*, 'the embryo,' and *θλαω*, 'I break.' An instrument for dividing the fœtus piecemeal, in order to effect delivery.

EMBRYOTHLAS'TES, *Em'bryotome*, same etymon. A crotchet or other instrument used, in certain cases of laborious parturition, to break the bones of the fœtus, for the purpose of extracting them with greater facility.—Hippocr., Galen.

EMBRYOTOMY, *Embryoto'mia*, from *εμβρυον*, 'an embryo,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' A division of the fœtus into fragments, to extract it by piecemeal, when the narrowness of the pelvis or other faulty conformation opposes delivery.

EMBRYULCIA, *Embryusterulcia*, from *εμβρυον*, 'embryo, fœtus,' and *ελκω*, 'I extract,' 'I draw.' A surgical operation, by which the fœtus is extracted by means of appropriate instruments, when a faulty conformation or other circumstances prevent delivery by the natural efforts.

EMBRYUL'CUS, *Elcus'ter*, *ελκυστηρ*, same etymon. An iron hook or crotchet,

described by Fabricius ab Acquapendente, which was used to extract the fœtus in some cases of laborious labour.

EMETIC, *Emet'icum*, *Vomito'rium*. Every substance capable of producing vomiting. (F) *Emétique*. [This term is also restricted by the French to *tartarized antimony*—the *emetic*, as it were, *par excellence*.] *Vomitif*. The *tartarized antimony*, *emetine*, *ipécacuanha*, and *sulphate of zinc* are the chief emetics.

Emetics are valuable agents in disease. They may either act *primarily* on the stomach, or *secondarily* on other parts of the system:—the sympathy between the stomach and other parts of the body being very extensive, and an important object of study.

The following are the chief Emetics :

Antimonii et Potassæ	Hydrargyri Flavus,
Tartaras,	Ipecacuanha,
Cupri Acetas,	Lobelia,
—Sulphas,	Sanguinaria,
Emetina,	Scilla,
Gillenia,	Sinapis,
Hydrargyri Sulphas,	Zinci Sulphas.

EMETINE, *Emeti'na*, *Emetic*, from *εμεω*, 'I vomit.' *Vomitine*. A vegetable alkali, discovered by M. Pelletier in *ipécacuanha*, and to which *ipécacuanha* owes its emetic power. It is obtained from different *ipécacuanhas*, but chiefly from the *psychotria emetica*, *callicocca ipécacuanha*, and *viola emetica*. It is in transparent scales, of a reddish-brown colour, almost inodorous, of a bitter, slightly acrid taste; is unchangeable in the air, soluble in water and alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

Three grains of impure emetine and one grain of pure are equal to 18 of *ipécacuanha*.

EMETO-CATHARTIC, *Emeto-cathar'ticus*, from *εμετος*, 'vomiting,' and *καθαρτικός*, 'a purgative.' A remedy, which at the same time excites vomiting and purging.

EMETOL'OGY, *Emetolo'gia*, from *εμετος*, 'vomiting,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on vomiting and on emetics.

EMINENCE, *Eminen'tia*, *Protuberan'tia*, *Ex'ochē*, *Exanthe'ma*. A projection at the surface of a healthy or diseased organ.

EMISSA'RIA SANTORI'NI. A name given to some small veins, which communicate with the sinuses of the dura mater, by apertures in the cranium. Such are the parietal, posterior condyloid, mastoid veins, &c.

EMIS'SION, *Emissio*, from *emit'tere*, 'to send out,' 'drive out.' The act by which any matter whatever is thrown from the body. Thus, we say *Emission of urine*, *Emission of semen*, &c.

EMMEN'AGOGUES, *Emmeniago'ga*, from *εμμηνα*, 'the menses,' and *αγω*, 'I drive,' or 'expel.' *Men'agogues*. A name given to medicines, believed to have the power of favouring the discharge of the menses. It is doubtful whether there is any substance,

which possesses this power directly. According to different conditions of the system, the most opposite remedies may act as emmenagogues. The *black hellebore*, *savin*, *madder*, *polygala senega*, and *ergot* (*secale cornutum*) are reputed to be specific emmenagogues.

The following list comprises the chief of them :

Cunila Pulegioides,	Sabina,
Helleborus Niger,	Secale Cornutum,
Mentha Pulegium,	Senega,
Rosmarinus,	Tanacetum.
Rubia,	

EMMENAGOLO'GIA, from *εμμηναγωγία*, and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise of emmenagogues.

EMMENOLO'GIA, from *εμμηνα*, 'menses,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on menstruation.

EMOL'LIENTS, *Emollien'tia*, *Malthac'tica*, *Relaxan'tia*, *Epicerastica*, *Malactica*, from *emollire*, 'to soften.' Substances, which relax and soften parts that are inflamed, or too tense. They are used both internally and externally; the former, however, consisting of mucilaginous substances, being generally reckoned as demulcents; the latter or proper emollients consisting of oils, cataplasms, fomentations, &c. Oleaginous bodies, rubbed on a part, act by diminishing its cohesion. Fomentations, in cases of internal inflammation, act probably through contiguous sympathy.

The following are the chief emollients :—

Adeps,	Linum,
Amygdalæ Oleum,	Olivæ Oleum,
Avenæ Farina,	Sesamum,
Cera,	Tritici Farina,
Cetaceum,	Ulmus.

EMPATHE'MA, *Ma'nia a pathé'matē*, *Manie sans délire*, ungovernable passion, from *εμ* or *εν*, 'in,' and *παθος*, 'suffering.'—Good.

EMPHLYSIS, from *εμ* or *εν*, 'in,' and *φλυσις*, 'a vesicular tumour or eruption.' *Ich'orous Exan'them*. An eruption of vesicular pimples, filled progressively with an acrid and colourless or nearly colourless fluid; terminating in scurf or laminated scabs. A genus in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hæmatica* of Good.

EMPHRAC'TICUS, from *εμφραττω*, 'I close,' 'I obstruct.' *Emplas'ticus*, *εμπλαστικός*, *Emplat'tom'enos*. Any substance, which closes the pores.

EMPHRAG'MA, same etymon. *Obtura'mentum*, *Impedimen'tum*. Any thing that obstructs. Hippocrates uses this term to designate the obstacle to delivery on the part of the fœtus, when the presentation is preternatural.

EMPHRAX'IS, *Obstruc'tio*, *Obtura'tio*, *Oppila'tio*. Same etymon. 'Obstruction.' An *Embarras* or repletion of canals or cavi-

ties by any substance, which is either morbid from quantity or quality.

EMPHYSEMA, *Inflatio*, *Empneumato'sis*, *Sarci'tes flatuo'sus*, *Emphyse'ma cellula're*, *Emphyse'ma pneumato'sis*, *Physon'cus*, *Tumor flatulentus*, from *εμφυσάω*, 'I inflate.' *Pneumato'sis*, *Inflatio*, *Wind-dropsy*. This term is commonly applied to any white, crepitant, shining, elastic, indolent, tumour, caused by the introduction of air into the cellular texture. Injuries of the larynx, trachea, or lungs; fractures of the ribs or wounds penetrating the chest are the most frequent causes of this affection, which is owing to the air escaping from the air-passages and insinuating itself into the cellular texture surrounding the wound. There are some cases of emphysema, which are owing to internal causes; and hence a division has been made into the *accidental* and *symptomatic*, and the *spontaneous* and *idiopathic*.

EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS. *E. Pulmo'num*. A considerable pressure or contusion of the chest or any violent concussion of the lung may produce a laceration in that viscus, without injury being done to the parietes of the thorax, and may give place to the infiltration of air into the cellular texture. Laennec has described another species of emphysema of the lungs, consisting in excessive dilatation of the air-cells, some of which become as large as hempseed, ultimately break, and give rise to irregular vesicles at the surface of the lung, some of which are as large as a hazel nut. *Physical Signs*. The thorax externally, generally or locally, appears unnaturally convex and prominent. The intercostal spaces are widened but depressed. The inspiratory efforts are increased. The sound on percussion is morbidly clear, but not tympanitic. On auscultation the inspiratory murmur is feeble or suppressed. The expiration, which is more frequently audible, is prolonged, laborious and wheezing.

INTERLOBULAR EMPHYSEMA. There are no certain physical signs, which can distinguish this form from the vesicular.

EMPIRIC, *εμπειρος*, *Empiricus*, from *εμπειρα*, 'experience.' One who follows only experience. A sect of physicians, who rejected all theory and took for their guide experience alone. It was opposed to the dogmatic sect. The Empiric sect prevailed till near the time of Galen. Amongst its most eminent members, after Philinus and Serapion, were Apollonius, Glaucias, Bacchius of Tanagra, and Zeuxis,—both disciples of Herophilus,—Heraclides of Tarentum, Cleophrantus, master of Asclepiades, Menodotus of Nicomedia, and Theudas of Laodicea. They occupied themselves, chiefly, with discovering the properties of drugs and did important service, in this manner, to medicine.

At the present day, the word *Empiric* is only taken in a bad sense, being employed in

nearly the same signification, as *charlatan* or *quack*.

EMPIRICISM; same etymon. *Empirica Ars*, *Empiricē*, *εμπειρικη*. (F) *Empirisme*. Medicine, founded on experience. It generally, at the present day, signifies *quackery*.

EMPLASTRUM, from the Greek *εμ-πλαττω*, 'I spread upon.' (F) *Emplâtre*. A solid and tenacious compound, adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body. Some of the plasters owe their consistence to wax and resin; and others to the chemical union, which takes place between the semivitreous oxide of lead and oil. Most of them become too consistent by age. When such is the case, they may be re-melted by a gentle heat, and oil be added to them.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI, *Ammoniacum Plaster*, (*Ammoniac. pur. 3 v, acidi acetici ʒ ss*. After dissolving the ammoniacum, the plaster is formed by evaporating the mixture in an iron vessel in a water bath, constantly stirring. *Ph. L.*) It is used as a discutient plaster.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO, *Ammoniacum plaster with mercury* (*Ammoniaci, pur ʒ j, hydrarg. pur. 3 iij, olei sulph. 3 j*. Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules disappear, then add the ammoniac, previously melted, and mix. *Ph. L.*)

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM, *Aromatic plaster*. (*Thuris 3 iij, ceræ flavæ 3 ss, pulv. cort. Cinnam. 3 vj, ol. ess. piment., ol. ess. Limon. aa 3 ij*. Melt the frankincense and wax together and strain; then add, as it cools, the cinnamon, previously rubbed with the oils, and form a plaster. *Ph. Dubl.*) Used as a stimulating plaster.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ, *Assafœtida plaster*. *E. antihystericum*, (*Empl. oxid. plumb. semivitr., gum. resin Ferulæ assafœt. sing. partes duas, G. resin. bubonis galban., Ceræ flavæ aa 1 part*. *Ph. Ed.*) Used as an antispasmodic and anodyne plaster.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS, *Calefacient plaster*, *Warm plaster*. (F) *Emplâtre échauffant*. (*Emplastr. cantharid. p. i. Picis burgund. p. vii*. Melt together and form into a plaster. *Ph. Dubl.*) It is rubefacient and stimulant.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ, *E. simplex*, *Wax plaster*, *E. attrahens*. (*Ceræ flavæ, Sevi præp. aa ʒ iij, resinæ flavæ ʒ j*. Melt them together and strain. *Ph. L.*) It has been considered drawing. It is stimulating.

EMPLASTRUM CICUTÆ, *E. de cicutâ*, *E. conii macula'ti*, *Unguentum solidum de cicutâ*. *Hemlock plaster*. (F) *Emplâtre de Cigue*. (*Resinæ abiet. 960 p. Ceræ flav. 640 p. Picis albæ, 448 p. Ol. cicutæ per decoct. præparat. 128 p. Fol. cicut. recent. 2000 p*. Melt the resins, wax and oil; add the cicuta leaves, and boil; strain and add, after having dissolved it in vinegar of squills and cicuta juice, *gum ammoniac*, 500 p. *Ph.*

Par.) It is used as a discutient, especially to scirrhus tumours.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI, *Cummin plaster*. (Cumin. semin., carui sem., lauri bacc. sing. 3 iij, picis aridæ ʒ iij, ceræ flavæ 3 iij. Melt the pitch and wax together, then add the other ingredients. Ph. L.) It is used as a warm, discutient plaster.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI, *Galbanum plaster*, (Empl. litharg. ʒ iij, gum. galban. ʒss. ceræ flavæ 3 iv. Melt the galbanum before adding the plaster and wax, then melt all together. Ph. D.) A stimulant and discutient.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM, *E. lithargyri Compositum, Diachylon magnum cum gummi, Compound galbanum plaster*. (Galb. gum. resin. pur. 3 viij, emp. plumbi. ʒ iij, tereb. vulg. 3 x, abietis resin. contus. 3 iij. Melt the galbanum and turpentine together, then mix in the resin, and afterwards the plaster, previously melted. Ph. L.) It is stimulant and discutient.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM, *Gum plaster, Emplastrum lithargyri cum gummi, E. cum gummatis, E. e gummis resinosis, E. Oxidi Plumbi semivitreum gummosum, Yellow diachylon, Gum diachylon, Diachylon cum gummi*. (Emp. oxid. plumbi semivitr. p. viii, g. resin. ammoniac., g. resin. bubon. galbani, Ceræ flavæ, aa, p. i. Ph. E.) Properties and uses like the last.

EMPLASTRUM CUM GUMMI RESINIS, *Emplâtre de gomme résine, Diachylon gommé, Plaster of gum resins*. (Emplastr. simpl. p. 1600, ceræ flavæ, p. 96, picis albæ, p. 96, terebinth. p. 96. Melt by a gentle heat, and add gum ammoniac, p. 32, bdellium 32, galban 32, and sagapenum, p. 32. Dissolve in a sufficient quantity of alcohol, evaporate to the consistence of honey, and mix carefully all together. Ph. P.) A discutient.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI, *Mercurial plaster, Emplastr. lithargyri cum hydrargyro*. (Hydrarg. purif. pond. 3 iij, ol. sulphurat. 3 j, emplastr. plumbi ʒ j. Rub the mercury with the oil until the globules disappear, then add the plaster. Ph. L.) It is stimulant, resolvent and discutient. Applied as a discutient to venereal and other tumours.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM, *E. de hydrargyro compositum, E. de Vigo cum mercurio emendatum, Compound plaster of mercury*. (Empl. simpl. p. 1250, ceræ flavæ, p. 64, resinæ, p. 64. Melt, and before it congeals, add pulv. g. ammoniac, p. 20, bdellium, p. 20, oliban, p. 20, myrrh, p. 20, saffron, p. 12. Mix carefully. Take of mercury, p. 380, pure turpentine, p. 64, liquid and pure storax, p. 192. Triturate in an iron mortar till the globules disappear. Now melt all together, and before congealing add essential oil of lavender, p. 8. Pharm. P.) The same properties as the last.

EMPLASTRUM LYTTE, *E. cantharidis, E.*

cantharidis vesicatorii, Plaster of the Spanish or blistering fly, E. mel'oes vesicatorii, E. vesicatorium, E. e cantharidibus epispasticum solidius et tenacius haerens, E. irritans, E. rubefians. (Cantharides in powder, ʒ j. Emp. ceræ ʒss. Adipis præp. ʒ j. Melt the plaster and lard together, and as the mixture becomes thick on cooling, sprinkle in the flies, and mix. Pharm. L.) This is the common blistering plaster. Too much heat must not be used in its preparation. It requires to remain on 10 or 12 hours before its full effect is induced, and acts sufficiently well, provided even a piece of thin gauze or tissue paper be placed between it and the skin, whilst absorption of the flies is thus prevented.

EMPLASTRUM LYTTE COMPOSITUM, *E. cantharidis vesicatorii compositum, E. mel'oes vesicatorii compositum, Compound plaster of cantharides or Spanish flies*. (Resin. liq. pini laricis, p. 18, resinæ concret. pini abietis, meloës vesicat. aa p. 12, ceræ flavæ, p. 4, subacet. cupri, p. ij, semin. sinapis alb., fruct. pip. nigr. aa p. j. Melt the pitch and wax, then add the turpentine, and as these cool, sprinkle in the other substances in the form of powder, so as to make a plaster. Ph. E.) The same properties as the last, but more energetic and speedy in its action.

EMPLASTRUM NORIMBERGENSE, *E. ex oxido plumbi rubro camphoratum, Emplâtre de Nuremberg, Nuremberg plaster*. (Oxid. plumb. rubr. p. 300. ol. oliv. p. 600, aquæ q. s. Boil until the oxide is dissolved, and almost to dryness. Remove the vessel from the fire and add, yellow wax, p. 500. Put the vessel again on the fire, and after the wax is melted, add, before it congeals, camphor, p. 24, mix. Ph. P.) It is considered a desiccative, and has been employed in gangrene.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI FERRI RUBRI, *E. Ferri rubri, E. Rob'orans, Plaster of red oxide of iron, Strengthening plaster*. (Empl. oxid. plumb. semivitr. p. xxiv, resinæ pin. p. vi, ceræ flavæ, olei olæ Europ. sing. p. iij, oxidi ferri rubr. p. viij. Rub the red oxide of iron with the oil, and add the other ingredients melted. Ph. E.) It is employed as a strengthening plaster.

EMPLASTRUM OPII, *Opium plaster*. (Opii duri contus. 3ss, abiet. resin. cont. 3 iij, emplastr. plumbi ʒ j. The plaster and resin being melted together, add the opium. Ph. L.) It is employed as an anodyne, and to give support.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM, *E. picis burgundicæ, E. cephalicum, Cephalic plaster, Compound pitch plaster*. (Picis arid. ʒ iij, abietis resinæ ʒ iij, resinæ flavæ, ceræ flavæ aa 3 iv, myrist. ol. 3 j. To the pitch, resin, and wax, melted together, add the other matters and mix. Ph. L.) It is stimulant and rubefacient. Sometimes used in headache (applied to the temples.)

EMPLASTRUM DE PICE ET RESINIS GLUTINANS, *E. Andreæ de Cruce, Emplâtre d'André de la Croix, E. collant de poix et de résines. Adhesive plaster of pitch and resins. (Picis albæ, p. 128, resin. eleme p. 32, terebinth. pur. p. 16, ol. laur. p. 16. Melt with a gentle heat, and pass through linen. Ph. P.)* Used in contusions and fractures as a support.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI, *E. lithargyri, E. commu'ne, E. diachylum, E. oxidi plumbi semivitreum. E. ex oxido plumbi semivitreo, Diachylon simplex, White diachylon, Lead plaster, Diachylon plaster. (Plumbi oxid. semivitr. in pulv. ℥v. olei oliv. congiūm, aquæ ℥ij. Boil together over a slow fire, stirring constantly until the oil and oxide of lead cohere. Ph. L.)*

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ, *E. adhæsivum, E. lithargyri cum resinâ, E. resinosum, Resin plaster, Adhesive or sticking plaster. Emplastrum commu'ne cum resinâ, E. Polychrestum, E. lithargyr'icum cum resinâ pini. (Resin flav. ℥ss, emp. plumb. ℥iij. Melt the plaster, with a gentle heat, add the resin, and mix. Ph. L.)* Employed in wounds and ulcers.

EMPLASTRUM SAPO'NIS, *E. saponaceum, Soap plaster. (Saponis duri concis. ℥ss, emplastr. plumb. ℥iij. Mix the soap with the melted plaster, and boil to a proper consistence. Ph. L.)* It is a mild discutient. Applied to tumours, corns, &c.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS, *Frankincense plaster. (Emp. lithargyri, ℥ij, thuris, ℥ss. oxid. ferri. rubr. ℥iij. Ph. Dubl.)* Use:—the same as the plaster of red oxide of iron.

EMPORIUM, ἐμποριον, 'a market or depôt.' The brain was so called, of old, because there all the mental affairs are transacted.

EMPRES'MA, from ἐμπρησθαι, 'I burn internally.' *Phlegmat'icæ membranosæ et parenchymatosæ, Phlogis'tici, Febres continuæ inflammato'riæ, Inflamma'tio inter'na, Cau'ma, Inter'nal inflamma'tion, a genus in the class hæmatica, order phlogotica of Good.*

EM'PRION, from ἐν and πριον, 'a saw,' 'serrated.' Galen has given this name to the pulse, when the sensation, produced by the artery under the fingers is analogous to that, which would be caused by the unequal teeth of a saw.

EMPROSTHOTONOS, *Emprosthoton'ia, Enta'sia tet'anus anti'cus, Tetanus anticus, from ἐμπροσθεν, 'forwards,' and τενειν, 'I stretch,' 'I extend.' A variety of tetanus, in which the body is drawn forwards by the permanent contraction of the muscles.*

EMPSYCHOSIS, from ἐμψυχω, 'I animate,' 'I vivify.' A word formerly used for the act of animating, or the union of the soul with the body.

EMPYE'MA, *Empye'sis, Empyë, from ἐν, 'in,' and πυον, 'pus.' Aposte'ma empyema. A collection of blood or pus in some cavity of*

the body and particularly in that of the pleura. It is one of the terminations of inflammation of the pleura, and is called, also, *Pyotho'rax ve'rus, Pleurorrhœ'a purulen'ta, Diapye'ma, Empye'sis pectoris, Pyo'sis pectoris, Hydrotho'rax purulen'tus, Dyspnœ'a pyothorac'ica, Pneumo'nia suppurato'ria, Absces'sus pec'toris, A. Thora'cis, A. Pulmo-num.*

The operation for empyema properly means the making of an opening into the thorax, for the purpose of giving issue to the matter collected in the cavity of the pleura, although it has been used for the operation required for the evacuation of any fluid from the chest, or synonymously with *Paracentesis thoracis.*

EMPYE'SIS. Same etymon. Suppuration. An eruption of phlegmonous pimples, gradually filling with a purulent fluid, and terminating in thick scabs, frequently leaving pits or scabs. *Pus'tulous Exan'them.* A genus in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hæmatica* of Good.

EM'PYOCE'LE, from ἐν, 'in,' πυον, 'pus,' and κηλη, 'tumour,' 'hernia.' A tumour, formed by an accumulation of pus in the scrotum. Different diseases have been described under this name, such as suppuration of the testicle, empyema of the tunica vaginalis, accumulation of pus in the cavity of a hernial sac, abscesses of different kinds formed in the cellular texture of the scrotum, &c.

EMPYOM'PHALUS, from ἐν, 'in,' πυον, 'pus,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' This word has been used to designate a suppurating tumour at the umbilicus; or, at times, umbilical hernia, the sac of which is filled with blood.

EMPYREU'MA, from ἐμπυρηναι, 'I kindle.' The burnt smell and acrid taste, which volatile products—gaseous and liquid—contract, when animal or vegetable substances are decomposed with a strong heat. The cause of this smell is seated in an oil, called *empyreumatic*, which does not exist in the substance subjected to the operation, but is the result of its decomposition. If the empyreuma occurs, when the organic substance is placed in a still with a liquid, it is owing to the solid matter touching the bottom of the vessel to which the fire is applied.

EM'PYROS, *Febric'itans*, from πυρ, 'fire or fever.' One who has fever.—Hippocr.

EMS, MINERAL WATERS OF. Celebrated springs on the river Lahn, duchy of Nassau. They are thermal (from 70° to 118° Fahr.), and carbonated salines; and are much used in gastric and intestinal affections, &c.

EMUL'GENT, *Emulgens*, from emulgere, 'to milk out,' 'to draw out.' A name given to the renal artery and vein, because the ancients imagined they milked, as it were, the urine through the kidneys.

EMULSION, *Emulsio*; same etymon. A pharmaceutical preparation, of a milky-white opaque appearance, which is composed of a fixed oil, divided and held in suspension in water by means of mucilage.

Emulsions have been divided into the *true* and *oily*, and into the *false* or *not oily*; the latter being composed of resinous substances, balsams, or camphor, rubbed up with dilute alcohol, mucilage, or yolk of egg.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ, *Lac amygdalæ*, *Emulsio simplex*, *Amygdala'tum*, *Mistu'ra amygdalæ*, *Emulsio sive Lac Amygdal'arum*. *Almond Emulsion*, *Almond Milk*, (F) *Lait d'amandes*. (*Confect. amygdal. 3j, aquæ distill. ℥j. Ph. L.*) It is used as a diluent and demulcent.

EMULSIO ACA'CIÆ ARAB'ICÆ, *Emulsio Arabica*; *Gum Arabic Emulsion*. (*Nucleor. amygd. comm. 3j, aquæ ℥ijss, mucilag. acac. 3ij, sacch. 3iv.* While beating the decorticated almonds with the sugar and water, add the mucilage. *Ph. E.*) Used in the same cases as the last.

EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ, *E. Camphora'ta*, *Mistu'ra Camphoræ*; *Camphor Emulsion*. (*Camphoræ ʒj, amygd. com. decortic., sacch. pur., aa 3iv, aquæ 3vj. Ph. E.*) A convenient form for giving camphor.

EMULSIO OLEI AMYGDALA'RUM; *Emulsion of Oil of Almonds*. (*Ol. amygd. 3j, gum acac. pulv. 3ij, syrup. 3j, aquæ distill. 3iv. Mix.*) A good pectoral or cough mixture.

EMULSIO OLEI RIC'INI; *Castor Oil Emulsion*. (*Ol. ricini 3ss, vitelli ovi q. s., aquæ distillat. 3j. —*). An aperient draught.

EMULSIO OLEI TEREBIN'THINÆ; *Emulsion of Oil of Turpentine*. (*Ol. tereb. rect. ʒij, sacch. alb. 3ss, vitell. ovi j, emuls. amygd. vel aquæ distillat. 3vj. Mix.*) In rheumatic and nephritic affections. Dose, 3 iss.

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM JALA'PÆ RESI'NA; *Purging Emulsion with Resin of Jalap*. (*Jalapæ resin. gr. xij, sacch. alb. 3ij.* Triturate for some time, and add gradually half the yolk of an egg: continue to triturate, adding by degrees *emuls. simpl. 3v, aq. flor. aurant. 3ij. Ph. P.*)

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM SCAMMO'NIO; *Purging Emulsion with Scammony*. It is prepared like the preceding, substituting only scammony for the jalap.

EMULSIVE, *Emulsi'vus*, same etymon. An epithet given to seeds whence oil may be extracted by expression; such as almonds, apricots, peaches, hemp, rape, melons, gourds; those of the nut kind and cucurbitaceous and cruciferous plants in general.

EMUNC'TORY, *Emuncto'rium*, from *emun'gere*, 'to drain off,' 'to cleanse.' *Emis-sa'rium*, (F) *Émonctoire*, *Émissaire*. Any organ, whose office it is to give issue to matters, which ought to be excreted. The ancients believed that some organs were more particularly destined to serve as emunctories

to others. The nasal fossæ, for example, they believed to be the emunctories of the brain.

ENÆORE'MA, from *ev*, 'in,' and *αιαγειν*, 'I lift up,' 'that which hangs or floats in.' The *Neph'elē*, *Nubes*, *Sublimamen'tum*, *Sus-pen'sum*, *Nebec'ula* or cloud, which is suspended in the urine, as it cools.

ENAMEL OF THE TEETH, *Den'tium* *Nitor*, *Cortex*, *Cortex stria'ta*, *Substantia vitrea*, *Crusta Den'tium adamantina*. The substance which covers the coronæ of the teeth, and which has, also, been called the *vitreous substance*, *Substance vitrée* ou *email-lée*, (F) *Email des Dents*. The enamel is of a milky-white colour, and sufficiently hard to strike fire with steel. Its surface is very smooth and polished: and it forms a thicker layer towards the part where the teeth come in contact, and becomes thinner towards the cervix. The fibres of the enamel are perpendicular to the surface of the teeth, on which they seem, as it were, planted. This gives them a velvety appearance, when examined by the microscope. The enamel has no blood-vessels, and is not renewed when removed. It is formed of phosphate of lime, and a very small portion of animal matter.

ENANTHE'SIS, from *ev*, 'in,' and *ανθισαι*, 'I flourish.' *Rash exan'them*. Eruption of red, level or nearly level patches, variously figured: irregularly diffused: often confluent: and terminating in cuticular exfoliations. A genus in the order *Exanthematica*, class *Hæ-matica* of Cullen, and including scarlet fever, measles, &c.

ENARTHRO'SIS, *Inarticula'tio*, *Ball and Socket Joint*, from *ev*, 'in,' and *αρθρωσις*, 'an articulation.' A kind of diarthrodial articulation, in which the head of a bone is received into the cavity of another, and can be moved in all directions. The joint of the os femoris with the os innominatum, is one of this character.

ENCAN'THIS, from *ev*, 'in,' and *κανθος*, 'the angle of the eye.' A tumour, formed by an increase in size, or a degeneration, of the caruncula lachrymalis.

The **ENCANTHIS BENIG'NA**, or simple excrescence of the caruncula, commonly yields to astringent collyria.

The **ENCANTHIS MALIG'NA** has often a cancerous character, and requires extirpation before it has attained any considerable size.

ENCAU'MA, from *ev*, 'in,' and *καίω*, 'I burn.' *Epicau'ma*, *Epicau'sis*, *Encau'sis*. A tumour, produced by a burn. A *Burn*. Also, an ulcer of the transparent cornea, occasioning the loss of the humours.—Aëtius, Gorræus.

ENCAUSSE, MINERAL WATERS OF. E. is a village in the department of the Haute-Garonne, which possesses several saline, acidulous springs.

ENCEPHAL'IC, *Encephal'icus*, from *ev*, 'in,' and *κεφαλη*, 'the head.' That, which is

situate in the head. A name given to several parts, which relate to the encephalon; as the *encephalic membranes, vessels, &c.*

ENCEPHALITIS. Same etymon. This term has been used, by some Nosologists, synonymously with *Cephalitis* and *Phrenitis*. By others, it has been appropriated to inflammation of the brain, in contradistinction to that of the membranes.

ENCEPHALOCÉLĒ, from *εγκεφαλον*, 'the brain,' and *κλη*, 'a tumour.' *Hernia Cerebri, Fungus Cerebri, Hernia of the Brain.* This may be a congenital or accidental affection. In the former case, it is dependent upon tardy ossification of the fontanelles or some faulty conformation. In the latter, it is owing to some considerable loss of substance in the parietes of the cranium, produced by fractures, wounds with a cutting instrument, caries, the application of the trephine, &c.

In slight congenital encephalocele, gentle pressure may be exerted upon the protruded portion. When the disease is of considerable extent, it is fatal. In the accidental encephalocele, similar means must be used for confining the tumour, and preserving it from the action of external bodies.

ENCEPHALOID, *Encephaloïdes*, from *εγκεφαλον*, 'the head,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Laennec has given the term *Encephaloid* or *Cerebriform* matter to one of the morbid substances, commonly formed by scirrhous or cancerous tumours. It is either encysted; in irregular masses without cysts; or infiltrated into the texture of the diseased organ. This name was given to it in consequence of its resemblance, when fully developed, to the medullary substance of the brain. It is also called *Fungus medullaris, F. cancrisus medullaris, Sarcoma medullare, spongoid inflammation, Fungus cerebri, Cancer cerebri, Cancer mollis, Tela accidentalis medullaris.*

ENCEPHALON, *Encephalum*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *κεφαλη*, 'the head.' That which is situate in the head. This name has generally been given to the *brain, cerebellum, and mesocephalon.* At times, it includes likewise the *medulla spinalis*, when it is also called the *Cerebro-spinal axis.*

ENCHEIRE'SIS, *Encheiria*, from *εν*, and *χειρ*, 'the hand.' Galen uses this term, as a part of the title to one of his works, which treats of dissection. It means the manual treatment of any subject.

ENCHYMO'MA, *Enchymosis*, from *εν* and *χυω*, 'I pour.' By the ancients, this word was used to designate the sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels, which arises from joy, anger, or shame; in the last instance constituting blushing. It differs from ecchymosis in there being, in the latter, extravasation of blood into the cellular texture, and its being produced by an exter-

nal cause; a contusion, for example.—Hippocrates.

ENCLYDAS'TICOS, *intus fluctuans*, from *εγκλυδαζομαι*, 'to float in.' Applied to liquids, e. g. to serum, pus, &c., contained in any cavity.

ENCŒLIA, from *εν*, 'in,' and *κοιλια*, 'the belly.' The abdominal viscera.—Linden.

ENCŒLITIS, *Encœlitis, Encœlialgia inflammatoria, Inflammatio abdominalis*, from *εγκοιλια*, the abdominal contents, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of any of the abdominal viscera.

ENCYSTED, *Cystide obduc'tus.* Inclosed in a kyst or cyst; from *εν*, 'in,' and *κυστις*, 'bladder.' (F) *Enkysté.* An epithet given to certain tumours, or solid or fluid collections inclosed in a particular envelope or cyst. They are movable, and often elastic to the touch.

ENCYSTIS. *Tumor tunica'tus, T. cysticus, Emphy'ma encystis*, same etymon. *Lupia.* An encysted tumour.

ENDEM'IC, *Endem'ical, Regiona'lis morbus, Endem'icus*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *δημος*, 'the people.' *Encho'rios, Vernac'ulus morbus, Ende'mia.* A disease is said to be endemic, when it arises from some peculiarity in a situation or locality. Thus, ague is endemic in marshy countries; gôitre at the base of lofty mountains, &c. Some authors use the term in the same sense as epidemic.

We have no accurate knowledge of the emanations or other circumstances, which give occasion to endemic affections. We seem to know, that some emanation from marshy lands *does* produce intermittent; but we are ignorant of the nature of such emanation.

EN'DESIS, from *εν*, 'in,' and *δεω*, 'I bind.' A ligature, bandage, connexion. Hippocrates has so termed the ankle-joint.

ENDOCARDI'TIS, from *Endocardium*, the lining membrane of the heart, and *itis*, inflammation. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

In this disease, the heart's action is visibly increased, and very manifest to the touch; the hand is strongly repelled, and, at moments, is sensible of a trembling vibratory motion. Percussion gives a dull sound over a surface of several inches, owing, according to Bouillaud, to the inflammatory turgescence of the heart, and the engorged state of its cavities.

On auscultation, a *bruit de soufflet* is generally heard, masking one or both sounds of the heart: the ear is sensible of a metallic ringing with each systole of the ventricle. The pulsations are rapid as well as strong, and, with few exceptions, irregular, unequal and intermittent.

The pulse, by the way, does not always indicate the force or number of the heart's contractions.

ENDOCAR'DIUM, from *ενδον*, 'within,' and *καρδια*, 'the heart.' The membrane that lines the interior of the heart.

ENDOSMO'SE, *Imbibition*, from *ενδον*, 'within,' and *ωσμος*, 'impulse.' A term, used by Dutrochet, to express the action by which fluids pass through organic membranes.

This is done by the porosity of the tissue, in the same manner as it is effected through inorganic substances as through fissured glass. The rapidity with which it is accomplished, varies according to the nature of the penetrating body, and the penetrability of the tissue.

ENDUIT (F), from *indu'ere*, 'to put upon,' 'to put on.' A *Coat*; a *Fur*. This term is often applied to a layer of greater or less thickness, which covers the surface of certain organs, and particularly the tongue and interior of the mouth. The *enduit* is designated variously, according to its appearance,—*enduit bilieux, jaune, blanc, &c.*—a *bilious, yellow, white coat or fur, &c.* It is at times owing to the evaporation of the watery portions of a secretion; at others, to a morbid condition of the secretion: generally, to both causes combined.

EN'EMA, from *ενημι*, 'to inject.' An *Injection*, *Clyster*, (F) *Clystère*, *Lavement*. A well known form of conveying medicine into the body, under certain morbid circumstances. See *Clyster*.

ENEMA ANOD'YNUM, *Enema Opii*; *Anodyne Clyster*, *Starch and Opium Clyster*. (*Gelat. amyli* ℞ss, *tinct. opii* gr 40 vel 60.) Exhibited in cases of severe diarrhœa or dysentery.

ENEMA COMMU'NE; *Common Clyster*, *Domestic Clyster*. (*Water gruel or molasses and water* ℞ss or ℞j; *add a little oil or lard, and a spoonful of common salt*.) Given as a cathartic enema; and, without the common salt, as an emollient.

ENEMA CATHAR'TICUM; *Purging Clyster*. (*Mannæ* ʒj, *decoct. chamæm. comp.* ʒx, *olei oliv.* ʒj, *sulph. magnes.* ʒss. *Ph. D.*)

ENEMA FÆT'IDUM, *Fætid Clyster*; *Mistu'ra asæfæt'idæ pro clys'mate*, *Clysmaton'icum et antispasmod'icum seu in'citans et sedens*, (F) *Lavement antispasmodique*. (*The last with the addition of ʒij of the tincture of asæfætida. Ph. D.*) Given as an antispasmodic and anodyne.

ENEMA NICOTIA'NÆ; *Tobac'co Clyster*. This generally consists of from half a pint to a pint of the *Infusum Tabaci*. It is employed in cases of strangulated hernia, but occasionally acts as a fatal poison when given in this way. The smoke of tobacco is sometimes thrown up the rectum to produce the same medicinal effects as the infusion.

ENEMA TEREBIN'THINÆ; *Tur'pentine Clyster*. (*Ol. tereb.* ʒiij, *gruel* ℞ss, *one yolk of egg*. Incorporate the turpentine with the

yolk, then add the gruel.) To be administered in cases of ascarides (*oxyures*.)

EN'ERGY, *Energi'a*, from *ενεργα*, 'I act.' Action. Acting power. Also, *vigor*: as the "*muscular energy*;" the "*brain acts with energy*."

ENERVA'TION, *Enervatio*, from *e*, 'out of,' and *nervi*, 'strength.' The act of weakening:—the state of being weakened. See *Debility*.

ENGASTRIMY'THOS, *Englot'togastor*, *Gastril'oquist*, *Eu'rycles*, *Eurycli'tus*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *γαστηρ*, 'the belly,' and *μυθεσθαι*, 'I discourse.' A *Ventriloquist*. (F) *Ventriloque*. Individuals have been so denominated, who have possessed the art of modifying their natural voice, so that it seemed to come from a greater or less distance, and from different directions. It was formerly believed, that such persons spoke from their belly; hence their name. It is an imitative art, and is called *VENTRILLOQUISM*.

ENGHIEN, or **MONTMORENCY**, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. A hydrosulphurous water, four leagues from Paris, near Montmorency, which is possessed of some celebrity.

ENGISO'MA, *Engizo'ma*, from *εγγιζα*, 'I approximate.' (F) *Embarrure*. A species of fracture of the skull, in which a splinter passes beneath the sound portion of the bone, and compresses the brain.—Galen. Also, a kind of instrument used in fractures of the clavicle.

ENGORGEMENT, from *en*, 'in,' and *gorge*, 'the throat.' An obstruction occurring in the vessels of a part, and giving rise to augmentation of volume.

ENGOUEMENT (F). *Obstruc'tio, Iner'tia*, from *angere*, 'to choke.' Accumulation, in a hollow organ, of the matters secreted by it or carried to it. There is said to be *Engouement des bronches*, when the mucus accumulates there; and *Engouement des intestins*, when the matters, which ought to pass through them, are detained; as in a case of strangulated hernia. *Engouement des poulmons*, *E. of the lungs*, in *Pathological Anatomy*, signifies that state of the lungs, in which a mixture of air and thin fluid escapes from them when cut into.

ENNEAPHAR'MACOS, from *εννεα*, 'nine,' and *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine.' A medicine, composed of nine simple ingredients. A pessary, so formed.—Galen, Paulus. An *Antid'otus Heracli'dis*, described by Galen, and some plasters by Aëtius and Celsus are, likewise, termed *Enneapharmaca*.—Gorræus.

ENOR'MON, *ενορμον*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *ορμαα*, 'I rouse,' 'excite.' A word, used by Hippocrates in the same sense as *vital principle* is by modern Physiologists.

ENRHYTH'MOS, from *εν* and *ρυθμος*, 'number.' Having rhythm. An epithet, applied to the pulse when its pulsations occur with

some degree of order. It is opposed to *Arhyth'mos*. It differs from *Eurhyth'mos*, which signifies 'regular.'

ENS. A being. Paracelsus meant, by this term, the power exerted by certain beings on our body. He speaks of the *Ens Dei*, the *Ens Astro'rum*, the *Ens naturale*, the *Ens virtu'tis*, *Ens morbo'rum*, *Ens de poten'tibus spirit'ibus*, &c. These absurd denominations suggested to some of the ancient Chymists a name for certain chemical preparations. The muriate of ammonia and iron was called *Ens martis*; the muriate of ammonia and copper, *Ens veneris*; and *Ens primum* was, with the Alchymists, the name of a tincture, which they considered possessed of the power of transmuting metals.

ENSIFORM, *Ensifor'mis*, from *ensis*, 'a sword,' and *forma*, 'form.' Sword-like.

The **ENSIFORM APOPH'YSES** or **PROC'ESSES**, are the lesser alæ of the sphenoid bone.

The **ENSIFORM APPEN'DIX** or **CAR'TILAGE** is the xiphoid appendix of the sternum, &c. See Xiphoid.

ENSI-STERNAL. Relating to the ensiform process of the sternum. Béclard gave this name to the last osseous portion of the sternum. He also called it *l'os ultimi-sternal*.

ENSTALAX'IS, *Instilla'tio*, Instillation. The act of pouring by drops.

ENTAILLE (F), from *en*, 'in,' and *tailler*, 'to cut.' *Excis'io*, *Ec'cope*, *Ec'tomē*. A deep wound, made by a sharp instrument obliquely. *Entailles* and *Taillades* are, also, used to designate deep scarifications, made for the purpose of producing a speedy *dégorge-ment* of any tumefied part; such, e. g., as are made in the tongue in certain cases of glossitis.

ENTAT'ICOS, *Intensi'vus*, from *ενταίνω*, 'I make tense.' A medicine, which excites the venereal appetite.

ENTERADENES, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' and *αδην*, 'a gland.' The mucous glands of the intestines.

ENTERADENOG'RAPHY, *Enteradenogra'phia*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *αδην*, 'gland,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' A description of the intestinal glands.

ENTERADENOL'OGY, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *αδην*, 'gland,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise.' That part of Anatomy, which treats of the intestinal glands.

ENTERAL'GIA, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the intestines. Alibert, in his Nosology, has a genus of diseases under this name, in which he ranges the different kinds of colic. *Enteral'gia spasmod'ica* is his term for the *Ileus*.

ENTEREMPHRAX'IS, *Infarc'tus Intestin'orum*; from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *εμφραξις*, 'obstruction.' Accumulation of feces in the intestines.

ENTERANGIEMPHRAX'IS, from *εντε-*

ρον, 'intestine,' *αγγα*, 'I strangle,' and *εμφρασσα*, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the intestines by strangulation or otherwise.—Ploucquet.

ENTERELE'SIA. Pain, caused by invagination or strangulation of the intestines.—Alibert.

ENTEREN'CHYTA, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' *εν*, 'in,' and *χέω*, 'I pour.' Any surgical instrument for administering injections.—Sculletus.

ENTER'ICA, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine.' Diseases affecting the alimentary canal. Order I, Class I, (*Cæliaca*), of Good.

ENTERI'TIS, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine.' Inflammation of the intestines. *Empres'ma Enteritis*, *Intestino'rum inflamma'tio*, *Chor-dap'sus*, *Cauma Enteritis*, *Enterophlo'gia*, *Col'ica acuta*, *Enteral'gia acuta*, *E. inflammato'ria*, *Febris intestino'rum*, *F. iliaca inflammato'ria*, *Enteropyr'ia*. The essential symptoms of this disease are:—violent abdominal pain increased on pressure; with vomiting and inflammatory fever.

Enteritis may affect both the peritoneal and the mucous coat of the intestines; and, in violent cases, all the coats may be implicated. The structure of the mucous and peritoneal coats is different, so are their functions in health and disease. The inflammation of the serous coat, *Sero-enteritis*, resembles that of the cellular membrane: the inflammation of the mucous coat that of the skin. The former is usually, therefore, of a more active character. Inflammation of the mucous coat, *Esoenteri'tis*, *Endoenteri'tis*, is generally attended with diarrhœa, and its pathology is identical with that of *Dysentery*, which see. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat is, on the other hand, generally attended with constipation.

Enteritis of the peritoneal coat, for such is the meaning of the word in the abstract, requires the most active treatment. Copious bleeding followed up by a large dose of opium, and if the symptoms are not decidedly ameliorated, repeating the bleeding and opium,—warm fomentations, and blisters are the chief agents to be relied upon. Purgatives ought not to be exhibited until the inflammation and spasm are abated by the use of the bleeding and opium. When the physician is called early, this plan will usually succeed. Sometimes, Enteritis passes into a chronic state, requiring much careful management.

Broussais considers inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach and intestines as the proximate cause of the phenomena of fever.

ENTEROCE'LE, *Hernia intestinalis*, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' and *κηλη*, 'a hernia,' 'tumour.' Abdominal herniæ are so called, which contain only a portion of intestine.

ENTEROCYSTOCE'LE, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' *κυστις*, 'a bladder,' and *κηλη*,

'a tumour.' Hernia formed by the bladder and a portion of intestine.

ENTERO-EPILOCE'LE, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *επιπλοον*, 'the omentum,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' Hernia, formed by intestine and omentum.

ENTERO-EPILOM'PHALUS, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *επιπλοον*, 'the omentum,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the umbilicus.' Umbilical hernia, containing intestine and omentum. Almost all umbilical herniæ are of this kind.

ENTEROGRAPHY, *Enterogra'phia*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *γραφη*, 'description.' The part of Anatomy, which describes the intestines.

ENTERO-HYDROCE'LE, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *υδωρ*, 'water,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

ENTERO-HYDROM'PHALUS, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *υδωρ*, 'water,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, in which the sac contains, along with a portion of intestine, a quantity of serum.

ENTERO-IS'CHIOCE'LE, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *ισχιον*, 'ischium,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' *Ischiatic hernia*, formed of intestine.

ENTEROLOG'Y, *Enterolo'gia*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of Anatomy, which treats of the intestines.

ENTERO-MEROCE'LE, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *μηρος*, 'the thigh,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' Crural hernia, formed of intestine.

ENTERO-MESENTERIC, *Febris entero-mesenter'ica*. Messrs. Petit and Serres have given this name to a species of adynamic fever or typhus, in which the intestines are ulcerated, with enlargement of the corresponding mesenteric glands.

ENTEROM'PHALUS, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *ομφαλος*, 'umbilicus.' Umbilical hernia, formed of intestine.

ENTEROPERIS'TOLE, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *περιστελλω*, 'I conceal,' 'I envelope.' Constriction or obstruction of the intestines from a cause, which acts either within the abdomen or without it, as in strangulated hernia.

ENTERORA'PHIA or **ENTERORA'PHE**, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *ραφη*, 'a suture.' Suture of the intestines, for the relief of injuries done to them.

ENTEROSARCOCE'LE, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' *σαρξ*, 'flesh,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' Intestinal hernia, complicated with fleshy excrescence, or rather sarcocoele.

ENTEROSCHEOCE'LE, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' *σχεν*, 'the scrotum,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' Scrotal hernia consisting of intestine.

ENTERO'SIS, from *εντερον*, 'an intestine.' A class of diseases, comprehending all those that are seated in the intestines.—Alibert.

ENTEROTOME, *Enterot'omus*, from *εντερον*, 'intestine,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' A name given by J. Cloquet, to an instrument for promptly opening the intestinal canal through its whole extent. It consists of a pair of scissors, one blade of which is much longer than the other and rounded at its extremity. This is passed into the intestine.

ENTEROTO'MIA, same etymon. In *anatomy*, it signifies dissection of the intestines. In *surgery*, it means an operation, little used, which consists in opening the intestine, in order to evacuate the faecal matters accumulated in it, e. g. in certain cases of hernia, accompanied with contraction of the intestinal canal; in operations for an artificial anus, performed on the new-born, where the rectum is imperforate or not existing, &c.

ENTH'LASIS, *Esphlasis*, from *ελαω*, 'I break.' A fracture of the cranium with comminution, in which the bone is depressed or has lost its level.

ENTRAILS, *Splanchna*, *Encælia*, *Vi'scera*, from *entera'lia*, a word of bad Latin, coming from *εντερον*, 'intestine.' It is used for the viscera inclosed in the splanchnic cavities, and especially for those in the abdomen. *Bowels*, *Guts*. (F) *Entrailles*, *Viscères*.

ENTRICH'O'MA, from *εν*, 'in,' and *τριχωμα*, 'hair.' The tarsal cartilage and the edge of the eyelids, in which the cilia are implanted.

ENTROP'ION, *Inver'sio palpebra'rum*, *Capilli'tium*, *Trichiasis*, *Introsuscep'tio entropium*, *Blepharelo'sis*, *Blepharopto'sis entropium*, *Trichia*, *Tricho'sis*, from *εν*, 'in,' and *τρεπω*, 'I turn.' A name given to the inversion or turning inwards of the eyelids, so that the eyelashes are directed towards the globe of the eye; irritate and inflame it, and give rise to the affection called *Trichiasis*.

The contact of the hair with the surface of the eye occasions considerable irritation of the conjunctiva, which is soon followed by chemosis, ulceration of the eye and other symptoms, such as fever, watchfulness, &c.

If the disease be *entropion*, as above defined, that is, dependent upon the inversion of the eyelids, it must be remedied, either by dispersing the œdema or swelling of the eyelids, or by cutting out a portion of the skin. When the disease is dependent upon a vicious direction of the cilia, they must be plucked out and the bulbs cauterised.

ENUCLEATION, *Enuclea'tio*, from *enuclea're*, 'to take out a kernel.' This term has been proposed for the operation of removing tumours, &c., without cutting into them.—Percy.

The word is used, in *Pharmacy*, for the operation of shelling or removing the kernels of the almond or of any nut.

ENU'LON, from εν, 'in,' and ουλον, 'the gum.' The inner part of the gums. The external part was called ουλον, and that between the teeth αρμος.—Pollux.

ENURE'SIS, from ενουρεω, 'I void the urine in bed.' *Paru'ria incon'tinens, Incon'tinen'tia uri'næ, Excre'tio Urinæ involunta'ria, Mic'tio involunta'ria, M. inopportuna, Uracra'sia, Urorrhœ'a, Perirrhœ'a, Strangu'ria* (Galen), *Hyperure'sis, Diam'nes, Involuntary discharge of the urine, Incontinence of urine.* This affection is most common in advanced life. It may depend on too great irritability of the bladder, or on distention, or injury of the fibres about its neck, paralysis of the organ, the presence of an irregularly shaped calculus, impacted in the urethra near its commencement; rupture of the bladder and urethra; renal disease; or on pressure exerted on the bladder by the distended womb or by some tumour. It often occurs after difficult labour, but generally yields, in the course of a week or ten days; the catheter being introduced twice a day in the mean time.

The treatment must of course vary, according to the cause; and when the affection, on which it is dependent, cannot be removed, the discharge of urine may be prevented by exerting a degree of compression on the urethra, by means of appropriate instruments; or a urinal may be employed to receive the urine as it passes off.

EP, *Eph, Epi*, επ, εφ, επι, 'upon, above;' in composition, generally means, 'augmentation, addition, increase, reciprocal action, repetition.' Hence:

EPACMAS'TICOS, from επι and ακμαζω, 'I increase.' An epithet applied to fevers, *Febres epacmas'ticæ*, whose symptoms go on augmenting in violence, from the commencement to the termination. Such fevers are, also, called *Epanadidontes*.

EPAPHÆ'RESIS, from επαφαιρω, 'I take away.' *Repeti'ta subla'tio, vel evacua'tio.* A repeated abstraction or evacuation. It was formerly used synonymously with *repeated bloodletting; Phlebotomia itera'ta*.—Galen.

EPHEBÆ'ON, from επι, 'upon,' and ἡβη, 'pubes.' The parts of generation: also, the region of the pubes, as well as the hair upon the pubes. It was likewise a part of the ancient gymnasium in which the rhetoricians, philosophers, &c., disputed.

EPHE'BIA, *Ephebi'a, Pubertas.* Same etymon. The age of puberty.

EPHE'BUS, *Ephe'bus.* One who has attained the age of puberty.

EPHEL'CIS, from επι, 'upon,' and ἔλκος, 'an ulcer.' The crust of an ulcer.

EPHEL'IDES, from επι, 'upon,' and ἥλιος, 'the sun.' *Epichro'sis, Mac'ula sola'ris, Ephe'lis lentic'ula, Lentic'ula, Lenti'go, Ephe'lis Lentigo, Ephe'lis a sole, Nigredo a solē, Spilo'sis ephe'lis, Æstates, Effila, Freckles,*

Sunburn. (F) *Taches de roussure, Hale.* This term includes, not only the yellow *lentigines*, which appear on persons of fair skin, and the larger brown patches, which also arise from exposure to the direct rays of the sun; but also those large dusky patches which are very similar in appearance but occur on other parts of the surface, that are constantly covered. See *Chloasma*. They do not extend farther than the skin. Many cosmetics have been recommended for their removal. Simple spirituous lotions or weak mineral acids, applied a few times in the day, are as effectual as any other means.

EPHEM'ERA, *Diaria*, from επι, 'during,' and ἡμερα, 'a day.' That which continues a day. This epithet is given to diseases and particularly to fevers, which last only a day. *Febris dia'ria, Ephemerop'ya, Febris simplex, F. Ephem'era.* The term *prolonged ephem'era* is sometimes used for fevers, which cease after two or three days' duration.

EPHIDRO'SIS, from επι, 'upon,' and ιδρω, 'I sweat.' A copious sweat. *Ephidrosis profu'sa, E. sponta'nea, E. idiopath'ica sudor, Hydropede'sis, Exsuda'tio, Exuda'tio, Hyperephidro'sis, Suda'tio,* (F) *Flux de Sueur.* An excessive sweating, inducing debility and emaciation. A colliquative sweat. Such copious perspirations are generally owing to debility of the exhalants, and require the use of tonics, especially of the mineral acids, opium, &c.

EPH'ODOS, from επι, 'upon,' and οδός, 'a way,' 'a road or avenue to a place.' Hippocrates uses this word in three senses. 1. For the vessels or canals, which give passage to the excrements of the body. 2. For a periodical attack or accession of fever; and 3. For the approach of similar or dissimilar things which may be useful or hurtful to the body.—Castelli.

EPIALOS, *Hepialos, ηπιαλος.* A name, given by the ancients to fever, when the hot stage was mingled with irregular chills.

EPICAR'PIUM, *Pericar'pium*, from επι, 'upon,' and καρπος, 'the wrist.' Applications made to the wrist or to the region of the pulse were formerly so called. These were plasters, ointments, febrifuge cataplasms, &c.

EPICHRO'SIS, *Spilo'sis*, from επι, and χρωμα, 'colour.' Simple discoloration of the surface.—Good.

EPICCE'MASIS, from επικοιμασμαι, 'I sleep.' *Decu'bitus ad dormien'dum, et Dormi'tio.* The position of sleeping, as well as sleeping itself.

EPICOL'IC, from επι, 'upon,' and κωλον, 'the colon.' The *epicolic regions, regio'nes epicol'icæ*, are those parts of the abdomen, which correspond to the colon.

EPICON'DYLE, *Epicon'dylus*; from επι, 'upon,' and κονδυλος, 'a condyle.' A name given, by Chaussier, to an eminence at the outer part of the inferior extremity of the os

humeri; so called, because it is seated above the condyle. The epicondyle gives attachment to the outer lateral ligament of the elbow joint, and to a very strong tendon to which several of the muscles of the posterior part of the forearm are attached.

EPICRÁNIUM, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *κράνιον*, 'the cranium.' A name given to different parts seated on the cranium. The skin, aponeurosis between the occipital and frontal muscles, and the whole of the scalp have been so called. Portal includes under this name the occipito-frontalis muscle, pyramidalis nasi, and superior and anterior auricular muscles.

EPICRÁSIS, *Contempera'tio*, from *ἐπι* and *κραίνωμι*, 'I temper.' A term used by the Humorists for *an amelioration of the humours*. They called *Cure by Epicrasis, per epicrasin*, a mode of treatment by imagined alteratives, which they supposed to be possessed of the power of gradually correcting the vitiated humours.

EPIDEMY, *Epidem'ic*, *Epidem'ia*, *Epidem'ios*, *Epidem'os*, *Pancæ'nos*, *Pandem'ios*, *Morbus publicus*, *Morbus popula'ris*, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *δῆμος*, 'the people.' A disease, which attacks, at the same time, a number of individuals, and which is depending upon some particular *constitutio aeris*, or condition of the atmosphere, with which we are utterly ignorant. It differs from *endemic*, the latter being owing to locality; but it is obvious, that should a particular epidemic constitution of the air exist along with a favourable endemic condition, these combined influences may act in the causation of several of those serious and fatal complaints, which at times visit a district and are never afterwards met with, or at least not until after the lapse of a considerable period.

EPID'ERIS, *Epider'rhis*, *Hypod'eris* or *Hypodermis*, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *δέρμα*, 'the skin.' This word, with some, means the nymphæ; with others, the clitoris; with others, again, the prepuce of the clitoris.

EPIDER'MIS, *Epidermion*, *Cutic'ula*, *C. ex'tima*, *C. extre'ma*, *Cutis extima*, *C. summa*, *C. ultima*, *Pellis summa*, *Pellic'ula summa*, *P. sup'erior*, *Lam'ina prima cutis*, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *δέρμα*, 'the true skin.' Scarf-skin, Cuticle. (F) *Surpeau*, *cuticule*. A transparent, dry, thin membrane; devoid of nerves and vessels, which covers all the surface of the body, except the parts that correspond to the nails. It appears to consist of minute scales, placed one above the other. Chaussier considers it to be formed and reproduced by an excretory action of the true skin; to act like a dry varnish, which prevents the immediate contact of bodies with the nervous papillæ, and consequently to deaden tactile impressions, which, without its intervention, might be painful. The *Epider'mic*, *Epider'meous*, or *Epider'moid* (as Bichat called it) *System* is a portion of general anatomy and comprises three parts. 1. External

Epidermis. 2. Epidermis spread over the mucous membranes. 3. The Nails and Hair.

EPIDES'MOS, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *δέω*, 'I bind.' A bandage or ligature, by which dressings are secured.—Hippocr.

EPIDID'YMIS, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *διδυμος*, 'a testicle.' *Epidid'ymus*, *Paras'tata*, *Testic'ulus accessó'rius*, *Caput testis*, *Corpus varico'sum seu varicifor'me testis*, *Corps variqueux ou variciforme*, *Supergemina'lis*: that which is placed upon the testicle. A small, oblong, vermiform, grayish body lying along the superior margin of the testicle. The Epididymis is a canal, formed by the union of all the seminiferous vessels, folded several times upon themselves, after having traversed the *Corpus Highmorianum*. Its lower portion or tail, *Cauda vel globus minor*, is curved upwards, and is continuous with the vas deferens; the opposite extremity is called the head, *globus major*. The length of this canal, folded as it is upon itself and describing numerous curvatures, is, according to Monro, 32 feet.

EPID'OSIS, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *δίδωμι*, 'to give.' Augmentation, increase. A word applied to the natural increase of the body or to the increase of a disease.

EPID'ROME, from *ἐπι* and *δρῶμαι*, 'I run upon.' An afflux or congestion of humours.—Galen.

EPIGASTRAL'GIA, from *ἐπι* and *γαστήρ*, 'the epigastrium,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain at the epigastrium.

EPIGAS'TRIC, *Epigas'tricus*, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach.' This name has been given to several parts.

The **EPIGASTRIC REGION**, *Regio epigas'trica*, *R. cardiaca*, *R. stomachica*, *R. stomachalis*, is the superior region of the abdomen, comprised between the false ribs on each side, and extending from the lower surface of the diaphragm to two fingers' breadth above the umbilicus. It is divided into three parts, one middle, the *epigas'trium*,—and two lateral, the *hypochon'dria*.

EPIGASTRIC AR'TERY. *Arte'ria epigas'trica*, *A. sus-pubienne* (Ch.) It arises from the *external iliac*, on a level with the crural arch; sometimes, by a trunk proper to it, at others by a trunk common to it and the *Obturator artery*. It ascends upwards and inwards, behind the spermatic cord, follows the outer edge of the rectus abdominis muscle, and anastomoses, towards the umbilicus, with the internal mammary. The epigastric artery anastomoses, also, with the obturator, spermatic, lumbar, and intercostal vessels.

The epigastric vein follows nearly the same course.

EPIGAS'TRIUM. Same etymon. The belly, the epigastric region.

EPIGASTROCE'LE, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach,' and *κῆλη*, 'a tumour.' Hernia, formed by the stomach, *Gas'troce'le*. This name has been given more especially to

hernias, which occur towards the upper part of the linea alba or in the epigastric region, whether formed or not by the stomach.

EPIGENESIS, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' A theory of conception according to which the *new being* is created entirely anew; and receives at once from *each* parent the materials necessary for its formation.

Epigenesis as well as *Epigene'ma*, is, also, applied to any symptom occurring during a disease, without changing its nature. An accessory symptom. *Epiginom'enos*, *Super-ve'niens*, has a similar acceptation.

EPIGLOTTIS, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *γλωττις*, 'the glottis.' *Epiglot'tic car'tilage*, *Lig'ula*. A fibrocartilage, situate at the upper part of the larynx, behind the base of the tongue. Its form is oval; texture elastic; thickness greater below than above; and greater in the middle than at the sides. By its smaller extremity, which is the lower, it is attached to the thyroid cartilage; its two surfaces are covered by the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx. The special use of the epiglottis would seem to be to cover the glottis accurately at the moment of deglutition, and, thus, to assist in opposing the passage of alimentary substances into the air tubes.

EPIGLOTTIC, *Epiglot'ticus*, same etymon. Relating to the epiglottis.

EPIGLOTTIC GLAND, *Periglot'tis*, *Caro glandulo'sa*. A collection of small, glandular granula, situate in the adipose, cellular texture at the base of the anterior surface of the epiglottis, in a triangular space bounded, anteriorly, by the thyro-hyoid membrane and thyroid cartilage. It pours out an unctuous and mucous fluid, which lubricates the epiglottis, keeps it supple and movable, and prevents the larynx from being irritated by the constant passage of the air, in the act of respiration.

EPIGLOTTITIS, *Angi'na epiglottidea*. Inflammation of the epiglottis.

EPIGLOTTUM. An instrument, mentioned by Paracelsus, for raising the eyelids. It resembled the epiglottis in shape.

EPIGLOUTIS, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *γλουτος*, 'the buttocks.' The superior region of the nates.—Gorræus.

EP'ILEPSY, *ἰσχη νοσος, σελήνια νοσος*, *Epilep'sia*, *Epilep'sis*, *Epilemp'sis*, *Epilen'tia*, *Syspa'sia*, *Epilep'sia*, *Catalen'tia*, *Morbus comi'tialis*, *M. cadu'cus*, *M. Herculeus*, *Heracl'eus morbus*, *M. sacer*, *M. pueri'lis*, *Deprehen'sio*, *Clonos epilep'sia*, *Hieran'osos*, *Prehen'sio*, *Morbus magnus*, *M. major*, *M. interlu'nus*, *M. divi'nus*, *M. dæmo'nus*, *M. son'ticus*, *M. Seleni'acus*, *M. lunaticus*, *M. mensa'lis*, *M. deif'icus*, *M. sceles'tus*, *M. vitriola'tus*, *M. viridellus*, *M. Sancti Valenti'ni*, *Analep'sia*, *Catapto'sis*, *The falling sickness*, (F) *Mal caduc*, *Mal divin*, *Mal Saint-Jean*, *Mal de Terre*, *Haut-mal*. The word is

derived from *ἐπιλαμβάνω*, 'I seize upon.' It is a disease of the brain, which may either be idiopathic or symptomatic, *spontaneous* or *accidental*, and which occurs in paroxysms, with uncertain intervals between. These paroxysms are characterized by loss of sensation and convulsive motions of the muscles. Frequently, the fit attacks suddenly; at other times, it is preceded by indisposition, vertigo, and stupor. At times, before the loss of consciousness occurs, a sensation of a cold vapour is felt, hence called *aura epilep'tica*. This appears to rise in some part of the body and proceed towards the head; and as soon as it has reached the brain the patient falls down. The ordinary duration of a fit is from 5 to 20 minutes. Sometimes it goes off in a few seconds; at others, it is protracted for hours. In all cases, there is loss of sensation, sudden falling down, distortion of the eyes and face; countenance of a red, purple or violet colour; grinding of the teeth; foaming at the mouth; convulsions of the limbs; difficult respiration, generally stertorous; and sometimes involuntary discharge of feces and urine. After the fit, the patient retains not the least recollection of what has passed, but remains, for some time, affected with headache, stupor, and lassitude.

The disease is in the brain and is generally organic; but it may be functional and symptomatic of irritation in other parts, as in the stomach, bowels, &c. The prognosis, as to ultimate recovery, is unfavourable. It does not, however, frequently destroy life, but is apt to lead to mental imbecility. Dissection has not thrown light on its pathology.

In the *treatment*, the cause must be sought after, and if possible removed. In the paroxysm, but little can be done; but as the tongue is liable to be injured by the teeth, the jaws may be kept open by putting a cork or piece of wood between them. If the fit has been brought on by indigestible food, the stomach must be cleared. It is between the paroxysms that the great effort must be made. Generally, there is considerable irritability and debility about the brain, and hence tonics have been found the best remedies. Of these, perhaps the most powerful, in epilepsy, is the *argenti nitras*, given regularly and continued for months, if necessary. Preparations of iron, copper, and zinc have, also, been used, and the general class of vegetable tonics and antispasmodics. Counter-irritants may be employed, if necessary, along with this course, as blisters, moxa, &c.

Unfortunately, in many cases, these means are found insufficient, and all that can be done is to palliate, removing carefully all exciting causes; such as the use of spirituous liquors, strong emotions, violent exercise, &c., and regulating the diet.

EPILEP'TIC, *Epilep'ticus*; same etymon. One attacked with epilepsy. Any thing relating to epilepsy. As an *epilep'tic*

individual, an epileptic symptom. Some authors, also, speak of epileptic remedies.

EPIM'ANES, a name, given to a maniac, when in a paroxysm.

EPIMELE'TAI, a name by which the ancient Persians called the curers of wounds, who followed their armies; from *ἐπιμελομαι*, 'I take care of.'

EPIMOR'IOS, 'unequal,' from *ἐπι* and *μοίρω*, 'I divide.' An epithet applied to the pulse when unequal.—Galen.

EPINEPH'ELOS, *Nubilosus*. Presenting a cloud. Applied to the urine.—Hippocr.

EPINYC'TIDES, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *νύξ*, 'the night.' Eruptions, which appear on the skin in the night, and disappear in the day. *Pus'tula livens et noctibus inquitans*.—Pliny.

EPIPAROXYSMUS. A paroxysm, superadded to an ordinary paroxysm.

EPIPE'CHU, *ἐπιπῆχυ*, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *πῆχυς*, 'the elbow.' The upper part of the elbow.—Gorræus.

EPIPHANI'A, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *φανω*, 'I exhibit.' The external appearance of the body.—Castelli.

EPIPHENOM'ENON, *Post apparens*; same etymon. Any kind of adventitious symptom, which occurs during the progress of an affection; and which is not as intimately connected with the existence of the disease as the symptoms—properly so called.

EPIPH'LEBOS, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *φλεψ*, 'a vein.' An epithet given to those whose veins are very apparent.—Hippocr., Aretæus.

EPIPHLOGIS'MA, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *φλογίζω*, 'I inflame.' Violent inflammation or burning heat in any part.—Hippocr.

EPIPH'ORA, *Dacryno'ma*, *Lachryma'tio*, *Delachryma'tio*, *Illachryma'tio*, *Oculus lachrymans*, from *ἐπιφέρω*, 'I carry to.' Weeping, (F) *Larmolement*. The watery eye;—an involuntary and constant flow of tears, upon the cheek. It is almost always symptomatic of some disease of the lachrymal passages, and occurs, when the tears cannot pass into the *ductus ad nasum*. Occasionally, it is owing to the tears being secreted in too great quantity; as in certain cases of ophthalmia. The treatment must of course be directed to the removal of the cause.

EPIPH'YSIS, *Additamen'tum*, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *φύω*, 'I arise.' Any portion of a bone, separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage, which becomes converted into bone by age. The *epiphysis* of the foetus becomes the *apophysis* of the adult.

EPIPLASM, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *πλάσσω*, 'I spread.' A cataplasm. Galen uses it especially for an application of wheaten flour, boiled in *hydrelæum* and applied to wounds.

EPIPLERO'SIS, from *ἐπι*, 'augmentative,' and *πληρωσις*, 'repletion.' Excessive repletion, distention.

EPIPLOCE'LE, from *ἐπιπλοον*, 'omentum,' and *κῆλη*, 'tumour.' *Epiploic hernia*, *Zirba'lis hernia*, *Omental hernia*, (F) *Hernie*

de l'épiploon. Omental hernia is recognised, but at times with difficulty, by a soft, unequal, pasty tumour, in which no gurgling sound is heard, on pressing or reducing it. It is less dangerous than hernia of the intestines.

EPIPLO-ENTEROCE'LE, from *ἐπιπλοον*, 'the omentum,' *εντέρον*, 'intestine,' and *κῆλη*, 'tumour.' Hernia, formed by the epiploon and a portion of the intestines. It is more commonly called *Entero-epiplocele*.

EPIP'LOIC, *Epiploicus*. Relating to the epiploon.

EPIPLOIC AR'TERIES; *Arte'riæ Epiploicæ*. The arterial branches, which are distributed to the epiploon, and which are given off by the gastro-epiploicæ.

EPIPLOIC APPEN'DAGES; *Appendic'ulæ epiploicæ*, *A. pinguedino'sæ*, *Fim'briæ carno'sæ coli*. Prolongations of the peritoneum beyond the surface of the large intestine, which are analogous, in texture and arrangement, to the epiploon.

EPIPLO-ISCHIOCE'LE, from *ἐπιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,' *ισχίον*, 'the ischium,' and *κῆλη*, 'a tumour.' Hernia, formed by the epiploon through the ischiatic notch.

EPIPLOITIS, from *ἐπιπλοον*, 'the omentum,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the omentum. *Omenti'tis*, *Empresma peritoni'tis omenta'lis*, *Omenti in-flamma'tio*, *Enteri'tis epiplo'i'tis*, *Omente'sis*. A case of partial peritonitis.

EPIPLOMEROCE'LE, from *ἐπιπλοον*, 'the omentum,' *μηρός*, 'the thigh,' and *κῆλη*, 'a tumour.' Femoral hernia, formed by the epiploon.

EPIPLOM'PHALON, *Epiploom'phalon*, *Hernia umbilica'lis*, from *ἐπιπλοον*, 'the omentum,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, formed by the epiploon.

EPIPLOM'PHRASIS, from *ἐπιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,' and *εμφρασσω*, 'I obstruct.' Induration of the epiploon.

EPIPLOOCOMISTES, from *ἐπιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,' and *κομίζω*, 'I carry.' One who has the omentum morbidly large. Also, one labouring under epiplocele.

EPIPLOON, from *ἐπι*, 'above,' and *πλέω*, 'I swim or float.' *Omen'tum*, *Rete*; *Retic'u-lum*; The *Caul*; *Dertron*. A prolongation of the peritoneum, which floats above a portion of the intestines; and is formed of two membranous layers, with vessels and fatty bands distributed through it. Anatomists have described several epiploons.

The GASTRO-HEPAT'IC EPIPLOON or LESSER EPIPLOON, or OMENTUM, *Omentum hep'atogast'ricum* or *Omentum minus*, *Membra'na macilen'tior*, is a duplicature of the peritoneum, which extends, transversely, from the right side of the cardia to the corresponding extremity of the fissure of the liver, and downwards from this fissure to the lesser curvature of the stomach, the pylorus and duodenum. Below it, is the *foramen* or *hiatus* of WINSLOW; and between its lami-

næ are lodged the biliary and hepatic vessels. It contains but little fat. If air be blown in at the foramen of Winslow, the cavity of the omentum will be rendered perceptible.

The GASTRO-COLIC OR GREAT EPIPLOON OR OMENTUM, *Omentum gastro-colicum*, *Omentum majus*, consists of an extensive duplicature, which is free and floating on the folds of the intestines. It is quadrilateral, and longer on the left side than on the right:—its base being fixed, anteriorly, to the great curvature of the stomach; and, posteriorly, to the arch of the colon. It is formed of two laminæ, each consisting of two others. In this epiploon a number of vessels are distributed, and there is much fat.

The COLIC EPIPLOON OR OMENTUM, *O. colicum*, *Third Epiploon* or *Omentum*, is a duplicature of the peritoneum, situate along the ascending portion of the colon, as far as its junction with the transverse portion. It is behind the great epiploon; and fills up the angle, formed by the junction of the ascending with the transverse colon. Its two laminæ are separated by colic arteries and veins.

The GASTRO-SPLENIC EPIPLOON OR OMENTUM, *O. Gastro-splenicum*. A reflection of the peritoneum, which passes between the concave surface of the spleen and the stomach, from the cardiac orifice to near its great curvature, and which lodges the vasa brevia and splenic vessels between its laminæ.

The uses of the omentum are but little known. The chief one seems to be, to retain the viscera *in situ*, and to give passage to vessels.

EPIPLOSARCOMPHALUS, from *επιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,' *σαρξ*, 'flesh,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, formed of indurated omentum.

EPIPLOSCHOELE, from *επιπλοον*, 'the epiploon,' *σχον*, 'the scrotum,' and *πλην*, 'tumour.' Scrotal hernia, formed by a displacement of the epiploon.

EPIPOROMA, from *επιπαρρω*, 'I harden.' A tophaceous concretion, which forms in the joints. The callus or fracture.

EPIRHOE, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *ρην*, 'I flow.' Afflux or congestion of humours.—Hippocr.

EPISCHESIS. Retention; from *επισχω*, 'I restrain.' A suppression of excretions.

EPISEMASIA, from *επισημαινω*, 'I afford some sign.' *Semasia*. It has been used synonymously with *sign*, and also with the invasion of an attack of fever.

EPISIONCUS, from *epision* (modern) 'the labium pudendi,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' *Tumor labio'rum*. A swelling or tumour of the labia pudendi.

EPISPADIAS, from *επι*, 'above,' and *σπαιω*, 'I divide.' The opposite to *Hypospadias*. *Epispadias* consists in a preternatural opening of the urethra, at the upper part of the penis.

EPISPASTICS, *Epispastica*, *Helc'tica*, from *επισπαιω*, 'I draw out.' An epithet, for every medicinal substance, which, when applied to the skin, excites pain, heat, and more or less redness, followed by separation of the epidermis, which is raised up by effused serum. Cantharides and mustard are epispastics. See Blister and Derivative.

EPISPHERIA, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *σφαिरα*, 'a sphere.' Some physiologists have applied this expression to the different convolutions and sinuosities, presented by the external surface of the brain.

EPISTASIS, *Insiden'tia*, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *σταω*, 'I rest.' A substance, which swims at the surface of urine. It is opposed to the *hypostasis* or sediment. *Epistasis* has also been employed synonymously with suppression.

EPISTAXIS, from *επι*, 'upon,' and *σταζω*, 'I flow, drop by drop.' *Hæmorrhagia activa na'rium*, *Epistaxis junio'rum*, *Epistaxis arterio'sq*, *Hæmorrhin'ia*, *Choanorrhag'ia*, *Rhinorrhag'ia*, *Hæmorrhage from the pituitary membrane*, *Bleeding at the nose*, (F) *Hæmorrhagie nasale*, *Saignement du nez*. This is one of the most common varieties of hæmorrhage: the organization of the Schneiderian membrane being favourable to it, as the blood-vessels are but slightly supported. It does not generally flow from both nostrils, and is very apt to recur. Puberty is the period, at which it is most common. Its *exciting causes* are:—any thing that will excite local congestions, such as running, coughing, blowing the nose, &c., provided there is a predisposition to it. A common case of epistaxis requires but little treatment, especially if in a young person. Light diet and a dose or two of the sulphate of magnesia will be sufficient. In more severe attacks, cold and astringent washes of alum, sulphate of zinc, weak sulphuric acid, or creosote may be used, and the nostrils be plugged anteriorly, but if the bleeding goes on posteriorly, the posterior nares must be plugged likewise:—the patient being kept with the head raised. To prevent the recurrence, strict diet must be inculcated.

EPISTHOTONOS, from *επισθεν*, 'forwards,' and *τεινω*, 'I extend.' A spasm of the muscles, drawing the body forwards. The word *emprosthotonos* is more commonly employed.

EPISYNANCHE, *Episynangi'na*. A Greek word, used by a modern writer for spasm of the pharynx, by which deglutition is prevented, and the solid and liquid food driven back towards the mouth or nasal fossæ.

EPISYNTHETIC, *Episyntheticus*, from *επισυντιθημι*, 'to collect, accumulate.' The name of a medical sect, whose object it was to reconcile the principles of the Methodists with those of the Empirics and Dogmatists. Leonides of Alexandria seems to have been

one of the first partisans of this sect; of which we know little.

EPITASIS, from *ἐπι*, and *ταίνειν*, 'to extend.' The period of violence of a fever, attack or paroxysm. Sometimes it is used in the same sense as *epistasis*, for '*suppression*.'

EPITHELIUM, *Epithe'lis*, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *θήλη*, 'a nipple.' The thin layer of epidermis, which covers parts deprived of *dermis*, properly so called,—as the nipple, mucous membranes, lips, &c.

EPITHEM, *Epith'ema*, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *τίθημι*, 'I put.' This term is applied to every topical application, which cannot be classed either under ointments or plasters. Three sorts of epithems have been usually distinguished,—the *liquid*, *dry*, and *soft*, which comprise *fomentations*, *bags filled with dry substances*, and *cataplasms*.

EPITHESIS, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *τίθημι*, 'I place.' The rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments.

EPITROCHLEA, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *τροχλία*, 'a pulley.' That, which is situate above a pulley. Chaussier gives this name to the unequal, round protuberance, situate on the inside of the inferior extremity of the humerus above its articular trochlea. It is the part usually called the *inner condyle* or *lesser condyle* of the humerus. From it originate several muscles of the forearm, to which it has given part of their names, according to the system of Chaussier.

EPIZOOTIA, *Epizooty*, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *ζῷον*, 'an animal.'—A disease, which reigns amongst animals. It corresponds, in the veterinary art, to *Epidemy*, in Medicine.

EP'OCHE. Doubt, suspension of judgment—*Suspensa sententia*. Sometimes employed in the same sense as *epischesis* or suppression.

EPO'MIS, *Su'perhumera'le*, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *ἄμος*, 'the shoulder.' The upper part of the shoulder.—Hippocr., Galen.

EPOMPHA'LION, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' A medicine, which, when placed upon the umbilicus, moves the belly.—Paulus of Ægina.

EPSOM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Epsom is a town in Surrey, about 15 miles from London. The water is a simple saline;—consisting chiefly of sulphate of magnesia, which has consequently received the name of Epsom Salts, though no longer prepared from the Epsom water.

EPU'LIS, from *ἐπι*, 'upon,' and *ὄυλον*, 'the gum.' *Odon'tia excres'cens*, *Sarco'ma epu'lis*, *Excrescen'tia gingi'væ*. An excrescence on the gum, sometimes ending in cancer.

EQUAL, *Æqua'lis*. An epithet, applied particularly to the pulse and to respiration. The pulse and respiration are equal, when

the pulsations and inspirations, which succeed each other, are alike in every respect.

EQUILIBRIUM, from *æquus*, 'equal,' and *libra're*, 'to weigh.' In Medicine, this word is sometimes used to designate that state of organs, fluids, and forces, which constitutes health.

EQUITA'TION, *Equita'tio*, *Hippe'i'a*, *Hippa'sia*, *Hippeu'sis*, from *equus*, 'a horse.' *Horseback exercise*. A kind of exercise, advisable in many diseases, although improper in others—in uterine affections, for instance. It has been much recommended in phthisis pulmonalis. It is less fatiguing than walking, and consequently more available in disease. But to prevent disease, where exercise is required, the latter is preferable.

EQUIV'OCAL, *Æquiv'ocus*, from *æ'quus*, 'equal,' and *vox*, 'voice.' Those symptoms are occasionally so denominated, which belong to several diseases. Generation is said to be 'equivocal,' when it is, or seems to be, spontaneous.

EQUUS, *Hippos*, *Nicta'tio*. A perpetual motion of nictation, which some individuals have naturally, and others from disease.

ERADICA'TION, *Eradica'tio*, from *e*, 'from,' and *radix*, 'a root.' The act of rooting out, or completely removing a disease.

ERADICATIVE, *Eradicans*; same etymon. Any thing possessed of the power of completely rooting out a disease.

EREC'TILE TISSUE, from *erigere* 'to erect,' 'to become erect.' A tissue, whose principal character is:—to be susceptible of dilatation, i. e. of turgescence and increase of size. It is formed of a collection of arteries and veins, intermixed with nervous filaments; which form, by their numerous anastomoses, a spongy substance, whose areolæ communicate with each other. This tissue exists in the corpora cavernosa of the penis and clitoris, at the lower and inner surface of the vagina, in the spongy part of the urethra, the lips, nipples, iris, &c. Sometimes it is developed accidentally, and constitutes a kind of organic transformation.

EREC'TION, *Erec'tio*; same etymon. The state of a part, in which, from having been soft, it becomes stiff, hard, and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the areolæ of its tissue.

ER'ETHISM, *Erethis'mus*, *Erethis'ia*, from *ερεθίζω*, 'I irritate.' Irritation. Augmentation of the vital phenomena in any organ or tissue. *Orgasm*. Under this name, Mr. Pearson has described a state of the constitution, produced by mercury acting upon it as a poison. He calls it *Mercurial Erithismus*. It is characterized by great depression of strength; anxiety about the præcordia; irregular action of the heart; frequent sighing; tremors; small, quick, sometimes intermitting, pulse; occasional vomiting; pale, contracted countenance, and sense of

coldness: but the tongue is seldom furred, nor are the vital and natural functions much disturbed. In this state any sudden exertion may prove fatal.

ERGOT, (F), (pronounced *Ergo*.) 'A Spur.' The *Seca'lè cornu'tum*, *Clavis seca'lînus*, *Calcar*, *Seca'lis mater*, *Seca'lè luxu'rians*, *Ustila'go*, *Clavis silig'inis*, *Spurred or Horned Rye*. The *Spur*; *Ergot*, *Hornseed*. (F) *Seigle ergotée*, *Blé cornu*. The ergot is generally considered to be the result of a disease in rye, occurring most frequently, when a hot summer succeeds a rainy spring. Decandolle, however, regards it as a parasitic fungus, and calls it *Sclerotium clavus*; whilst Leveillé esteems it to be a fungus giving a coating to the diseased grain: the medical virtues residing in the coating. This parasitic fungus, he calls *Sphacelia segetum*. It is found projecting from among the leaves of the spike or ear; and is a long, crooked excrescence, resembling the spur of a cock; pointed at its extremities; of a dark-brown colour externally, and white within.

This substance has been long used in Germany to act on the uterus, as its names *Mutterkorn* and *Gebärpolver* (womb-grain, pulvis parturiens) testify. About 30 years ago, it was recommended in this country by Dr. John Stearns, of Saratoga County, New York, for accelerating parturition; and since that period, numerous testimonials have been offered in its favour. Half a drachm of the powder is gently boiled in half a pint of water, and one third part given, every 20 minutes, until proper pains begin. Dr. Hooker of New Haven recommends the clear watery infusion; others advise the powder. It is obvious, that in many cases the natural efforts would return in the period which would necessarily elapse in the administration of the ergot, so that several of the cases at least, of reputed efficacy, may not have been dependent upon the assigned agent.

The ergot also possesses—it is affirmed—narcotic virtues, which have rendered it useful in hemorrhage.

The Ergot is admitted into the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

Bread, made of spurred rye, has been attended with the effects described under Ergotism.

ER'GOTISM, *Ergot* or *Mildew Mortification*. An affection, produced by the use of the spurred rye. At times, the symptoms are limited to vertigo, spasms, convulsions. See *Convulsio Cerealis*. Most commonly, there is torpor and numbness of the hands and feet, which waste away; lose sensation and the power of motion, and separate from the body by dry gangrene. This is called—*Ergotisme gangréneux*, *Necrosis ustilaginea*, *Gangrène des Solonois*, *Convul'sio Solonien'sis*, *Gangræ'na ustilagin'ea*.

ERI'CA VULGARIS, *Callu'na vulga'ris*. *Common Heath*. (F) *Bruyère vulgaire*. This has been regarded as diuretic and diaphoretic.

ERIG'ERON PHILADEL'PHICUM, *Scabious*, *Skevisch*, *Philadelphia Flea-Bean*. (F) *Vergerette de Philadelphie*. The plant has been used in decoction or infusion for gouty and gravelly complaints, and it is said to operate powerfully as a diuretic and sudorific.

The **ERIGERON CANADEN'SE**, *Can'ada Flea-Bean*, is considered to be allied in properties to the above.

ERIX, $\epsilon\rho\iota\zeta$. This word signifies, in Galen, the upper part of the liver.

EROSION, *Ero'sio*, *Diabro'sis*, *Anabro'sis*, from *ero'dere*, 'to eat away.' The action of a corrosive substance, or the gradual destruction of a part by a substance of that kind. It is often employed in the same sense as ulceration, *spontaneous erosion*.

EROT'IC, *Erot'icus*, from $\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, 'love.' That, which is produced by love;—as *Erotic melancholy*, *E. delirium*, &c.

EROTOMA'NIA, *Eroma'nia*, from $\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, 'love,' and $\mu\alpha\nu\iota\alpha$ 'mania.' A species of mental alienation, caused by love. *Erotic melancholy* is *Love melancholy*. Some authors write it *Erot'ico-ma'nia*.

ERRAT'IC, *Errat'icus*, *Atac'tos*, *At'ypos*; from *errare*, 'to err.' *Wandering, irregular*. That, which disappears and recurs at irregular intervals. This name is given to intermittents, which observe no type. Most commonly, it is applied to pains or to any diseased manifestation, which is not fixed; but moves from one part to another, as in gout, rheumatism, &c.

ER'RHINE, *Errhi'num* or *Er'rhinum*, *Sternutato'rium*, *Ster'nutatory*, *Ptar'micum*, *apophlegmatisans per nares*, from $\epsilon\nu$, 'into,' and $\rho\eta\nu$, 'the nose.' A remedy, whose action is exerted on the Schneiderian membrane; exciting sneezing and increased discharge. Errhines have been chiefly used as local stimulants in head affections. The chief are: *Asari Folia*, *Euphorbiæ gummi resina*, *Hydrargyri sulphas flavus*, *Tabacum*, and *Veratrum album*.

ERROR LOCI, *Apoplane'sis*. (F) *Erreur de Lieu*. A term, frequently used by Boerhaave to express deviation of fluids, when they enter vessels not destined for them. Boerhaave admitted several orders of capillary vessels; the diameters of which went on decreasing. The largest received red blood: those which came next received only white: others only lymph; whilst the last of all were destined for yet more subtle fluids—for a kind of vapour. When the red globules entered vessels destined for the white, or the white those intended for the thinner fluids, there was, according to the theory of Boerhaave, an *error loci*:—the proximate cause of inflammation and other mischiefs.

ER'RHYSIS, from *er*, 'in,' and *ῥῆσις*, 'I flow.' With some,—a draining of blood. A trifling hemorrhage.

ERUCTA'TION, *Ructa'tio*, *Ereug'mos*, *Er'ygè*, *Eructa'tio*, *Ructus*, *Ereux'is*, *Ruft* (*N. of England*), from *eructa're*, 'to belch.' *Belching*. (F) *Rot*, *Rapport*. A sonorous emission, by the mouth, of flatus proceeding from the stomach.

ERUP'TION, *Eruptio*, from *erum'pere*, 'to issue with violence,' 'to break out.' This word has several meanings. 1. The sudden and copious evacuation of any fluid from a canal or cavity;—of serum, blood, pus, &c., for example. 2. The breaking out of an exanthem: and, 3. The exanthem itself; whether simply in the form of a rash or of pustules, vesicles, &c.—See Cutaneous Diseases.

ERUP'TIVE, *Eruptivus*. That which is accompanied by an eruption. Thus small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, miliaria, &c. are *eruptive fevers*. The term *eruptive disease*, is nearly synonymous with cutaneous disease.

ERVUM ERVIL'IA, *Or'obus*. (F) *Lentille Ers*, ou *Orobe*. In times of scarcity, the seeds have been made into bread, but it is said not to be wholesome. The meal was, once, much used in poultices: it was formerly called *Orobion*, *οροβιον*.

ERVUM LENS, *Lens*, *Phacos*, the *Lentil*. (F) *Lentille*. The seeds are eaten in many places like peas: they are flatulent and difficult of digestion.

ERYN'GIUM AQUAT'ICUM, *Water Eryn'go*, *Button Snake Root*. Order, *Umbelliferae*. This root is nearly allied to the contrayerva of the shops, and acts more especially as a sudorific. It is a secondary article in the Pharm. U. S.

ERYNGIUM MARIT'IMUM. The *Sea Holly* or *Eryn'go*, *Æthe'rea Herba*. (F) *Panicaut Maritime*. The *eryngo* root has a slightly aromatic odour, and sweetish and warm taste. It is considered to be diuretic and expectorant, but its powers are so weak, that it is scarcely ever used.

The ERYNGIUM CAMPES'TRE, (F) *Panicaut*, *Centum cap'ita*, *Lyrin'gium*, *Aster inquinat'is*, *Capit'ulum Martis*, *Acus Ven'eris*, *Chardon-Roland*, is sometimes used for the *E. maritimum*.

ERYS'IMUM, *Erys'imum officina'le*, *Chamæ'plion*, the *Hedge-mustard*. (F) *Velar*, *Tortelle*, *Herbe aux chantres*. This was, formerly, much used for its expectorant and diuretic qualities. The seeds greatly resemble mustard.

The ERYSIMUM BARBA'REA, *Barba'rea*, (F) *Herbe de Sainte Barbe*, has been ranked amongst the antiscorbutic plants. See *Alitaria*.

ERYSIPELAS, from *εγυω*, 'I draw in,' and *πρὸς*, 'near.' *Febris erysipelato'sa*, *Febris erysipela'cea*, *Emphlysis Erisip'elas*, *St.*

An'thony's fire, *Ignis sancti Antonii*, *Hieropyrus*, *Icteri'tia rubra*, *Ignis sacer*, *Rose*, *Rubea icteri'tia*, *Vicinitra'ha*, *Vicinitrac'tus*, *Brunus*, (F) *Erysipèle*, *Feu St. Antoine*, *Feu sacre*, *Mal Saint-Antoine*. A disease, so called because it generally extends, gradually, to the neighbouring parts. Superficial inflammation of the skin, with general fever, tension and swelling of the part; pain and heat more or less acrid and redness by no means circumscribed; disappearing when pressed upon by the finger, but returning as soon as the pressure is removed. Frequently, small vesicles appear upon the inflamed part, which dry up and fall off, under the form of branny scales. Erysipelas is, generally, an acute affection; its medium duration being from 10 to 14 days.

Erysipelas yields, commonly, to general refrigerant remedies. Topical applications are rarely serviceable. At times, when the disease approaches the phlegmonous character, copious bleeding and other evacuations may be required, as in many cases of erysipelas of the face; but this is not commonly necessary. In particular cases, indeed, the general action seems deficient and it becomes necessary to give tonics.

ERYSIPEL'ATOUS, *Erysipelato'sus*, belonging to erysipelas; as an *erysipel'atous affection*. *Erysipel'atous inflammation*, *Cutit'is*, *Dermatit'is*, is the character of inflammation, which distinguishes erysipelas, *Erythe'ma erysipelato'sum*.

ERYTHE'MA, *Er'ysos*, *Erythos*, *Erythros*, *ερυσος*, *ερυθος*, *ερυθρος*, 'red, rose-coloured;' from *ερυθρος*, 'red.' *Erythre'ma*. This name is, sometimes, given to erysipelas, especially when of a local character. It is, also, applied to the morbid redness on the cheeks of the hectic; and on the skin covering bubo, phlegmon, &c. It forms the 6th genus of the 3d order, *Exanthemata*, of Bateman's classification of cutaneous diseases; and is defined, "a nearly continuous redness of some portion of the skin, attended with disorder of the constitution, but not contagious."

ERYTHROID VESICLE, *Vesi'cula Erythroidea*. A vesicle of the fœtus described by Pockels and others. It is pyriform, and much longer than, although of the same breadth as, the umbilical vesicle. Velpeau, Weber and others doubt its being a physiological condition.

ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM, *Common Erythronium*. This plant is possessed of emetic properties, but is rarely, if ever, used. It is a secondary article in the Pharm. U. S.

ES'APHE, from *εσαφαω*, 'I touch with the fingers.' (F) *Le Toucher*. The introduction of a finger or fingers into the vagina, for the purpose of examining the condition of the uterus. It is employed to verify the existence or non-existence of pregnancy and its different stages; to detect certain af-

fections or faults of conformation in the genital organs and pelvis; and, during the process of accouchement, to examine into the progress of labour, &c.

ESCHAR, *Es'chara*, *Es'cara*, a slough, a crust or scab. The crust or disorganized portion, arising from the mortification of a part, and which is distinguishable from the living parts by its colour, consistence, and other physical properties. The inflammation, which it excites in the contiguous parts, gives occasion to a secretion of pus between the living and dead parts, which ultimately completely separates the latter.

ESCHAROTICS, *Escharot'ica*, from *εσχαρεα*, 'eschar.' Any substance, which, when applied upon a living part, gives rise to an eschar, such as *caustic potass*: the *concentrated mineral acids*, &c.

ESCHELLOHE, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. This water rises at the foot of a mountain near the convent of Etal in Bavaria. It is a sulphuro-saline.

ESCULENT, *Esculen'tus*, from *esca*, 'food,' (F) *Comestible*. Such plants or such parts of plants or animals as may be eaten for food.

ESO, *εσω*, 'within.' A prefix which signifies an affection of an internal part; as *Eso-ēteritis*, inflammation of the inner membrane of the intestines:—*Esogastri'tis*; inflammation of the inner membrane of the stomach, &c.

ESO'CHE, *εσωχη*. A tumour within the anus.

ES'PHLASIS, from *φλαω*, 'I break, bruise,' &c. A fracture of the skull by comminution, the fragments being depressed.

ESSENCE, *Essentia*. By some used synonymously with *volatile oil*; by others, with *simple tincture*. The *oil of peppermint* is the oil, obtained by distillation; the *essence*, the oil diluted with spirit.

ESSEN'TIAL, *Essentia'lis*. The word *essential* has been applied to the immediate or active principles of vegetables, which were believed to be endowed with the properties of the plants, from which they were extracted. *Essential oil* was so called because it was regarded as the only immediate principle which was *essential*. This expression is retained. *Essential salts* are true salts or extracts, which exist, ready formed, in vegetables; and which are obtained by distillation, incineration, or some other process.

An *essential disease* is synonymous with *idiopathic disease*; or one not depending on any other;—not symptomatic.

ES'SERA, **ES'SERE**, **SORA**, or **SAIRE**, *Sare*, *Morbus porci'nus*, *Rosa saltans*, *Urtica'ria porcellana*, (F) *Ampoules*, *Porcelaine*. A species of cutaneous eruption, consisting of small, reddish tubercles over the whole body, accompanied by a troublesome itching. It seems to be a variety of lichen or urticaria.

ESTHIOM'ENUS, *Estiom'enus*, *ex'edens*. That which devours or eats away. Certain ulcers and eruptions are so called.

ESTI'VAL, *Æsti'vus*, happening in summer, belonging to summer. This epithet is given to *summer diseases*, so called, because they reign at that season and appear to depend on the influence exerted by it on the economy. In the United States the term *summer disease*, or *complaint*, means disorder of the bowels, as *diarrhœa*, *cholera morbus*, &c.

ETH'MOID. The *ethmoid bone*, *Os ethmoidæum*, *Os multifor'me*, *Os spongio'sum*, *Os spongoi'des*, *Os cribro'sum*, *Os cribri-for'me*, *Os foraminulentum*, *Os coliforme*; from *ἔθμος*, 'a sieve,' and *μορς*, 'form.' (F) *Os Cribleux*. One of the 8 bones, which compose the cranium; so called, because its upper plate is pierced by a considerable number of holes. The ethmoid bone is situated at the anterior, inferior, and middle part of the base of the cranium. It seems to be composed of a multitude of thin, fragile, semi-transparent laminæ, which form more or less spacious cells, called the *Ethmoidal labyrinth* or *cells*, distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. These communicate with the nose, and are lined by a prolongation of the pituitary membrane.

The ethmoid bone is constituted of compact tissue, and is surrounded by the *Ethmoid suture*. It is articulated with the *frontal* and *sphenoidal bones*, the *cornua sphenoidal*, the *superior maxillary bones*, the *palate bones*, the *ossa turbinata inferiora*, the *vomer*, the *proper bones of the nose*, and the *lachrymal bones*.

ETHMOID'AL, *Ethmoida'lis*. Belonging to the ethmoid bone; as, *Ethmoidal cells*, *E. suture*, &c. The *Ethmoidal apoph'ysis* or *process* is the advanced part of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the ethmoid. The *ethmoidal arteries* are two in number, the anterior of which arises from the ophthalmic artery. The origin of the other varies. The *Echancrure ethmoidale* of the *os frontis* receives the ethmoid bone. The *Ethmoidal veins* correspond to the arteries of the same name.

ETIOLA'TION, (F) *Étiollement*. That state of plants, which occurs in consequence of privation of light, when they become pale and watery. In *pathology*, it is sometimes used to denote the paleness produced in those persons, who have been kept long without light; or a similar paleness, the result of chronic disease.

ETRON'CUS, from *ἡτρόν*, 'the lower belly,' and *ὄγκος*, 'a tumour.' A tumour of the lower belly.

EU, *ευ*, 'good, proper,' when prefixed to words. Hence:

EUÆ'MIA, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Good condition of the blood.—Fernelius.

EUÆSTHETOS. One whose senses are

in full vigour, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *αισθανομαι*, 'I feel.'

EUCHYM'IA, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *χυμος*, 'juice.' A good state of the humours.

EUCRA'SIA, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *κρασις*, 'temperament.' A good temperament.

EUDIAPNEUS'TIA, from *ευδιαπνευστος*, 'one who breathes well.' Easy respiration.

EUELCEs, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *ελκος*, 'an ulcer,' *ευελκης*. One whose ulcers are readily healed.

EU'EMES, *Euem'etos*, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *εμεω*, 'I vomit.' That which readily excites vomiting. One who vomits with facility.

EUEX'IA, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *εξις*, 'constitution.' A good constitution.

EUGENIA CARYOPHYLLA'TA, *Garophyllus*, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. The Indian tree, which affords the clove. Order, Myrtaceæ. The Clove or *Caryophyllus*, *C. aromaticus*, is the unexpanded bud, (F) *Girofle*, *Gérofle*, *Gyrophle*. Its odour is strong, aromatic, and peculiar; taste pungent and acrid. Like all substances, whose virtue depends upon essential oil, it is stimulant and carminative. It is generally used as a corrigent to other remedies; and, in cases where substances containing the essential oils are demanded. The oil (F) *Huile de Gérofle*, has the properties of the cloves.

EUNUCH, *Eunu'chus*, from *ευνη*, 'the bed,' and *εχω*, 'I keep.' *Castra'tus*, *Excastra'tus*, *Evira'tus*, *Emacula'tus*, *Spado*, *Exsec'tus*, *Extesticula'tus*, *Extom'ius*, *Sem'ivir*, *Semimacula'tus*. One, whose organs of generation have been removed or so disorganized, that he is rendered incapable of reproducing his species, or of exercising the act of venery. Eunuchs were common with the ancient Romans. In Italy, this horrible mutilation still takes place to improve the voice: and, in the East, Eunuchs have the *surveillance* of the seraglios.

EUPATHIA, *Euphoria*, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *παθος*, 'suffering.' A disposition for being affected by pain easily. Also a good state of health.

EUPATORIUM CANNAB'INUM, *Eupatorium*, *E. Arab'icum*, *Hemp agrimony*, *Eupatorium of Avicen'na*, *Herb of Saint Cunenegonde*, *Trifolium cervi'num*, *Orig'anum aquat'icum*, (F) *Eupatoire d'Avicenne*. Family, Synantheræ; Sex. Syst. Syngenesia æqualis. The juice of this plant proves violently emetic and purgative, if taken in sufficient quantity. It has been considered diuretic, cathartic, and emetic.

The EUPATORIUM PERFOLIA'TUM, *Boneset*, *Thoroughwort*, *Thor'oughstem*, *Thor'ough-wax*, *Vegetable antimony*, *Crosswort*, *Ague-weed*, *Feverwort*, *Indian sage*, is a plant which grows in low, wet meadows throughout the United States. It is considered to be stimulating, tonic, emetic, purgative, diuretic, and sudorific. Dose, gr. xv of the powder, as a gentle purgative.

The EUPATORIUM PURPU'REUM, *Mohawk tassel*, *Purple-stalked Eupato'rium*, *Trumpet weed*; is used in similar cases; as well as the

EUPA'TORIUM TEUCRIFO'LIUM, *Wild horehound*, or *Germander-leaved horehound*.

EUPEP'SIA, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *πεπτω*, 'I digest.' A good digestion. The antithesis to *dyspepsia*.

EUPHLO'GIA, from *ευ*, 'well,' and *φλεγω*, 'I burn.' Mild inflammation.

EU'PHONY, *Eupho'nia* from *ευ*, 'well,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' An agreeable or regular voice.

EUPHOR'BIA CAPIT'ATA, *Caa-cica*. Ord. Euphorbiaceæ. A Brazilian plant, which is strongly astringent, and not poisonous. It is considered to be one of the best remedies for the bites of serpents. It is, also, called *Colubrina Lusitanica*.

EUPHORBIA CYPARIS'SIAS, *Es'ula minor*, *Tithym'alus Cyparis'sia*. The *Cypress spurge*, (F) *Euphorbe cyprès*. This, like most of the spurges, is very acrimonious. Amongst the rustics it was formerly called, *poor man's rhubarb*, and was, consequently, a laxative. It is not used.

EUPHORBIA HYPERICIFO'LIA. A native of the United States. It is astringent and tonic. Used in infusion,—3ss to ℥j of boiling water. Dose, a tablespoonful.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA, *Ipecacuanha spurge*, (F) *Euphorbe vomitive*. This species of spurge is common in the Southern and Middle parts of the United States. The root is a powerful emetic, in the dose of from 5 to 15 grains; 20 grains act as a cathartic likewise. In large doses it acts as a narcotico-acrid.

The EUPHORBIA COROLLA'TA, or *Large flowering spurge*, *Milkweed*, *Snakes' milk*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Indian Physic*, has similar properties to the last. The dose of the root is the same.

EUPHORBIA LATH'YRIS. The systematic name of the plant, which affords the *lesser catapu'tia seeds*. *Catapu'tia minor*, *Caper spurge*. *Lath'yris*, *Gar'den spurge*, *Tithym'alus latifo'lius*. The seeds possess cathartic properties, and an expressed oil of the seeds has been given as a cathartic in the dose of 6 to 12 drops.

EUPHORBIA OFFICINA'RUM. The systematic name of the plant, which affords the *Euphorbium*, *Euphorbiæ gummi resi'na*, in greatest abundance. The euphorbium is an inodorous gum-resin, in yellow tears, which have the appearance of being wormeaten. It enters into the composition of some plasters and has been used as an errhine.

EUPHORBIA PALUSTRIS. The *greater spurge*. *Es'ula major*, *Tithym'alus*, *Marsh spurge*. (F) *Euphorbe des marais*. The juice is given, in Russia, as a common purge. It is used, too, as an irritant in tinea, warts, &c.

EUPHOREIA *PARALIAS*, *Tithym'alus para-*
lias, *Sea spurge*. This is violently cathartic
and irritating; and is seldom used.

☞ All the spurges are vesicant and rube-
facient, when applied externally.

EUPHRA'SIA *OFFICINA'LIS*, *Ocula-*
ria, *Euphra'gia*, *Ophthal'mica*, *Eyebright*,
(F) *Eufraise*, *Casse-Lunette*. It has been
recommended in diseases of the eye, but is
unworthy of notice.

EUPNE'A, from *eu*, 'well,' and *πνεω*, 'I
respire.' Freedom or facility of respiration.

EURHYTH'MIA, from *eu*, 'well,' and
ρυθμος, 'rhythm.' Regularity of the pulse.

EUROS, *υγρος*, 'mould, putrefaction,' *Mu-*
cor, *Caries*. Corruption of the humours.

EUSAR'COS, from *eu*, 'well,' and *σαρξ*,
'flesh.' One who is fleshy, robust.

EUSEM'IA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *σημειον*, 'a
sign.' A collection of good signs.

EUSTA'CHIAN TUBE, *Tuba Eusta-*
chia'na, *Meatus cæcus*, *Tuba Aristotel'ica*,
Ductus auris palati'nus, *Iter a Palato ad*
Aurem, *Trompe ou Conduit d'Eustache*, *Con-*
duit guttural de l'oreille—(Ch.) This tube
was so called from its discoverer, Eustachius.
It is partly bony and partly cartilaginous;
extending from the cavity of the tympanum
to the upper part of the pharynx. Its length
is about two inches; the bony portion, which
belongs to the temporal bone, is about 3-4ths
of an inch long. It is lined, internally, by a
prolongation of the lining membrane of the
pharynx. Its nerves are furnished by the
palatine branches of the ganglion of Meckel,
and its vessels proceed from those of the pha-
ryn timer and velum pendulum.

The use of the tube seems to be, to permit
the renewal of air in the cavity of the tympa-
num.

EUSTA'CHIAN VALVE, *Valve of Eusta-*
chius, *Valvule d'Eustachi ou d'Eustache*. A
membranous, semilunar fold, which corre-
sponds to the opening of the vena cava infe-
rior into the right auricle of the heart.

EUSTHEN'IA, *Vigor*, *Exuberan'tia*, from
eu, 'well,' and *σθεος*, 'strength.' Flourishing,
exuberant health.—Hippocr.

EUTAX'IA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *τασσω*,
'I arrange,' *Euthe'sia*. A well ordered con-
stitution, in which every part has its proper
relation.

EUTHANA'SIA, from *eu*, 'well,' and
θανατος, 'death.' An easy death.

EUTHYM'IA, *An'imi tranquil'litas*, from
eu, 'well,' and *θυμος*, 'mind.' Tranquillity
of mind. A good state of the mental facul-
ties.

EUTRO'PHIA, from *eu*, 'well,' and *τροφή*,
'nourishment.' A good state of nutrition.

EVACUANTS, *Evacuan'tia*, from *e* and
vacua're, 'to empty,' (F) *Evacuatifs*. Me-
dicines are so called, which occasion a dis-
charge by some emunctory; such as purga-
tives, emetics, &c.

EVACUA'TION. Same etymon. The dis-

charge, of any matter whatever, by the natu-
ral passages or by an artificial opening.

EVAPORA'TION, *Evapora'tio*, *Vapora'-*
tio, *Exhala'tio*. Transformation of a liquid
into vapour, in order to obtain the fixed mat-
ters, contained in it, dry and separate from
the liquid. When the vapour is received in
a proper vessel and condensed, the process
is called Distillation, which see. Evapora-
tion produces cold, and this is one of the pro-
cesses by which the body is cooled, through
the evaporation of the perspiratory fluid.

EVAUX, *MINERAL WATERS OF*. *E.*
is situate in Auvergne, in France. The wa-
ters are hydrosulphurous, and thermal.

EVENTRA'TION, *Eventra'tio*, *Hypogas-*
trorix'is, from *e*, 'out of,' and *venter*, 'the
belly.' A tumour, formed by a general re-
laxation of the parietes of the abdomen, and
containing a great part of the abdominal vis-
cera. Also, *ventral hernia*, or that, which
occurs in any other way, than through the
natural openings of the abdominal parietes.
Lastly, any very extensive wound of the ab-
dominal parietes, with issue of the greater
part of the intestines.

EVENTUS, *Apobainon*, *Apobesomenon*,
Ecbesomenon, *Termina'tio morbi*. The event
or issue of a disease, either favourable or un-
favourable.

EVERRIC'ULUM, *Specil'lum*. A sort of
sound or scoop, used for extracting sand or
fragments of stone or clots of blood from the
bladder, after or during the operation of lith-
otomy.

EVOLU'TION, *SPONTA'NEOUS*. A
term, applied, by Dr. Denman, to what he
considered to be a spontaneous turning of the
foetus in utero, in an arm presentation, in
consequence of powerful uterine contractions
forcing out the breech and feet, whilst the
arm recedes. It is now usually considered to
be a doubling of the foetus, so that the arm
changes its position but little, whilst the
breech is forcibly expelled before the upper
extremity;—the case becoming similar to a
breech presentation.

EVUL'SION, *Avulsion*, *Evul'sio*, from
evel'lere, 'to pluck out,' *Apotil'mos*, *Ectil'-*
mos, *Tilmos*. The action of plucking out;
forcible extraction. (F) *Arrachement*. This
word is oftener used by the French, than by
the English surgeons, for the act of extract-
ing certain parts, the presence of which is
injurious,—as the teeth, &c.

EXACERBA'TION, *Exacerba'tio*, *Exas-*
pera'tio, *Excrescen'tia*, from *exacerba're*, 'to
provoke,' (F) *Rédoublement*. An increase in
the symptoms of a disorder. Often used sy-
nonymously with paroxysm.

EXAL'MA, from *εξ*, 'out of,' and *αλλομαι*,
'I leap.' *Exalsis*. Hippocrates calls thus
the displacement of the vertebræ.

EXALTA'TION of the vital forces, *Exal-*
ta'tio virium. This word has been used, by
modern pathologists, to designate a morbid

increase in the action of organs, and partly that which occurs in an inflamed organ. Some use *exaltation of the vital forces*, and *inflammation* synonymously.

EXANGIA, from *εξαγγίζω*, 'I evacuate from a vessel.' *Exangeia*. An enlargement or rupture of a blood-vessel, without external opening. A genus, in the order *Dysthetica*, class *Hæmatica* of Good. It comprises *aneurism* and *varix*.

EXANGUIOUS, *Exæ'mos*, *Exsan'guis*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *sanguis*, 'blood.' One who seems bloodless; as a female, who has suffered largely from uterine hemorrhage.

EXANIMA'TION, *exanima'tio*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *anima*, 'the spirit.' This word has two acceptations. Sometimes, it means real death, corresponding with the Greek *θανάτος*, *mors*. At others, it signifies, apparent death, corresponding with the Greek *ἀψυχία*, *ἐκλυσις*, *An'imi deli'quium*.

EXAN'THEM, *Exanthe'ma*, *Anthe'ma erup'tio*, *Epanthe'ma*, *Efflorescen'tia*, *Exanthis'ma*, *Efflora'tio*, from *εξανθίζω*, 'I flourish.' A rash. (F) *Ele'vures*. Under this term is comprehended, by some, every kind of eruption, of which the skin is the seat. Others comprehend by it those eruptions, that are accompanied with fever, *Febres exanthemat'icæ*: including, under the head of the *Major Exanthemata*, those which attack a person but once in his life, and which are communicated by specific contagion; and, under the *minor exanthemata*, those, which are not marked by these characteristics. Small pox, measles, cow pox, &c., belong to the major:—Chicken pox, herpes, lichen, &c., to the minor.

EXANTHEMAT'ICA. Same etymon. *Eruptive fevers*. Cutaneous eruptions, essentially accompanied with fever;—the third order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good.

EXARAG'MA, from *εξαράσσω*, 'I tear away,' 'I break.' Collision, violent fracture or friction.

EXARCHIA'TER. Chief of the archiatri; or chief of the chief of physicians, a title like that of *Comes Archiatro'rum*, given to the chief physician of an emperor or king.

EXAR'MA, from *εξαισγομαι*, 'I am raised.' A prominent tumour.

EXAR'SIO. A burning heat.

EXCARNA'TION, *Excarna'tio*, from *ex*, and *caro*, 'flesh.' A mode of making anatomical preparations, which consists in separating injected vessels from the parts in which they are situate. This is done by means of corrosion by an acid or by putrefaction.

EXCIP'IENT, *Excip'iens*, from *excip'ere*, 'to receive.' (F) *Intermède*. A substance, which, in a medicinal prescription, gives form and consistence to it and serves as a *vehicle* or *medium* for the exhibition of the other ingredients.

EXCIS'ION, *Excis'io*, from *excid'ere*, 'to

cut off;' *εκτομή*, *Ectomē*. A surgical operation, by which parts of a small size are removed with a cutting instrument.

EXCITABIL'ITY, *Excitabil'itas*. The faculty, possessed by living beings, of being sensible to the action of excitants. The doctrine of excitability forms an important part of the Brunonian system.

EXCITA'TION or **EXCITE'MENT**. Same etymon., from *excita're*, 'to excite,' *Excita'tio*. Act of exciting or state of an organ or organs excited. Excitement is, sometimes, used synonymously with arterial action. The effect of the exciting powers acting on the excitability, according to Brown, constitutes *excitement*. Cullen used the term to express the restoration of the energy and action of the brain, which had been interrupted by sleep or some debilitating cause,—a state opposite to that of *collapse*.

EXCITO-MOTORY. An epithet applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to those nerves which are true spinal, and are concerned in certain reflex functions. See *Nerves*.

EXCORIA'TION, *Excoria'tio*, *Excoriatu'ra*, *Am'ychē*, from *ex*, and *corium*, 'skin.' (F) *Écorchure*. A slight wound, which removes only the skin.

EXCREA'TION, *Excrea'tio*, *Rasca'tio*, from *screare*, 'to spit.' Act of spitting. (F) *Crachement*. See *Exspuitio*.

EX'CREMENT, *Excremen'tum*, *Excre'tum*, *Excre'tio*, *Peritto'ma*, *Diachore'ma*, *Aph'odos*, *Apoch'o'reon*, *Apoc'risis*, *Ar'das*, *Ar'dalos*, from *excer'nere*, 'to separate,' 'cleanse.' Every thing, which is evacuated from the body of an animal as superfluous, by the natural emunctories: such as the fæcal matters, the urine, perspiration, nasal mucus, &c. Generally, however, the term is restricted to the fæcal evacuations;—the *Purgamenta*, *Hedra*, *Sedes*, *Fæces* (q. v.), *Stercus*, *Cacçē*, *Spat'ile* (especially when liquid), *Dejectio alvina*, *Onera alvi*, *Sordes ventris*, *Catarrhexis*, *Copros*, *Scor*.

EXCREMENTIT'IAL, *Excrementi'tious*, *Excrementi'tius*. (F) *Excrémenteux*, *Excrémentitiel*. That, which is similar to excrement, and forms part of it. *Excrementi'tial humours* or *parts* are those destined to be evacuated, as incapable of administering to the nutrition of the body.

EXCREMEN'TO-RECREMENTI'TI-AL, *Excremento-recrementitious*. Animal fluids, intended to be partly absorbed and partly rejected.

EXCRES'CENCE, *Excrescen'tia*, *Ecphy'ma*, *Phymato'sis*, *Hypersarco'sis*, *Sarcophyia*, *Caro excrescens*, from *excres'cere*, 'to grow outwards.' (F) *Excroissance*. A tumour, which forms at the surface of organs, and especially on the skin, mucous membranes, or ulcerated surfaces. Excrescences differ in size, shape, cause, &c., and each requires its own treatment. *Warts*, *condylomata*, *polypi*, *hemorrhoids* belong to this head.

EXCRETION, *Excre'tio*, *Evacua'tio*, *Ejec'tio*, *Expul'sio*, *Eges'tio*, *Diachore'sis*, from *excernere*, 'to separate.' The separation or throwing off of those matters from the body of an animal, which are supposed to be useless, as the urine, perspiration, and fæces.

EXCRETORY, *Excreto'rius*; same etymon. An *Excretory vessel* or *duct* is one, which transmits the fluid secreted by a gland, either externally or into the reservoirs in which it has to be deposited. The existence of an excretory duct is a distinctive character of the glands properly so called.

EXCRETORY ORGAN, means any one charged with the office of excreting: thus the skin is said to be an excretory organ, because through it the perspiration takes place.

EXCU'TIA VENTRIC'ULI, *Stomach Brush*. An instrument, composed of iron or brass wire, at one of the extremities of which is a pencil of bristles. Some ancient authors proposed this to extract foreign bodies from the œsophagus, as well as to cleanse the stomach of viscid and tenacious matters adhering to it.

EXELCYS'MOS, *ἐξελκυσμος*, from *ἐξ*, 'from,' and *ἐλκυω*, 'I draw.' Extraction. Also the act of breaking out into ulcers.

EXENTERIS'MUS, *Exenteri'sis*, *ἐξεντερισμος*, *ἐξεντεριστις*; from *ἐξ*, 'out of,' and *εντερον*, 'an intestine.' The operation of disemboweling or eviscerating.

EXERAM'A, from *ἐξέρω*, 'I throw out.' Any thing cast out. Vomiting; or the matter vomited.—Hippocr.

EXERCISE, *Exercita'tio*, *Exerci'tium*, *Asce'sis*, *Gymnasion*, from *exerce're*, 'to work.' Every motion of the body, arising from the contraction of muscles subjected to the will. Also, the action of any organ whatever. Exercise may be *active* or *passive*. The passive are referred to, under the head of Gestation. The chief active exercises are:—walking, running, dancing, hunting, fencing, playing at ball, cricket, racket, quoits, swimming, declamation, singing, &c.

Exercise is an important prophylactic, particularly in those disposed to be plethoric. It improves the digestion; augments the secretions; and, when used in moderation, gives strength to the body; but when carried to excess, produces debility and disease.

EXÆ'RESIS, from *ἐξ*, 'out of,' and *αἶρω*, 'I take away.' A surgical operation, which consists in drawing, extracting, or removing, from the human body, every thing that is useless, noxious, or extraneous. It is a generic term, which includes extraction, evulsion, evacuation, excision, ablation, amputation, &c.

EXERRHO'SIS, from *ἐξ*, 'out of,' and *ῥέω*, 'I flow.' The discharge, which takes place by insensible perspiration.

EXFOLIA'TION, *Exfolia'tio*, *Desquama'tio*, *Eclep'isis*, from *ex* and *fo'lium*, 'a leaf.' By this is meant the separation of the dead

portions of a bone, tendon, aponeurosis, or cartilage, under the form of lamellæ or small scales. Exfoliation is accomplished by the instinctive action of the parts, and its object is to detach the dead portion from those subjacent, and which are still alive. For this purpose, the latter throw out fleshy granulations; and a more or less abundant suppuration occurs, which tends to separate the exfoliated part,—now become an extraneous body. The ancients distinguished exfoliation into *sensible* and *insensible*, according as the dead portions of bone were detached in fragments of greater or less size, or in very thin pieces, and in an almost insensible manner. When the dead part embraces all or almost all the substance of a bone, it takes the name *Sequestrum*.

EXFO'LIATIVE, *Exfoliati'vus*, *Desquamato'rius*. That which takes away by leaves or scales. The term has been applied to certain medicines, which were regarded as proper to hasten exfoliation, such as alcohol, oil of turpentine, tincture of myrrh, &c.

The **EXFO'LIATIVE TREPAN**, *Eclep'isitrep'anum*, is an ancient raspatory or instrument for scraping exfoliating portions of bone.

EXHA'LANT, *Exha'lent*, *Exha'lans*, from *exhala're*, 'to exhale,' 'throw out.'

The **EXHALANT VESSELS** are very minute, and arise from the arterial capillary system. They are situate in every tissue of the body, and on the surfaces of the mucous and serous membranes and skin; on which each pours its particular fluid. Bichat distinguished three sets. 1. The *external*, terminating on the mucous and dermoid system, where they pour the matter of perspiration. 2. The *internal*, comprising those of the cellular and medullary tissues, and of synovial surfaces: and, 3. The *nutritive exhalants*, which vary in each organ where they are found; and preside over the phenomena of composition and increase of every part of the body. The exhalants are the antagonists of the absorbents. They are imaginary vessels, inasmuch as they cannot be detected.

EXHALA'TION, *Exhala'tio*; same etymon. *Anathymiasis*, (F) *Exhalaison*. A function, by virtue of which certain fluids, obtained from the blood, are spread, in the form of dew, in the areolæ of the different textures, or at the surface of membranes; either for the sake of being thrown out of the body, or to serve for certain purposes. The sweat is a *liquid, excrementitious exhalation*; the serous fluid of the pleura a *liquid, recrementitious exhalation*.

Exhalation is, also, applied to that which exhales from any body whatever, organic or inorganic, dead or living.

EXHAUS'TION, *Exar'ysis*, *Vires exhaus'tæ*, from *exhauri're*, 'to draw out.' (F) *Epuisement*. Loss of strength, occasioned by excessive evacuations, great fatigue or privation of food, or by disease.

EXHUMA'TION, *Exhuma'tio*, from *ex* and *humus*, 'the ground.' The disinterment of a corpse. The circumstances, which render this necessary, are:—1. Judicial investigations, relative to the body of the person inhumed. 2. The removal of a body from one cemetery to another: and, 3. The evacuation of cemeteries or sepulchral vaults. The operation is attended with much unpleasant smell and annoyance, and requires the use of disinfecting agents, of which the most powerful is the chloride of lime. See Disinfection. The putrid effluvia from animal substances are not, however, found to excite endemic disease.

EXISCHIOS, from *ἐξ*, 'out of,' and *ἰσχίον*, 'the ischium.' A luxation of the os femoris. All those with large nates, and prominent hips were called *Exischioi* and *Exeche-gluti*.

EXITU'RA. According to some, any abscess, which discharges. Paracelsus calls thus every kind of putrid excrement.

EXOCHAS, *Exochē*, from *ἐξω*, 'without,' and *ἔχω*, 'I have.' A soft tumour without the anus: outward piles.

EXOCYS'TE, *Exocys'tis*, from *ἐξ*, 'out of,' and *κύστις*, 'the bladder.' A prolapsus of the bladder into the urethra. Also called *Prolap'sus vesicæ*, *Ædopto'sis vesicæ*. (F) *Renversement de la vessie*.

EXOCYS'TE NOELIA'NA; when the inner membrane of the bladder is protruded. So called from M. Noel, who first accurately described it.

EXOCYS'TE SOLINGENIA'NA; when the neck of the bladder is protruded. Called after M. Solingen, who first accurately described it.

EXOINE or **EXOENE**, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *ἰδο'neus*, 'fit,' or rather from *exonera're*, 'to exonerate.' In France, a certificate of excuse, exemption, or dispensation, given to those summoned to appear before a court of justice, and who are unable to do so.

EXOM'PHALUS, *Exumbilica'tio*, *Exom'phalocē'lē*, *Om'phalocē'lē*, *Hernia umbilica'lis*, *Hernie ombilicale*, (F) *H. du nombril*, *Umbilical Hernia*, from *ἐξ*, 'out of,' and *ομφαλός*, 'the navel.' Hernia, occurring at the navel. This affection happens more frequently in infants, taking place by the umbilical ring itself. In adults, it occurs more commonly in females than in males; and, when it does so, the sac passes in the vicinity of the umbilicus. The organs, found in this kind of hernia, are, particularly,—the epiploon, the jejunum, the arch of the colon, and sometimes the stomach. The tumour is, in general, round, and presents all the characters of hernia. It is, commonly, readily reducible, and not subject to strangulation. It must be reduced, and retained by an elastic bandage, made in the form of a girdle, and furnished with a pad at its middle part. When strangulated, the stricture may

be divided upwards and towards the left side.

EXONCO'MA, from *ἐξ* and *ὄγκος*, 'a tumour.' A large, prominent tumour. Used, by Galen, for protuberance of the vertebræ after luxation.

EXOPHTHAL'MIA, *Ophthalmopto'sis*, *Pto'sis Bulbi Oculi*, *Exorbitis'mus*, *Ophthalmocē'lē*, *Ophthalmopto'sis*, *Oculi totius prominen'tia*, from *ἐξ*, 'out of,' and *ὀφθαλμός*, 'eye.' (F) *Providence de l'œil*. A protrusion of the eye from its orbit, occasioned by an abscess or tumour in the cellular texture of the orbit, by exostosis of the parietes of the orbit, &c.

In Exophthalmia, the eye is pressed forwards; the eyelids are raised and separated, so that they can no longer cover the eye, and defend it from the action of extraneous bodies: it becomes inflamed, and the sight is disturbed or destroyed. The treatment of course depends upon the cause.

EXOSMO'SE, *Exosmosis*, *Transudation*, from *ἐξ*, 'out of,' and *ωσμός*, 'impulse.' The opposite to Endosmose, or the act by which substances transude from within to without an animal or other membrane.

EXOSTO'SIS, *Hyperosto'sis*, *Emphy'ma Exosto'sis os'tea*, *Exossa'tio*, *Ossis eminen'tia*, from *ἐξ*, 'out of,' and *ὀστέον*, 'a bone.' An osseous tumour, which forms at the surface of bones, or in their cavities. Various kinds have been enumerated. The *Ivory Exosto'sis*, *Exostose eburnée*;—that which has the appearance and consistence of ivory. *Laminar Exosto'sis*, *E. Laminée*;—that which is formed of laminæ in superposition or of distinct filaments. The *Spongy Exosto'sis* is that, whose structure is analogous to the spongy tissue of bones.

Exostoses are sometimes distinguished into the *true*, which seem to be a projection of the osseous substance, and which have the same organization and hardness as that substance; and the *false*, or osteo-sarcoma. Exostosis may depend on syphilis, scrophula, rickets, gout, &c. In such cases, it is important to get rid of the primary disease.

Those exostoses, which occur within bones, have, by some, been called *enostoses*.

EXOT'IC, *Exo'ticus*, from *ἐξω*, 'without.' That, which comes from abroad. Plants or drugs, which are procured from abroad, are so called. It is opposed to indigenous.

EXOTICADE'NIA. Aversion for exotic drugs.

EXOTICOMA'NIA. The opposite to the preceding. Fondness for exotic remedies.

EXPAN'SION, *Expan'sio*, from *expan'dere*, 'to spread out.' A prolongation, or spreading out, presented by certain organs. Thus, we say an *aponeurotic expansion*, &c.

EXPECTANT, *Expec'tans*, from *expec-ta're*, 'to wait.' That which waits:—as *Expectant Medicine*,—*La Médecine expectante*. See Expectation.

EXPECTA'TION, *Expecta'tio*; same ety-

mon. The word *expectation* has, in Medicine, been applied to that method, which consists in observing the progress of diseases, and removing deranging influences, without prescribing active medicines, unless such shall be imperiously required. It consists, in fact, in leaving the disease, almost wholly, to the efforts of nature; and has been termed the *art of curing diseases by expectation or waiting*,—*Ars sanandi cum expectatone*.

EXPECTORANT, *Expectorans*, *Anacatharticus*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *pectus*, 'the breast.' A medicine, capable of facilitating or provoking expectoration. There is probably no such thing as a *direct* expectorant. They all act through the system, or by impressions made on parts at a distance, which through the medium of general, continuous, or contiguous sympathy, excite the secretory vessels of the air-passages into action.

The following are the chief reputed expectorants:

Ammoniacum,	Ipecacuanha,
Assafœtida,	Myroxylon,
Galbanum,	Myrrha,
Inhalations,	Scilla,
(of Iodine, Stramonium, Tar, Burning Wool, Tobacco, &c.),	Senega,
	Tolutanum.

EXPECTORATION, *Expectoratio*, *Bexhu'mida*, *Anap'tysis*, *Anacathar'sis*, *Anabexis*, same etymon. The act of expelling from the chest, matters or secretions there collected or existing. It is, likewise, used for the expectorated matter.

EXPERIENCE, *Experientia*, *Peira*, *Empe'ria*, from *experi'ri*, 'to practise.' A knowledge of things, acquired by practice. In Medicine, this knowledge can be obtained both by the practitioner's own experience, and by that obtained from tradition and from books. To profit by experience requires a mind capable of appreciating the proper relations between cause and effect; and hence it happens, that *false experience*, *Experientia fallax*, is extremely common; and that a man had better, in many instances, trust to that which he has learned from others, than to his own fallacious observation.

The union of accurate observation by the physician with that handed down by medical writers constitutes perfect experience, so far as it is attainable in any individual case.

EXPERIMENT, *Experimentum*; same etymon. (F) *Expérience*. A trial, made on the bodies of men or animals, for the purpose of detecting the effect of a remedy, or of becoming better acquainted with their structure, functions, or peculiarities. In a more general sense, it means any trial, instituted with the intent of becoming better acquainted with any thing.

By experiments on living animals, we have obtained much valuable information in the

various departments of Medicine; but particularly in Physiology and Toxicology.

EXPERT (F), *Expertus*. Skillful, or of good experience. A physician, charged with the duty of making a report upon any case of legal medicine.

EXPIRATION, *Ec'pnoe*, *Ecpneumato'sis*, *Ecpneu'sis*, from *exspira're*, 'to breathe out.' The act of expelling, from the chest, the air received in during inspiration.

EXPIRATORY, *Expiratio'ni inser'viens*. The expiratory muscles are all those, which contribute to diminish the cavity of the chest, for the purpose of expelling the air contained in the lungs, or of producing expiration. These muscles are, chiefly, the intercostals, triangularis sterni, quadratus lumborum, serratus posticus inferior, the oblique and recti muscles of the abdomen, the sacro-lumbalis, &c.

EXPLORATION, *Explora'tio*, from *explora're*, 'to search into.' The act of observing and attentively examining or investigating every thing connected with a case of disease. The word is chiefly used, in this sense, by the French practitioners.

EXPRESSION, *Expres'sio*, *Ecpiesmos*, *Ecthlipsis*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *prem'ere*, 'to press.' The act of compressing a substance, for the purpose of separating from it the fluids, which it contains. Also, the manner in which impressions, made upon us, are depicted; especially in the traits of the countenance.

SWEAT OF EXPRESSION, or *Sueur d'expression*, is a term given to the passive perspiration, observable in very debilitated individuals.

EXPULSIVE, *Expel'lens*, *Expulso'rius*, from *expel'lere*, 'to drive away.' An *expulsive bandage*, (F) *Bandage expulsif*, is one constructed with the view of compressing a part, from which we are desirous of expelling pus, serum, &c.

Certain medicines were, formerly, called *expulsives*, which were believed to have the power of driving the humours towards the skin;—as diaphoretics and sudorifics.

EXSPUITATION, *Expui'tio*, *Spu'i'tio*, *Sputa'tio*, *Pty'sma*, *Anachremp'sis*, *Apo-chremp'sis*, *Pty'sis*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *spuo*, 'I spit.' Rejection of the matters accumulated in the pharynx and larynx; spitting.

EXSTROPHIA, from *εξ*, 'out of,' and *στροφη*, 'turning.' *Extrover'sio*, *Extrover'sion*. A term, used by M. Chaussier for certain displacements of organs, and especially of the urinary bladder.

EXSTROPHIA OF THE BLADDER, (F) *Renversement de Vessie*, is a faulty conformation, in which the organ opens above the pubes; so that in the hypogastric region there is a red, mucous surface, formed by the inner coat of the bladder; and on which two prominences are distinguishable, corresponding to the openings of the ureters.

EXSUCTIO, *Suctio*, *Ecmyze'sis*, from *ex*, 'out of,' and *succus*, 'a juice.' The action of sucking.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, *Extempora'neus*, *Extempora'lis*. Those prescriptions are called 'extemporaneous,' which are made on the spot, and composed according to the prescription of the physician.

EXTENSIBILITY, *Extensibilitas*. A property, possessed by certain bodies, of being capable of extension or elongation.

EXTENSION, *Extensio*, *Tasis*, *Ec'tasis*, *Catat'asis*, *Anat'asis*, from *exten'dere*, 'to stretch out.' It is, in Surgery, an operation, by which we draw strongly, either by the hands or by straps, a fractured or luxated limb, to restore it to its natural position. It is the opposite of *Counter-extension*.

EXTENSOR. Same etymon. (F) *Extenseur*. A muscle, whose office it is to extend certain parts.

EXTENSOR BREVIS DIGITO'RUM PEDIS, *Ped'icus*, *Calcaneo-phalangien commun* of DUMAS; *Muscle pédieux*, *Muscle petit extenseur des orteils*, *Calcaneo-sus-phalangettien commun*—(Ch.), *Carré du pied*; *Short Extensor of the Toes*. A muscle, situate on the dorsal region of the foot. It arises from the external surface of the calcaneum, and at the anterior edge of a ligament, which unites that bone to the astragalus. Anteriorly, each of its divisions terminates by a small tendon, which is fixed, successively, at the superior part of the posterior extremity of the first phalanx of the great toe, and to the second and last phalanges of the three next toes. Its use is to extend the four first toes, and to direct them a little outwards.

EXTENSOR DIGITORUM COMMUNIS, *Extensor digitorum communis manus, cum extenso're proprio auricula'ris*, *Digitorum tensor*; *Epi-condylo-sus-phalangettien commun*—(Ch.); *Common Extensor of the Fingers*. (F) *Extenseur commun des Doigts*. A long, flattened muscle; simple above, and divided into four portions inferiorly. It is situate at the posterior part of the forearm; arises from the external tuberosity of the humerus; from the aponeurosis of the forearm, and from the aponeurotic septa situate between it and the neighbouring muscles, and is inserted at the posterior surface of the second and third phalanges of the four last fingers. The muscle extends the phalanges of the four last fingers upon each other, and upon the metacarpal bone. It can, also, extend the hand on the forearm.

EXTENSOR PROPRIUS MIN'IMI DIG'ITI, *Epi-condylo-sus-phalangettien du petit doigt*,—(Ch.), (F) *Extenseur propre du petit doigt*. Situate on the inside of the *Extensor communis digitorum*. It arises from the external condyle of the os humeri and the aponeurotic septa seated between it, the extensor communis digitorum, and the extensor carpi ulnaris; and is inserted into the two last

phalanges of the little finger. Its use is to extend the little finger, and even the hand upon the forearm.

EXTENSOR POL'LICIS BREVIS, *Extensor minor pol'licis manus*, *E. primi interno'dii*, *E. pol'licis primus*, *E. secun'di interno'dii* (DOUGLAS), *E. secun'di interno'dii ossis pol'licis*; *Cubito-sus-phalangien du pouce*, *Cubito-sus-phalangien*,—(Ch.), (F) *Court extenseur du pouce*. Seated at the posterior and inferior part of the forearm. It is thin, long, and broader at its middle than at the extremities. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted behind the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the thumb, and aids in supination.

EXTENSOR LONGUS POL'LICIS; *Extensor major pol'licis manus*, *Extensor secundi interno'dii*, *Extensor pol'licis secun'dus*, *Extensor ter'tii interno'dii* (DOUGLAS), *Extensor interno'dii ossis pol'licis*, *Cubito-sus-phalangettien du pouce*,—(Ch.), (F) *Muscle long extenseur du pouce*. This muscle is long, flat, and fusiform; and is seated at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted at the posterior part of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends the last phalanx of the thumb upon the first.

EXTENSOR PROPRIUS IN'DICIS; *E. proprius primi dig'iti manus*, *E. In'dicis*, *Indica'tor*, *Extensor secun'di interno'dii in'dicis proprius*, *Cubito-sus-phalangettien de l'Index*,—(Ch.), (F) *Extenseur propre de l'Index*. This muscle is long and thin; broader in the middle than at the extremities; and is situate at the posterior part of the forearm. It arises from the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted at the posterior part of the upper extremity of the second and third phalanx of the index finger. It extends the three phalanges of the index finger; and has, besides, the same uses as the other extensors of the fingers.

EXTENSOR PROPRIUS POL'LICIS PEDIS; *E. proprius Hall'ucis*, *E. longus* (DOUGLAS), *E. Pollicis longus*, *Peroneo-sus-phalangien du pouce*, *Peroneo-sus-phalangettien du pouce*,—(Ch.) This muscle is situate at the anterior part of the leg. It is fleshy, broad, flat, above; small and tendinous below. It arises from the anterior part of the middle third of the fibula; and is inserted into the posterior part of the superior extremity of the last phalanx of the great toe. It extends the last phalanx of the great toe upon the first; and the first upon the first metacarpal bone.

EXTENSOR COMMUNIS DIGITORUM PEDIS, *E. Longus Digitorum Pedis*, *E. Digitorum longus*, *Peroneo-tibi-sus-phalangettien commun*, *Cnemodactylæ'us*, *Peroneo-sus-phalangettien commun*. (F) *Extenseur commun des Orteils*. This muscle is, also, situate at the anterior part of the leg. It is long, thin, flat-

tened, simple, and fleshy above, and divided into four tendons below. It arises from the outer tuberosity of the tibia and the anterior surface of the fibula, and is inserted into the superior part of the posterior extremity of the second and third phalanges of the four last toes. It extends the three phalanges of these toes.

EXTENSOR TARSII MAGNUS; *E. Tarsi suralis*. A name given, by some Anatomists, to the gastrocnemius and soleus combined.

EXTERNAL DISEASES, *Extrin'sic Diseases, Morbi extrin'seci, Surgical Diseases, (F) Maladies externes*. Those diseases, which occupy the surface of the body, and which form the object of Surgical Pathology, requiring, generally, external means or surgical operations.

EXTINCTIO VOCIS, *Extinction de voix (F.)* The French use this term for cases in which the voice is not wholly suppressed, but produces only feeble sounds. *Incomplete aphonia*.

EXTINCTION OF MERCURY, *Extinctio Mercurii vel Hydrargyri*. Trituration of mercury with lard or other substance, until the metallic globules disappear. The mercury is then so divided, that it forms a black powder, generally considered to be a protoxide of mercury, but, Orfila says, erroneously.

EXTIRPATION, *Extirpatio, Ablatio, Aphæresis*, from *extirpare*, 'to root out.' The complete removal or destruction of any part, either by cutting instruments or the action of caustics. Thus, we speak of the extirpation of a cancer, polypus, encysted tumour, &c.

EXTRACT, *Extractum*, from *extrahere*, 'to draw out,' 'separate;' *Opos, ορος, Chylisma, Ecchylo'ma, (F) Extrait*. An extract is prepared by evaporating vegetable solutions, till a tenacious mass is obtained. When prepared from an infusion or decoction, it is called a *watery*; from a tincture, a *spirituous extract*. Both kinds contain all the principles of the vegetable, soluble in the menstrua with which they are prepared; but the volatile parts are dissipated and some of the fixed parts are decomposed; the proper extractive is oxygenized, and the virtues of the vegetable substance consequently altered or destroyed. Extracts are *hard* or *soft*; the consistence of the soft being such as to retain the pilular form without the addition of a powder. A patent was taken out some years ago by a Mr. Barry of London for preparing them in vacuo, and as the temperature is much lower than in the ordinary method, the virtues of the plant are less altered, and the extracts are generally green.

Extracts have, likewise, received different names according to their predominant principle. The *Gummy* or *mucous*, or *mucilaginous* are those, which are particularly composed of gum or mucilage. Gum tragacanth may be considered a pure gummy extract. *Gelati-*

nous extracts are those, composed especially of gelatine. *Resinous extracts*, those of a resinous character,—*extracto-resinous*, those composed of extractive or colouring matter and resin. *Gum-resinous*, those containing gum and resin; and *sapona'ceous* or *sapona'ceous saline*, those containing a notable quantity of saline substances and a resinous matter, so combined with mucous and other soluble substances, that it cannot be separated.

EXTRACTUM CACUMINUM ABSINTHII, *Extract of wormwood, (A decoction, defecated and evaporated.)* The flavour is dissipated along with the essential oil. It is a bitter tonic. Dose, gr. x to ʒj in pill.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI, *Extract of aconite. Succus spissatus aconiti napelli (the inspissated juice without defecation.)* It is esteemed to be narcotic and diuretic; and has been given in the cases referred to under aconitum. Dose, gr. j, gradually increasing it.

EXTRACTUM AL'OEES PURIFICATUM, *Purified extract of aloes. (The gummy part extracted by boiling water, defecated and inspissated.)* Dose, gr. v to gr. xv.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS, *E. anthemidis nobilis, E. chamæmeli, E. florum chamæmeli, Extract of chamomile.* The volatile oil is dissipated in this preparation. It is a pure, grateful bitter, and is tonic and stomachic. Dose, gr. x to gr. xx, in pills.

EXTRACTUM BELLADON'NÆ, *Succus spissatus atropæ belladon'næ, Extract of Belladonna, (an expressed juice, inspissated.)* Properties, same as those of the plant. Dose, gr. ¼ gradually increased to gr. v. Dilates the pupil, when applied to the eye.

EXTRACTUM CATHOL'ICUM, *Extrait Catholique*. This epithet is given to pills composed of aloes, black hellebore, and colocynth, resin of jalap, and scammony.

EXTRACTUM CASCARIL'LÆ RESINOSUM, *Resinous extract of cascarrilla (Cort. cascarrilla in pulv. crass. ʒj, Sp. vini rect. ʒiv. Digest for four days, then decant and strain; boil the residuum in 10 pints of water to 2; filter and evaporate the decoction and distil the tincture in a retort, till both are thickened; then mix and evaporate to a pilular consistence.)* Dose, gr. x to gr. xx, in pills.

EXTRACTUM CINCHO'NÆ, *Extract of Cinchona, E. Corticis Peruvia'ni, E. Cincho'næ Molle, E. of Bark. (A decoction evaporated.)* The active principles are similar to those of the bark in substance; but it is not so effectual; owing to the chymical change induced in the drug, during the boiling. When reduced, by drying, to a state fit for being powdered, it is called the *Hard Extract of Bark, Extractum Corticis Peruvia'ni durum, E. Cincho'næ durum*. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM, *E. Cinchonæ lancifolia, E. Cinchonæ rubræ resinosum, Resinous Extract of Bark, E. Cincho'næ Resinæ*. The aqueo-spirituous extract

contains both the extractive and resin of the bark. Dose, gr. x to xxx.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYN'THIDIS, *Extract of Colocynth*. A cathartic, in the dose of from gr. v to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYN'THIDIS COMPOSITUM, *Extractum Catharticum, E. Catholicum, E. Quercetani. Compound Extract of Colocynth (Colocynth. pulp. concis. ʒvj, Aloes spicat. ext. contrit. ʒiss, Scammon. Gum-Resin cont. ʒss. Cardamom. sem. contrit. ʒj, Sp. Vin. ten. ℥j. Macerate the pulp in the spirit, at a gentle heat, for four days; strain; add the aloes and scammony; then distil off the spirit and mix in the cardamom seeds. Lond. Ph.)* It is a powerful cathartic and is used in obstinate visceral obstructions, &c. Dose, gr. vj to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM CONII, *E. Cicuta, Succus cicuta spissatus, Extract of Hemlock, Succus spissatus conii maculati. (Expressed juice, inspissated, without defecation.)* Employed in the same cases as the Conium. Dose, gr. iij to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII, *Elate'rium, Extract of Elaterium. (The fecula of the expressed juice.)* It is violently cathartic, hydragogue and sometimes emetic. Dose, gr. ss. every hour till it operates.

EXTRACTUM CACUMINUM GENIS'TÆ, *Extract of Broom Tops*. Diuretic and stomachic. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ, *Ext. Gentianæ luteæ, Ext. Radicis Gentianæ, Extract of Gentian. (The evaporated decoction.)* Properties like the Gentian. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ; *Extract of Liquorice. (The evaporated decoction.)* It is demulcent. Dose, *ad libitum*.

Refined Liquorice, which is sold in the form of cylinders, is made by gently evaporating a solution of the pure extract of liquorice with half its weight of Gum Arabic, rolling the mass and cutting it into lengths, and then polishing, by rolling them together in a box.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI, *E. Hæmatoxyli Campechia'ni, E. Scobis Hæmatoxyli, Extract of Logwood. (The evaporated decoction.)* It is astringent. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM RADICIS HELLEBORI NIGRI, *Ext. of Black Hellebore root, E. Hellebori nigri. (The evaporated decoction.)* In large doses, this is cathartic; in smaller, diuretic, resolvent (?) and emmenagogue (?). Dose, as a cathartic, gr. x to ʒj; as an emmenagogue, &c. gr. iij to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM HUMULI, *Extract of hops, (the evaporated decoction.)* It is tonic, anodyne (?), diuretic (?). Dose, gr. v to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI, *Extract of Henbane, Succus spissatus Hyoscyami nigri, Succ. Spiss. Hyoscyami. (The expressed juice, inspissated without defecation.)* Its virtues are narcotic. Dose, gr. v to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ, *E. Convolvuli Jala-*

pæ, E. Jala'pii, Extract of Jalap, E. Jala'pi. (A spirituous tincture, distilled; and an aqueous decoction evaporated; the remains being mixed together: kept both soft and hard.) It is cathartic and hydragogue. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ RESINOSUM, *Resinous Extract of Jalap*. This is cathartic.

EXTRACTUM LACTUÆ, *Extract of Lettuce, Succus spissatus Lactucæ sati'væ. (Leaves of fresh lettuce ℥j; beat them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with water; then express the juice and evaporate, without allowing it to subside, until it acquires a proper degree of consistence.)* It is said to be narcotic and diaphoretic. Dose, gr. iij to gr. x.

An extract is, sometimes, made from the juice of the *wild lettuce, Lactuca viro'sa*, which is regarded as diuretic.

EXTRACTUM OPII, *E. Opii aquosum, E. Thebaicum, Extract of Opium, E. Opii gummosum, Lau'danum opiatum seu simplex, Opium colatum seu depuratum. (A watery solution defecated and evaporated.)* Dose, gr. ss. to gr. v.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS, *E. Papaveris somniferi, E. Papaveris albi, Extract of white poppy. (The decoction evaporated.)* It possesses nearly the same virtues as opium, but is weaker. Dose, gr. ij to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM PANCHYMAGO'GUM, A drastic medicine, composed of *colocynth, bruised with its seeds; senna bruised; black hellebore root, Agaric, Scammony in powder, Extract of Aloes and powder of Diarrhodon.*

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS QUERCUS, *Extract of oak bark. (The decoction, evaporated.)* It is astringent and tonic.

EXTRACTUM RHEI, *Extract of Rhubarb*. Uses, like those of the powdered root. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM RU'DII, *Extract of Rudius, (F) Extrait de Rudius. Pills, made of Colocynth, agaric, scammony, Roots of black hellebore and jalap, socotrine aloes, cinnamon, mace, cloves, and alcohol.*

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ GRAVEOLENTIS, *E. foliorum Rutæ, Extract of Rue, Extractum Rutæ. (A decoction evaporated.)* Tonic, stomachic. The volatile oil being dissipated in the boiling; this is not a good preparation. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM FOLIORUM SABI'NÆ, *Extract of Savine. (A decoction evaporated.)* Tonic. The same remarks may be made on this preparation as on the last. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ, *Extract of Sarsaparilla. (A strained decoction, evaporated.)* Virtues the same as those of the powdered root. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII, *Extract of Stramonium. (Seeds of stramonium, ℥j, boiling water, one gallon. Macerate for four hours in a vessel slightly covered, near the fire;*

then take them out and bruise them in a stone mortar and return them again to the fluid when they are bruised. Boil the liquor down to 4 pints, and strain while it is hot. Finally, evaporate to a proper thickness. Ph. L.) Used as a narcotic in asthma and other spasmodic affections. Dose, gr. ij to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM TARAX'ACI, *Ext. Herbæ et Radicis Tarax'aci, Extract of Dandelion.* (A strained decoction evaporated.) It has been considered deobstruent, laxative, and diuretic. Dose, gr. x to 3j.

EXTRACTUM VALERIA'NÆ, *Extract of Valerian.* (An expressed decoction, evaporated.) The virtues of the valerian being dependent upon its essential oil, this is an objectionable preparation. Dose, gr. x to 3j.

There are some other extracts in the American and other Pharmacopœias, but they are prepared in the ordinary mode and possess merely the virtues of the plants. They are, besides, generally of an unimportant character.

EXTRACTION, *Extrac'tio, Exæ'resis, Exog'o'ge, Exolcē, Exelcys'mus, Enchylo'sis*, from *extra'here*, 'to draw out.' The act of removing an extraneous substance from any part of the body. Thus, a splinter is said to be extracted. It is, also, applied to the removal of certain parts. The cataract is said to be *extracted*: a tooth is *extracted*, when carious, &c.

EXTRAC'TIVE. Same etymon. A peculiar, immediate principle, which has been admitted in extracts. Thus, *bitter extractive* is the immediate principle of bitter vegetables, &c.

EXTRA'NEOUS BODY, *Corpus extra-neum, C. exter'num, C. alie'num*, (F) *Corps étranger*. Any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance, inanimate or animate, proceeding from without or formed in the body; and which constitutes no part of the body, but occupies, in the substance of the textures or some of the cavities, a place foreign to it.

Extraneous bodies may be grouped as in the following Table.

INANIMATE BODIES.	1. Proceeding from without.	{	These are numberless. They may be introduced by the natural ways or by accidental openings.
	2. Formed in the body.		
ANIMATED BODIES.	1. Participating in the life of the individual.	{	Calculi. Effusion of blood, pus, urine, or air, into parts not naturally containing them. Cysts, &c. of every kind developed in the different organs. Parasitic animals, as worms, &c.
	2. Having a separate existence.		

EXTRAVASA'TION, *Extravasa'tio*, from *extra*, 'out of,' and *vasa*, 'vessels.' Escape of fluids from the vessels containing them, and infiltration or effusion of those fluids into the surrounding textures.

EXTREM'ITY, *Extremitas*; the end or termination of a thing. The limbs have been so called,—as the *upper and lower extremities*. It has been, also, used to express the last moments of life; as when we say, a patient is in 'extremity,' (F) *le malade est à l'extrémité, à toute extrémité*.

EXTRIN'SIC, *Extrin'secus*. That which comes from without. This term has been used for muscles, which surround certain organs and attach them to the neighbouring parts; in order to distinguish them from other muscles, which enter into the intimate composition of these organs, and which have been named *intrinsic*. Thus, there are extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of the tongue, ear, &c.

EXTUS'SIO, from *ex* and *tussis*, 'a cough.' 'I cough with expectoration.'

EXU'BER, from *ex*, 'out of,' 'devoid of,' and *u'bera*, 'the breasts;' *Apogalac'tos*, 'a child, which has been weaned.'

EYE, Teuton. A u g e, ὄψις, *Oculus, Ops, Omma, Ophthal'mos, Illos, Op'tilos* (Doric), (F) *Œil*; ὤψις, ὀμμᾶ. The eye is the immediate organ of vision. It is seated in the orbit, whilst its dependencies, called, by Haller, *Tutam'ina Oc'uli*, occupy the circumference

of the cavity and are composed of the eyebrows, the eyelids, cilia, glands of Meibomius, &c. The *Ball, Globe, or Bulb* of the *Eye*, is covered anteriorly by the tunica conjunctiva; is moved by six muscles, four *straight* and two *oblique*, and is constituted of membranes as the *sclerotic, cornea, choroid, Tunica Jacobi, retina, iris, hyaloid*, and in the fœtus, the *membrana pupillaris*;—and of fluids called *Humours* or *Media*,—the *aqueous, crystalline*, and *vitreous*. The vessels of the eye proceed from the ophthalmic artery. The nerves, except the optic, are chiefly furnished from the ophthalmic ganglion. The following are the dimensions, &c. of the organ, on the authorities of Petit, Young, Gordon, and Brewster.

Length of the antero-posterior diameter of the eye,	0.91
Vertical chord of the cornea,	0.45
Versed sine of the cornea,	0.11
Horizontal chord of the cornea,	0.47
Size of pupil seen through the cornea,	0.27 to 0.13
Size of pupil diminished by magnifying power of cornea to,	0.25 to 0.12
Radius of the anterior surface of the crystalline,	0.30
Radius of posterior surface,	0.22
Principal focal distance of lens,	1.73
Distance of the centre of the optic nerve from the <i>foramen centrale</i> of Sömmerring,	0.11
Distance of the iris from the cornea,	0.10
Distance of the iris from the anterior surface of the crystalline,	0.02
Field of vision above a horizontal line, 50°	} 120°
Field of vision below a horizontal line, 70°	

Field of vision in a horizontal plane, 150°	
Diameter of the crystalline in a woman	
above fifty years of age,	0.378
Diameter of the cornea,	0.400
Thickness of the crystalline,	0.172
Thickness of the cornea,	0.042

EYESTONE. The shelly opercula of

small turbinidæ. Used at Guernsey to get things out of the eyes. Being put into the inner corner of the eye, under the eyelid, it will work its way out at the outward corner, and bring out any strange substance with it. —Gray.

F

FACE, *Facies*, *Vultus*, *Proso'pon*. The face is the anterior part of the head. It is formed of 13 bones, viz. the *two superior maxillary*, the *two malar*, the *two ossa nasi*, the *two ossa unguis*, the *vomer*, the *two ossa spongiosa inferiora*, the *two palate bones* and the *inferior maxillary*, without including the frontal portion of the *os frontis*, and the 32 teeth, which may be considered to form part of it. Its numerous muscles are chiefly destined for the organs of sight, hearing, taste, and smell. Its arteries proceed from the external carotid; its veins end in the jugular, and its nerves draw their origin immediately from the brain.

The face experiences alterations in disease, which it is important to attend to. It is yellow in jaundice, pale and puffy in dropsy; and its expression is very different according to the seat of irritation, so that, in infants, by an attention to *medical physiognomy*, we can often detect the seat of the disease.

Hippocrates has well depicted the change, which it experiences in one exhausted by long sickness, by great evacuations, excessive hunger, watchfulness, &c., threatening dissolution. Hence this state has been called the *Facies Hippocrat'ica*, or *Facies Cadaver'ica*, *F. Tortua'lis*. In this, the nose is pinched; the eyes are sunk; the temples hollow; the ears cold, and retracted; the skin of the forehead tense, and dry; the complexion livid; the lips pendent, relaxed, and cold, &c.

The term *Face* (F) is likewise given to one of the aspects of an organ; thus, we say, the *superior face of the stomach*.

FACETTE (F). Diminutive of *face*. A small face: a small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone, as the *articular facette of a bone*.

FACIAL, *Facia'lis*; belonging to, or connected with, the face.

FACIAL NERVE, *Portio dura of the 7th pair*, *Ramus durior sep'timæ conjuga'tionis*, *Sympathet'icus minor*, *Res'piratory nerve of the face*, *Par sep'timum sive facia'le*, *Commu'ni-*

cans faciei nervus. This nerve arises from the inferior and lateral part of the tuber annulare, in the groove which separates it from the medulla oblongata; external to the corpora olivaria, and by the side of the auditory nerve. It issues from the cranium by the *meatus auditorius internus*; enters the aqueduct of Fallopius, receives a branch of the vidian nerve, sends off filaments to the internal muscles of the malleus and stapes; furnishes that called *Corda Tympani*; makes its exit at the foramen stylo-mastoideum, and divides into two branches—the *temporo-facial*, and *cervico-facial*.

The **FACIAL ARTERY**, *Labial artery*, *Angular artery*, or *external maxillary*, *A. palato-labial*—(Ch.); is a branch of the external carotid, which rises beneath the digastricus, and is distributed to almost every part of the face. It furnishes the *inferior palatal*, *submental*, *superior labial*, *inferior labial*, and *dorsalis nasi*.

The **FACIAL VEIN**, *Pal'ato-labial*—(Ch.), arises between the skin and frontalis muscle, and bears the name *V. Fronta'lis*; (F) *Veine frontale* ou *V. préparate*. It then descends vertically, towards the greater angle of the eye, where it is called *Angula'ris*; and afterwards descends, obliquely, on the face, to open into the internal jugular, after having received branches, which correspond with those of the facial artery. It is only in the latter part of its course, that it is called *Facial Vein*. Chaussier calls the external carotid artery, *Facial Artery*.

FACIENT, (*faciens*), 'making,' from *facio*, 'I make.' A suffix, as in *Calefacient*, *Rubefacient*, &c. ('Warm making,' 'red making.')

FACTI'TIOUS, *Facti'tius*, (F) *Factice*. That which is made by art, in opposition to what is natural or found already existing in nature. Thus, we say *factitious mineral waters*, for artificial mineral waters.

FACULTY, *Facultas*, *Power*, *Virtue*. Power of executing any function or act. The collection of the *intellectual faculties* consti-

tutes the *understanding*. We say, also, *vital faculties* for *vital properties*, &c.

FÆCES. Plural of *Fæx*; *Chersæ*, 'the dregs of any thing.' The alvine evacuations are so called; (F) *Garde-robes*: the excrements: *Fæcal matter*. See Excrement.

FAGA'RA OCTAN'DRA, from *fagus*, 'the beech,' which it resembles. The systematic name of the plant, which affords *Tacamahaca*, a resinous substance, that exudes from the tree. *Tacamahaca*, which has a fragrant, delightful smell, was formerly in high estimation as an ingredient in warm, stimulating plasters, and was given internally like the balsams generally. The *East India Tacamahac*, *Bal'samum Vir'ide*, *O'leum Ma'riæ*, *Bal'samum Cal'aba*, *Balsamum mariæ*, *Baume vert*, is yielded by the *Calophyll'um inophyll'um*.

The FAGARA PIPERITA, (F) *Fagarier poiré*; a native of Japan, possesses the qualities of pepper, and is used, as such, by the Japanese. It is, also, employed as a rubefacient cataplasm.

FAGUS CASTA'NEA. The systematic name of the *Chestnut Tree*. *Casta'nea*, *C. vulgaris*, *Casta'nea vesca*, *Lo'pima*, *Mota*, *Glans Jovis* THEOPHRASTI, *Ju'piter's Acorn*, *Sardin'ian Acorn*; the Common Chestnut. (F) *Chataignier commun*. Family, Amentaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Polyandria. The Chestnut, *Casta'nea nux*, (F) *Chataigne*, is farinaceous and nutritious, but not easy of digestion.

FAGUS CASTANEA PU'MILA. The *Chin'capin*, *Castanea Pumila*, (F) *Chataignier nain*. The nut of this American tree is eaten like the chestnut. The bark has been used in intermittents.

FAGUS SYLVATICA. The systematic name of the *Beech*, *Fagus*, *Oxya*, *Balan'da*, *Valanida*; the *Beech Tree*, (F) *Hêtre*. The *Beech-nut* or *Beech-mast*, (F) *Faine*, affords an oil, by expression, which is of a palatable character, and is eaten in some places instead of butter. It has been supposed to be a good vermifuge, but it is no better than any mild oil.

FAIRBURN, MINERAL WATERS OF. The mineral waters at this place, which is

in the county of Ross, in Scotland, are sulphureous and frequented.

FAL'CIFORM, *Falcifor'mis*, *Drepanoides*, from *falx*, 'a scythe,' and *forma*, 'shape.' Having the shape of a scythe. This term has been applied to different parts. See *Falx* and *Sinus*.

The FALCIFORM EXPANSION OF THE FASCIA LATA is the scythe-shaped reflection of the fascia lata, which forms, outwards and upwards, the opening for the vena saphæna, and is attached to the crural arch by its superior extremity, forming the anterior paries of the canal of the same name.

FALLTRANCK or FALTRANCK (G), literally, *a drink against falls*. A vulnerary. It is a mixture of several aromatic, and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly in the Swiss Alps, and hence the name—*Vulnéraire Suisse*—given to such dried plants, cut into fragments. They are called, also, *Espèces Vulnéraires* and *Thé Suisse*.

The infusion of the *Falltranck* is aromatic, and slightly agreeable, but of no use in the cases for which it has been particularly recommended.

FALSE, *Falsus*, *Spurious*, *Bastard*, *Nothus*, *Pseudo*, (F) *Faux*. This epithet has been frequently added to peripneumony, pleurisy, &c., to designate a disease similar to these, but less severe. Most commonly, a severe catarrh or pleurodynia has received the name. See *Peripneumonia Notha*.

FALSE PASSAGE, *Falsa Via*, (F) *Fausse Route*. An accidental passage, made in surgical operations, and particularly in introducing the catheter. The catheter is, sometimes, passed through into the rectum.

We say, also, *False Ribs*, *False Rhubarb*, &c.

FALSE WATER, *False Deliv'ery*. Water, which sometimes collects between the amnion and chorion, and is commonly discharged before the birth of the child.

FALSIFICA'TION, *Adultera'tio*, from *falsus*, 'false,' and *facere*, 'to make.' A fraudulent imitation or alteration of an aliment or medicine by different admixtures. It is synonymous with *adulteration* and *sophistication*.

TABLE OF COMMON FALSIFICATIONS OF SOME OF THE MOST USEFUL DRUGS, &c.

MEDICINES.	ADULTERATIONS.	MODE OF DETECTION.
ACACIÆ GUMMI.	<i>Gum Senegal.</i>	{ G. S. is clammy and tenacious. The A. G. is perfectly soluble in water, and its solution limpid.
	<i>Sulphuric Acid.</i>	
ACETUM DISTILLATUM.	<i>Nitric Acid.</i>	{ By evaporating it, the residuum deflagrates, when thrown on burning charcoal.
	<i>Copper.</i>	
	<i>Lead.</i>	
ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM.	<i>Sulphuric Acid.</i>	{ Deposites by evaporation the salts it may contain; precipitates with solution of hydrochlorate of baryta if it contains sulphuric acid.
	<i>Muriatic and Sulphuric Acid.</i>	
— NITRICUM.		{ The presence of chlorine is indicated by a precipitate with nitrate of silver; that of sulphuric acid, by the same result with hydrochlorate of baryta.

MEDICINES.	ADULTERATIONS.	MODE OF DETECTION.
ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.	<i>Muriatic and Nitric Acids.</i>	The presence of muriatic and nitric acid is indicated by the smell, when the acid tested is strongly heated.
— CITRICUM.	<i>Tartaric and Oxalic Acids.</i>	Their presence is indicated by forming a granular sediment in a concentrated solution of a neutral salt of potassa.
ÆTHER RECTIFICATUS.	<i>Too dilute. - - - Sulphuric Acid. - - - Alcohol. - - -</i>	Its S. G. detects this. By acetate of barytes. Precipitate white. With phosphorus a milky instead of limpid solution is formed.
AQUA AMMONIÆ.	<i>Carbonic Acid. - - -</i>	A precipitation occurs on adding a solution of muriate of lime.
AMMONIÆ CARBONAS.	<i>- - - - -</i>	It should be capable of complete volatilization by heat.
AMMONIACUM. - - -	<i>- - - - -</i>	The <i>Gutta Ammoniaci</i> are white, clear, and dry. The lump <i>Ammoniacum</i> , <i>lapis Ammoniaci</i> , is often adulterated with common resin.
ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM.	<i>Lead. - - - Arsenic. - - - Manganese and Iron. - - - Copper. - - -</i>	It ought to be entirely volatilized by a red heat. Imparts a foliated texture, and is not vaporizable. A smell of garlic is emitted when thrown on live coals, &c. Are not vaporizable.
ARGENTI NITRAS.	<i>Nitrate of Potassa.</i>	The solution assumes a blue colour, when supersaturated with ammonia. It may be suspected when the salt deliquesces.
ARSENICUM ALBUM.	<i>Chalk, Sulphate of Lime, Sulphate of Barytes.</i>	The adulteration with nitrate of potassa is easily recognised by the fracture of a stick, which is radiated when pure and granular if adulterated; or by precipitating a solution of the salts with a sufficient quantity of muriatic acid, and evaporating the clear liquor: the nitrate of potassa or other salts will remain.
BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.	<i>A mixture of Resin and some Volatile Oil, with Benzoin.</i>	Not volatilizable by heat.
CALUMBA.	<i>- - - - -</i>	Not easily detected.
CAPSICUM. Cayenne Pepper.	<i>Muriate of Soda. Red Lead. - - -</i>	The true is distinguishable from the false Calumba by adding to an infusion of the root, a few drops of solution of sulph. iron, which gives to the infusion of the false Calumba a greenish black colour; but produces no change in the other.
CASTOREUM. Castor.	<i>A mixture of dried blood, gum ammoniac, and a little real castor, stuffed into the scrotum of a goat. Earth or Peasemeal.</i>	This disposes it to deliquesce. Digest in acetic acid, and add a solution of sulphuret of ammonia—a dark-coloured precipitate will be produced.
CERA FLAVA. Yellow Wax.	<i>Resin. - - - Tallow. - - -</i>	Smell and taste will generally detect the fraud.
CERA ALBA. White Wax.	<i>White Lead. - - - Tallow. - - -</i>	May be suspected when the cake is brittle and colour grayish.
CINCHONA. Bark.	<i>This is variously adulterated. Pieces of dough formed in moulds, and coloured with cochineal.</i>	Put it in cold alcohol, which will dissolve the resin, without acting on the wax. Is known by the greater softness and unctuousity and its smell when melted. Turmeric is generally added in this case to obviate the paleness.
COCCUS. Cochineal.	<i>- - - - -</i>	Melt the wax, the oxide will subside.
COPAIBA. Balsam of Copaiva.	<i>Oil. - - -</i>	The cake has not its ordinary translucency.
CROCUS. Saffron.	<i>Fibres of smoked Beef. Petals of the Calendula officinalis, and Carthamus Tinctorius.</i>	Can only be detected by practice, and examining into the quantity of quinine or cinchonine it contains.
CUBEBA. Cubebs.	<i>Turkey Yellow Berries, or the dried fruit of the Rhamnus Catharticus.</i>	Throw it into water, the adulteration will appear.
		If it does not retain its spherical form when dropped into water, its adulteration may be inferred.
		Mix one part of strong liquid ammonia of 22°, with three parts of copaiba. If pure, the mixture will, in a few minutes, become transparent; if not, it will remain opaque.
		Affords an unpleasant odour when thrown on live coals.
		Infuse the specimen in hot water, and the difference will be perceptible.
		Detected by attentive examination.

MEDICINES.	ADULTERATIONS.	MODE OF DETECTION.
CUSPARIÆ CORTEX. <i>Angustura Bark.</i>	<i>False Angustura</i> <i>sometimes sold for</i> <i>it.</i>	The epidermis of the true Cusparia is characterized by being covered with a matter resembling the crust of iron.
GUAIACI RESINA. <i>Resin of Guaiacum.</i>	<i>Common Resin.</i>	Detected by the turpentine smell emitted when thrown upon hot coals.
	<i>Manchineel Gum.</i>	Add to the tincture a few drops of spirit of nitre, and dilute with water: the guaiacum is precipitated—the adulteration floats in white striæ.
HYDRARGYRI NITRI- CO-OXYDUM. <i>Red Precipitate.</i>	<i>Red Lead.</i>	Digest in acetic acid; add sulphuret of ammonia, which will produce a dark-coloured precipitate. It should be totally volatilized by heat.
HYDRARGYRI SUBMU- RIAS. <i>Calomel.</i>	<i>Corrosive Sublimate.</i>	A precipitation will be produced by the carbonate of potass, from a solution made by boiling the suspected sample with a small portion of muriate of ammonia in distilled water: or, the presence of deuto-chloride of mercury is indicated, by warming gently a small quantity of calomel in alcohol, filtering and adding to the clear liquor some lime-water, by which a reddish-yellow precipitate is afforded. When calomel is rubbed with a fixed alkali it ought to become intensely black, and not exhibit any orange hue.
HYDRARGYRI SUL- PHURETUM RUBRUM.	<i>Red Lead.</i>	Digest in acetic acid, and add sulphuret of ammonia—a black precipitate will be produced.
HYDRARGYRI SUL- PHURETUM NIGRUM.	<i>Ivory Black.</i>	Throw a suspected portion on hot coals—the residuum will detect the fraud.
IODINE.		The tests of its purity are—that it is perfectly soluble in ether. Heated on a piece of glass or porcelain, it sublimes without residuum.
JALAPÆ RADIX. <i>Jalap Root.</i>	<i>Bryony Root.</i>	B. root is of a paler colour and less compact texture, and does not easily burn at the flame of a candle.
MAGNESIA.	<i>Lime.</i>	Detected by the solution in dilute sulphuric acid, affording a precipitate with oxalate of ammonia.
	<i>Sulphuret of Lime.</i>	Gives off, when moistened, the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen.
MAGNESIÆ SUB-CAR- BONAS. <i>Carbonate of Magne-</i> <i>sia.</i>	<i>Chalk.</i>	Detected by adding dilute sulphuric acid to the suspected substance, when, if chalk be present, there will be a white insoluble precipitate.
	<i>Gypsum.</i>	Boil in distilled water, and test the solution by a barytic and oxalic reagent.
MANNA.		A factitious article, consisting of honey or sugar mixed with scammony, is sometimes sold for it; but the colour, weight, transparency, and taste detect it.
MORPHINA ET EJUS SALES. <i>Morphine and its</i> <i>Salts.</i>		Morphia and its salts, when placed in contact with nitric acid, are coloured red; with per salts of iron, blue. They are perfectly soluble in warm alcohol, and acidulated warm water. When morphine is mixed with narcotine, the adulteration is ascertained by mixing them with sulphuric ether, which dissolves the narcotine, without sensibly affecting the morphine.
		The bag must not appear to have been opened.
MOSCHUS. <i>Musk.</i>	<i>Dried blood.</i>	This may be suspected, if it emits a fetid smoke when inflamed.
	<i>Asphaltum.</i>	Discovered by its melting and running, before it inflames.
	<i>Fine particles of Lead.</i>	Rub with water. The metallic particles will subside.
OLEA DISTILLATA. <i>Essential Oils.</i>	<i>Fixed Oils.</i>	Touch writing paper with it, and hold it before the fire: fixed oil leaves a stain of grease.
	<i>Alcohol.</i>	Add water. A milkiness and increase of temperature occurs.
OPIUM.	<i>Extract of Liquorice,</i> <i>Bullets, and Stones</i> <i>sometimes in it:</i> <i>Extract of Poppy,</i> <i>of the Chelidonium</i> <i>majus, G. Arabic,</i> <i>G. Tragacanth,</i> <i>Linseed Oil, Cow's</i> <i>Dung.</i>	The best opium is covered with leaves and the reddish capsules of a species of <i>Rumex</i> . The inferior kinds have capsules adherent. It is bad when soft and friable, when intensely black or mixed with many impurities, and when sweet. The quantity of morphine affords the best test.
OLEUM RICINI. <i>Castor Oil.</i>	<i>Olive or Almond or</i> <i>Poppy Oil.</i>	Alcohol, S. G. .820, will mix with any proportion of castor oil, whilst it dissolves very little of the others.
POTASSII IODIDUM. <i>Iodide of Potassium.</i>		The adulteration is ascertained by precipitating a solution of the salt with nitrate of silver, and treating the precipitate with ammonia, which dissolves the chloride of silver, without acting upon the iodide of this metal.
POTASSÆ HYDRIODAS. <i>Hydriodate of Potassa.</i>	<i>Chloride of Potassium.</i>	Leaves no residue when submitted to calcination; is perfectly soluble in warm alcohol, and in water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid.
QUININÆ SULPHAS. <i>Sulphate of Quinine.</i>		
STRYCHNINÆ ET EJUS SALES. <i>Strychnine and its</i> <i>Salts.</i>	<i>Brucine.</i>	They are free from brucine when no colour is produced by contact with nitric acid.
ZINCI OXYDUM. <i>Flowers of Zinc.</i>	<i>Chalk.</i>	Sulphuric acid excites an effervescence.
	<i>White lead.</i>	Sulphuric acid forms an insoluble sulphate of lead.

FALX. Anatomists have given this name to several membranous reflections having the shape of a falx or scythe.

1. The **FALX CEREBRI**, (F) *Faux de cerveau, Septum Cerebri, Falx major, Vertical superior longitudinal process, Mediastinum cerebri, Repli longitudinal de la méninge*, (Ch.)—*Processus falciformis duræ matris*. The greatest process of the dura mater. It extends from the fore to the hind part of the skull, on the median line; is broad behind and narrow before, and is lodged in the groove, which separates the hemispheres from each other—the *interlobar fissure*. At its superior part is seated the longitudinal sinus (*superior*), and at its lower, corresponding to the edge of the scythe, the inferior longitudinal sinus. Its anterior extremity is attached to the crista galli; its posterior is continuous with the tentorium cerebelli, and contains the straight sinus.

2. **FALX CEREBELLI**, (F) *Faux du cervelet, Falx minor, Septum Cerebelli, Septum median du cervelet*—(Ch.), *Processus falciformis Cerebelli, Septum parvum occipitale*, is a triangular process of the dura mater opposite the internal occipital protuberance. Its base is attached to the middle of the tentorium, and its top or apex bifurcates, to proceed to the sides of the foramen magnum. Its convex surface is towards the cranium, and its concave in the fissure or groove, which separates the two lobes of the cerebellum.

3. The **GREAT FALX OF THE PERITONEUM**, *Falx Peritonei maxima*, (F) *Grande faux du péritoine, Faux de la Veine Ombilicale, Falx of the umbilical vein*, is a reflection of the peritoneum, which ascends from the umbilicus to the anterior and inferior surface of the liver.

The **LESSER FALCES OF THE PERITONEUM**, *Falces Peritonei minime*, (F) *Petites faux du péritoine*, are the lateral ligaments of the liver and the reflections, which the peritoneum forms, raised up by the umbilical arteries.

FAMELICA FEBRIS, from *fames*, 'hunger.' Fever accompanied with insatiable hunger.—Sylvius.

FAMES LUPINA, *Lycorex'is, λυκορεξίς. Faim de Loup*. Authors have described, under this name, a kind of Bulimia, or depravation of the digestive function, in which the patient eats voraciously, and passes his food, almost immediately afterwards, *per anum*.

FAMIGERATISSIMUM EMPLASTRUM, from *fama*, 'fame,' and *gero*, 'I wear.' A plaster, extolled in ague, and made of aromatic, irritating substances. It was applied to the wrist.

FANON (F), from (G) *Fahne*, 'a banner,' 'ensign,' 'standard.' *Fer'ula, Lec'tulus, Thor'ulus stramineus*. A splint of a particular shape, employed in fractures of the thigh and leg to keep the bones in contact.

The *Fanons* were divided into *true* and *false*. The *true* consists of a cylinder of straw, strongly surrounded with a cord or riband, in the centre of which a stick is usually placed to ensure its solidity. The *false* consists of a thick piece of linen, made flat, like a compress, and folded at the extremities. It was placed between the fractured limb and the true *fanon*. The *Drap-fanon* is a large piece of common cloth placed beneath the fractured limb, and in which the fanons or lateral splints are rolled.

FANTOM or **PHANTOM**, from φαντασμα, 'a spectre.' (F) *Phantome, Fantome, Mannequin*. This word has two acceptations. It means the spectres and images, which the imagination presents to the sick, when asleep or awake; and, also, the figure on which surgeons practise the application of bandages, or the accoucheur the manual part of midwifery.

FARCTURA, FARTURA, from *farcire*, 'to stuff.' The operation of introducing medicinal substances into the cavities of animals, or of fruits, which have been previously emptied.

FARINA, *Alphiton, Crimnon, Al'eton, Aleu'ron Ale'ma*, from *far*, 'corn,' of which it is made. *Meal* or *flour*. The powder, obtained by grinding the seeds of the gramineous, leguminous, and cucurbitaceous plants in particular. It is highly nutritious, and is much used, dietetically as well as medicinally.

FARINA TRITICI, wheaten flour; *F. Secalis*, Rye flour or meal; *F. Hordei*, Barley meal; *F. Avena'cea*, Oat meal, &c.

FARINÆ RESOLVENTES, (F) *Farines resolutives*. This name was formerly given to a mixture of the farina of four different plants; the *lupine*, *lupinus albus*, the *Ervum Ervilia*, the *Vicia faba* and the *Barley, Hordeum distichum*. They were recommended to form cataplasms.

FARINACEOUS, Farina'ceus, Farino'sus, Mealy. Having the appearance or nature of farina. A term given to all articles of food, which contain farina. The term *Farinacea* includes all those substances, called *cerealia*, *legumina*, &c., which contain farina, and are employed as nutriment. In *Pathology*, the epithet *farinaceous*, (F) *farineux*, is applied to certain eruptions, in which the epidermis exfoliates in small particles similar to farina.

FART, Sax. *fart*, from Teut. *fahren*, 'to go:'—*fart*, 'a voyage.' (G) *Furz*, (L) *bdell'us, Crepitus* (q. v.), (F) *Pet*. A sonorous or other discharge of wind from behind. A low word, but of respectable parentage.

FASCIA, from *fascis*, 'a bundle.' *Liga'tio, Ligatu'ra, Alligatu'ra, Anades'mus, Vin'cula, Sparganon, Epidesmos*, a *bandage, fillet, roller*. The aponeurotic expansions of muscles, which bind parts together are, likewise, so termed:—*Aponeurosis, Perimys'ium*.

FASCIA ILIACA, *Iliac aponeurosis*. An aponeurosis, which proceeds from the tendon of the psoas minor, or which arises from the anterior surface of the psoas magnus, when the former muscle does not exist. It is attached, externally, to the inner edge of the crest of the ilium; below, and anteriorly—on one side, to the crural arch, sending an expansion to the fascia transversalis; and on the other, continuous with the deep-seated lamina of the fascia lata, which forms the posterior paries of the crural canal. Within and behind, the fascia iliaca is attached to the brim of the pelvis and is continuous with the aponeurosis, which M. Jules Cloquet has called *Pelvic*. The iliac aponeurosis covers the iliac and psoas muscles, which it separates from the peritoneum.

FASCIA LATA. A name, given by anatomists to an aponeurosis, and to a muscle.

The **FASCIA LATA APONEUROSIS**, *Fascia aponeurotica femoris*, *Crural* or *Femoral Aponeurosis*, is the most extensive in the body, and envelopes all the muscles of the thigh. *Above*, it is attached to the outer edge of the ilia; *before*, it arises from the crural arch by two distinct laminae, separated by the femoral vessels and becoming confounded a little below the part, where the great vena saphæna opens into the crural vein. Of these two laminae, the one is more anterior and thicker than the other, and may be considered as a prolongation of the aponeurosis of the external oblique. It is intimately united to Poupart's ligament. The other, which is thinner, is behind, and deeper seated; and, after its union with the former, proceeds to be inserted into the pubis. *Inferiorly*, the fascia lata becomes confounded with the tendon of the triceps, and is attached to the external tuberosity of the tibia. The use of the fascia lata is, like that of other aponeuroses, to strengthen the action of the muscles, &c.

The **MUSCLE FASCIA LATA**, *Tensor vaginæ femoris*, *Fascia lis*, *Membranosus*, *Ilio-aponeurosi-femoral*, *Musculus aponeurosis vel fasciæ latæ*, *Ilio-aponeuroti-femoral*—(Ch.) *Tenseur de l'aponévrose fémorale*. A muscle, situate at the upper and outer part of the thigh. It arises, *above*, from the outer part of the anterior and superior spine of the ilium; and is inserted, *below*, between the two laminae of the fascia lata, which it stretches and raises when it contracts.

FASCIA SUPERFICIALIS, *Superficial aponeurosis of the abdomen and thigh*. (F) *Aponévrose superficielle de l'abdomen et de la cuisse*. A very thin aponeurosis, which covers the muscles and aponeuroses of the abdomen; passes before the crural arch, to which it adheres with some degree of force; sends a membranous sheath, which surrounds the spermatic chord; and is continuous with the dartos, which it assists in forming. The fascia superficialis presents, beneath the crural arch, very distinct fibres, whose direction

is parallel to the fold of the thigh. It is applied over the fascia lata aponeurosis, and is attached, internally, to the ascending ramus of the ischium, near the root of the corpus cavernosum. Before the descent of the testicle from the abdomen, the fascia superficialis is very manifestly continuous with the *Gubernaculum testis*.

FASCIA TRANSVERSALIS, an aponeurosis, which separates the transversalis muscle from the peritoneum in the inguinal region. It arises about the posterior edge of the crural arch, where it seems to be continuous with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle. *Above*, it is lost in the cellular tissue at the internal surface of the transversalis abdominis. *Within*, it is continuous with the outer edge of the tendon of the rectus muscle and Gimbernat's ligament; *below*, it is continuous with the aponeurosis of the greater oblique and receives an expansion from the *Fascia Iliaca*. Towards its middle and a little above the crural arch, the fascia transversalis has the wide orifice of a canal, which is occupied, in the female, by the round ligament of the uterus; and in man, furnishes an expansion, that serves as a sheath to the spermatic vessels.

FASCICULUS, from *fascis*, 'a bundle,' *Desmédion*, 'a small bundle.' In *Anatomy*, it is employed in this sense; as a *fasciculus of fibres*. (F) *Petit Faisceau*, *Trousseau*. In *Pharmacy*, it means *manipulus*, *Cheiroplethes*, *χειροπληθης*, 'a handful:'—Musa Brasavolus, says,—as much as can be held in two fingers.

FASTING, from Sax. *fæstan*, *Limo'sis* *expers protracta*, *Anorex'ia mirabilis*, *India*, *Jejunium*. Loss or want of appetite, without any other apparent affection of the stomach; so that the system can sustain almost total abstinence for a long time without faintness. Some wonderful cases of this kind are on record.

FATTY, *Adiposus*, Sax. *fæt*; past participle of *fædan*, to feed,—*adipous*. Relating to fat. The cellular system has been called *fatty* or *adipous*; from an opinion that, in its areolæ, the fat is deposited. The cellular membrane, however, merely lodges, between its lamellæ and filaments, the vesicles in which the fat is contained.

FATTY OR ADIPOUS VESICLES, *Sacculi adiposi*. This name is given to small bursæ or membranous vesicles, which inclose the fat and are found situate in the areolæ of the cellular tissue. These vesicles vary much in size. Generally, they are round and globular; and, in certain subjects, receive vessels which are very apparent. They form so many small sacs, without apertures, in the interior of which are filaments, arranged like septa. In fatty subjects, the adipous vesicles are very perceptible, being attached to the cellular tissue and neighbouring parts by a vascular pedicle. Raspail affirms that there is the most

striking analogy between the nature of the adipous granules and that of the amylaceous grains.

ADIPOUS or **FATTY** **LIG'AMENT**. This name has been given to a reflection of the synovial membrane of the knee joint, which passes from the ligamentum patellæ towards the cavity that separates the condyles of the femur.

FATTY or **ADIPOUS** **MEM'BRANE**, or *adipous tissue*. The subcutaneous cellular tissue, or that containing the fatty or adipous vesicles (q. v.)

FATTY or **ADIPOSE** **VESSELS**. The vessels connected with the fat. Some anatomists have called *Adipous canals*, (F) *Conduits adipeux*, the vessels to which they attribute the secretion of fat.

FATU'ITAS, *Moro'sis*, *Stulti'tia*, *Stupor mentis*, *Moro'sis*, *Amen'tia*; from *fat'uus*, 'foolish.' Mental imbecility, *Dementia*.

FAUNO'RUM **LUDIB'RIA**. The sports of the *Fauni*. Some authors have called thus the incubus; others, epilepsy.

FAUSSE COUCHE (F), *Vanum partu'rium*. Some authors have used this term for the expulsion of different bodies, constituting false conceptions; such as moles, hydatids, clots of blood, &c. The greater part of accoucheurs use the term synonymously with abortion.

FAUSSE POSITION (F), *False position*. The French use this term, in vulgar language, to indicate that torpor, and tingling, and loss of power over the motion, of a part, produced by too strong contraction or painful compression.

FAUSTINI **PASTIL'LI**. *Faustinus's Loz'enges*. These were once celebrated. They were composed of *burnt paper*, *quick lime*, *oxide of arsenic*, *sandarach*, *lentils*, &c.

FAVO'SUS. Similar to a honey-comb, *Faviform'is*, *Favous*, from *favus*, *Cérion*, 'a honey-comb,' (F) *Faveur*. An epithet given to a species of porrigo. *Cerion*, *Favus*, means also a state of ulceration, resembling a honey-comb.

FEBRICITANS, *Febriens*. One attacked with fever, from *febricitare*, 'to have a fever.'

FEBRIC'ULA. Diminutive of *febris*, fever. A term employed to express a slight degree of fever.

FEB'RIFUGE, *Lexipyret'icus*, *Pyret'icus*, *Alexipyret'icus*, *Antifebri'lis*, *Antipyret'ic*, *Febrifugus*, from *febris*, 'a fever,' and *fu-*

ga're, 'to drive away.' A medicine, which possesses the property of abating or driving away fever.

FE'BRILE, *febri'lis*. Relating to fever, as *febrile movement*, *febrile pulse*, &c.

FEC'ULA or **FÆC'ULA**, diminutive of *fæx*, 'lie.' An immediate principle of vegetables, composed of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. It exists in several plants, and has different names, according to that which furnishes it. When extracted from wheat or barley it is called *starch*. When from the *Cycas circina'lis*, *Sago*;—from the *Orchis morio*, *Salep*. We say, also, *Fecula* of the *Potato*, *Bryony*, *Arum*, *Manioc*, &c.

GREEN FECULA. This name is given to a green, solid matter of variable character, which is believed to be resinous, and which renders turbid several kinds of juices, extracted from vegetables. It is, also, called *Chlorophylle*.

FEC'ULENCE, *Fæculen'tia*, *Fæcos'itas*, *Fæx*, *Fæ'ces*, *Lee*, *Deposit*, *Dregs*. In *Pharmacy*, feculent, albuminous, or other substances, which are deposited from turbid fluids, are so termed.

FEC'ULENT, *Fæculen'tus*, *Trygo'des*, 'Foul, dreggy, excrementitious;' as a *fec'ulent flu'id*, *fec'ulent evacua'tions*, &c.

FECUNDA'TION, *Fæcunda'tio*, *Impregna'tion*, *Impregnatio*, *Cye'sis*, *Encye'sis*, *Encymosia*, (F) *Fécondation*. The act by which, in organized beings, the germ, contained in the generative organs of the female, receives from the male organs that which is necessary for its developement.

FECUN'DITY, *Fæcun'ditas*, (F) *Fécondité*. The faculty of reproduction, possessed by organized bodies.

It has been estimated that, throughout a country, taking one marriage with another, not more than 4 children are the result; and in towns only 35 children to 10 marriages.

FEIGNED DISEASES, *Sim'ulated diseases*, *Pretend'ed diseases*, (F) *Maladies Dis-simulées*, *M. simulées*, *M. feintes*, *M. supposés*. The tricks employed, by impostors, to induce a belief, that they are attacked with diseases when they are not.

These are generally assumed by beggars, to obtain alms;—by criminals, to escape punishment; and by soldiers, to be exempt from duty.

The following Table exhibits the chief feigned diseases, with the means of detection.

A TABLE OF FEIGNED, PRETENDED, SIMULATED, OR EXCITED DISEASES OR DISQUALIFICATIONS.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
1. ABORTION.	By staining the clothes and body with borrowed blood.	
2. ABSTINENCE.		By constant and minute attention.
3. AMAUROTIC BLINDNESS.	By applying the extract of belladonna or the datura stramonium to the eye.	Amaurosis is characterized by dilated pupil. Where these substances have been applied, the effects will go off in ten days or a fortnight.
4. APOPLEXY.	By falling down as if deprived of sensation and consciousness.	By powerful stimulants; an electric shock; application of hot water, sternutatories, actual cautery, &c.
5. CACHEXIA, ANÆMIA AND DEBILITY.	Using substances to make the face appear pale and livid. Indulging freely in wine, and privation of sleep prior to examination.	By examining if the pulse be strong, and the skin hot, and whether there be loss of appetite or of strength, or swelling of the limbs.
6. EXCRETION OF CALCULI.	Putting sand, pebbles, &c. into the urine.	By the aid of chymistry. We are acquainted with the chymical composition of urinary calculi.
7. CANCEROUS ULCER.	By gluing on a portion of a spleen with the smooth side to the skin, leaving on the outside the appearance of an ulcerated surface.	By noticing whether there be signs of cachexia, and by attentive examination of the part.
8. CATALEPSY.	By seeming to be suddenly motionless, the joints remaining flexible and external objects making no impression.	By powerful stimulants as recommended under apoplexy. Letting fall a drop of boiling water on the back. Proposing to use the actual cautery and seeing whether the pulse rise.
9. CHOREA.	By assuming the convulsive motions of a part which characterize chorea.	By examining the patient whilst he may imagine himself unobserved, and seeing whether the convulsive motions go on then.
10. CONTRACTION OF JOINTS IN GENERAL.		Mode of discrimination sometimes so obscure as to deceive the most practised and attentive.
11. CONTRACTION OF THE FINGERS.		Introduce a cord between the fingers and the palm of the hand, and gradually apply weights so as to expand the fingers. Confine him so that he cannot obtain his food without using his clenched hand.
12. CONVULSIONS.		When feigned, they do not present the rigidity of muscles or the rapidity of action which characterize the real. The mode of detection must be the same as in epilepsy.
13. OPAQUE CORNEA.	Produced by the application of a strong acid, by acrid powders, as quicklime, &c.	The existence of the opacity can be detected by attentive observation.
14. CUTANEOUS DISEASES.	Some articles of diet will bring on <i>urticaria</i> or <i>nettle rash</i> , in particular individuals, as shell-fish, bitter almonds, &c. By acrids, acids, or any irritants applied to the surface. An ointment of tartarized antimony causes a painful pustular eruption. See <i>Porrigio</i> , in this list.	By careful examination on the part of practitioner and nurse.
15. DEATH.	Some persons possess the power of suspending or moderating the action of the heart.	If suspected, the plan, recommended under Apoplexy, will be found most efficacious.
16. DEAF-DUMBNESS.		The really deaf and dumb acquire an expression of countenance and gestures which it is difficult to assume.
17. DEAFNESS.	It may be assumed or excited by putting a pea in the ear, or by inserting irritants, so as to induce inflammation and temporary loss of function.	Make a noise when not expected, and see if the countenance varies or pulse rises. Put to sleep by opium, and then fire a pistol close to the ear, when he may be thrown off his guard. Examine the ear to see if any trick has been played there.
18. DEBILITY, see CACHEXIA.		
19. DEFORMITY.		Examine the part and its articulation, naked, and compare it with the opposite.
20. DELIVERY.	After enlargement produced artificially, a subsidence of the tumefaction; the parts being moistened by borrowed blood and the child of another substituted as the female's own.	Can only be positively detected by examination <i>per vaginam</i> . Soon after delivery, the vagina will be relaxed and the lochial discharge be flowing—in greater abundance the shorter the time, that may have elapsed since delivery.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
21. DIARRHŒA.	Said to have been caused by a mixture of vinegar and burnt cork. (?) May be occasioned by the use of any of the purgative roots, &c.	When diarrhœa is feigned by the lower classes, inspect the linen; if clean, the bowels are probably not much out of order. Let every individual have a close stool of his own; and inspect the evacuations, taking care, that one, suffering under the disease does not lend his evacuations to another.
22. DROPSY.	May be feigned, like pregnancy, by wearing pads. The anasarcaous condition of the lower limbs has been caused by applying a ligature round them. By inflating the cellular membrane of the abdomen.	Can be detected by attentive examination. There will be a want of that leucophlegmatic habit, which accompanies and characterizes dropsy.
23. DYSENTERY.	May be feigned, like diarrhœa, by adding a little blood to the evacuations, or by introducing a soap or some more irritating suppository.	Same rules as under Diarrhœa.
24. EPILEPSY.	The foaming of the mouth has been produced by keeping a piece of soap in it.	Sensation in E. is totally abolished. If any remain, disease probably feigned. Incontractility of pupil, which occurs in epilepsy, cannot be feigned. Same means to be used as in feigned apoplexy.
25. FEVER.	By various stimulants, as wine, brandy, pepper; swallowing a small quantity of tobacco, or introducing it into the anus. Flour or chalk used to whiten the tongue. Redness of skin, caused by friction with a hard brush.	The deceit is generally developed by a day or two's examination. Where flour or chalk has been used to whiten the tongue, the line of demarcation, between the whitened part and the clean, healthy margin of the tongue, is too well marked to escape observation.
26. FISTULA IN ANO.	By making an incision near the verge of the anus and introducing into it an acrid tent, such as the root of <i>white hellebore</i> , &c.	By careful examination.
27. FRACTURES.	Generally nothing, here, but the man's own testimony. He complains of pain in the part; if fracture of the skull be feigned, he states, perhaps, that he becomes deranged on tasting liquor.	By attentive examination.
28. HÆMATEMESIS.	By drinking the blood of some animal or using some coloured liquid and then throwing it up.	By cutting off the supply of the fluid, and careful examination.
29. HÆMOPTYSIS.	By secreting bullocks' blood for the purpose of colouring the saliva; making small incisions in the mouth; using bole armeniac or paint of vermilion.	Blood from the lungs is frothy and light-coloured. Mouth and fauces must be carefully inspected, and the individual be observed.
30. HÆMORRHOIDS.	By introducing the bladder of rats or of small fish partly into the rectum. The linen has also been stained with borrowed blood.	The means are obvious.
31. HEART, DISEASES OF, see PALPITATION.		
32. HEPATITIS.		Unless the person be a well educated impostor, acute inflammation of the liver will be detected;—by the absence of marks of strong inflammatory action. <i>Chronic liver disease</i> is, frequently, not characterized by well marked symptoms, and hence, when assumed, is difficult of detection.
33. HERNIA.	In the same manner as hydrocele. By inflation.	The detection is easy.
34. HYDROCELE.	By puncturing the skin of the scrotum, and inflating the cellular membrane.	Do.
35. HYDROCEPHALUS.	By opening the integuments of the head, near the vertex, e. g. and blowing in air.	Do.
36. HYSTERIA.		Does not easily resist the application of strong sternutatories to the nostrils. Attentive examination necessary.
37. INSANITY.		The expression of countenance cannot easily be feigned. Nor can the affection be kept up so long as in real mental alienation. The individual cannot do so long without food, sleep, &c.
38. JAUNDICE.	By colouring the skin with an infusion of turmeric or tincture of rhubarb. <i>Clay-coloured stools</i> produced by taking daily a small quantity of muriatic acid. <i>High-coloured urine</i> by rhubarb taken internally.	The eyes cannot be coloured, although smoke has been used for this purpose. The skin must be washed to remove the colouring matter, if any exist, and the supply of acid and rhubarb be prevented.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
39. LAMENESS.	By keeping the limb in a contracted state, and resisting any effort to move it.	By two persons taking hold of the individual and moving rapidly along with him; and when they are tired, having relays. The impostor will generally give in.
40. MENSTRUATION.	By staining the clothes and body with borrowed blood.	By cutting off the supply.
41. MYOPIA. <i>Short-sightedness.</i>		Present an open book, and apply the leaves close to the nose. If it cannot be read distinctly, when thus placed, or when glasses, proper for short-sightedness are used, the disease is feigned.
42. OPHTHALMIA.	Excited by a variety of acrid and corrosive substances applied to the eye; as lime, &c. A portion of black muslin, spread over the cornea. The eyelashes are sometimes extracted, and caustic applied to excite disease in the palpebræ.	When ophthalmia is thus excited, its progress is, ordinarily, very rapid, arriving at its height within a few hours.
43. OZÆNA.	By impregnating a piece of sponge with some offensive juices or oils, mixed with decayed cheese, and putting the imbued sponge into the nostrils.	
44. PALPITATION.	White hellebore, given in the dose of 10 or 12 grains, and repeated, will occasion general indisposition, and undue action of the heart.	Cut off the supply.
45. PAINS.		The detection is here often difficult. The non-existence of pain cannot be proved, and great pain may be present without any appearance externally.
46. SHAKING PALSY.		The imposition is more frequently detected by inconsistencies and contradictions in the patient's history of the case, than in any other manner.
47. PARALYSIS.		May be suspected, if the person be in an ordinary state of vigour. Try violent remedies and means, recommended under Chorea.
48. PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.	Individuals with long necks and contracted shoulders have simulated phthisis, by covering the chest with blisters, cicatrices of issues, &c.; and by taking drugs, which cause paleness.	Violent remedies are here required. Cold affusion, actual cautery, electric shocks, &c.
49. POLYPUS NASI.	By introducing the testicle of a young cock or the kidney of a rabbit into the nostril, and retaining it there by means of a sponge, fastened to it.	By attentive examination of the symptoms.
50. PORRIGO. <i>Scalped Head.</i>	By applying nitric acid to the head, after protecting the face with fatty substances; but the chronic state is imitated by the use of depilatories of different kinds applied sometimes in patches, so as to resemble the <i>Porrigio decalvans</i> .	
51. PREGNANCY.	By wearing pads, and assuming the longing after particular articles of diet, &c.	By the absence of the areola; the presence of a pad; and, if necessary, by examination <i>per vaginam</i> .
52. PROLAPSUS ANI.	By a portion of the intestine of the ox, in which a sponge, filled with a mixture of blood and milk is placed.	
53. PROLAPSUS UTERI.	By a similar fraud.	
54. PULSE, WEAKNESS OR DEFECT OF.	By ligatures applied to the corresponding arm.	By examining whether the arteries of the two arms beat alike; and if a ligature be placed on the arm.
55. CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. See PAIN.		
56. SCROPHULA.	By exciting ulcers below the angles of the jaw.	By examining the general habit and observing, whether the ulcerations be glandular, and the discharge of a scrophulous character.
57. SCURVY.	By covering the teeth with wax, and then applying acrid, corrosive substances to the gums.	By examining the general habit; whether debilitated, cachectic, and possessing the usual general signs of scorbutus.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
58. STAMMERING.		Simulators of this defect generally state, that it is connate, or ascribe it to a fit of apoplexy or severe fever. Where the organs of speech were perfect, and the moral evidence of the previous existence of the infirmity was not satisfactory, the French authorities used to confine the soldiers, and not supply them with food, until they called for it without stammering.
59. STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.		By passing the bougie.
60. SWELLING OF THE LEGS.	By ligatures round the thighs.	Examine the limbs uncovered.
61. SYNCOPE.	Ligatures are sometimes used to prevent the pulse being felt. By applying lotions to the face to make it pale.	By using sternutatories. By the absence of some of the symptoms of syncope. Examine the naked arms. Wash the face.
62. TYMPANY.	Persons have possessed the power of swallowing air, so as to distend the stomach, and simulate tympany.	
63. ULCER OF THE EAR.	By introducing a tent, imbued with blistering plaster, into the ear, and repeating the application, until the tube becomes ulcerated, and a discharge of puriform matter is established. The fetid smell is imitated, by dropping into the ear a mixture of empyreumatic oil, assafoetida and old cheese. Also, by introducing a little honey into the meatus.	By careful examination.
64. ULCERS OF THE LEGS, &c.	By corrosives, or irritants. Sometimes by abrasion, by rubbing sand on the shin-bone. At others, they are pretended, by gluing on a piece of a spleen or the skin of a frog.	Artificial ulcers have, usually, a more distinct margin, and are more readily healed than others; the latter being generally indicative of an impaired constitution.
65. BLOODY URINE.	The fruit of the Indian Fig (<i>Cactus opuntia</i>) colours the urine as red as blood. Cantharides will cause it. Blood may also be procured and mixed with the urine.	By making the patient pass his urine in the presence of the physician, and examining the vessel before and after. By cutting off the supply of any substance, which could cause the appearance.
66. INCONTINENCE OF URINE.		Difficult, at times, of detection. Give the person a full dose of opium, and introduce the catheter, when he is asleep. If there be urine, the incontinence is feigned.
67. VARICOSE VEINS.	By a ligature, placed tightly round the limb. They may be excited in this manner, or aggravated if already existing.	By examining the limb.

FEMALE, (F) *Femelle, Fem'ina, Gynë.* In animals, the one that engenders and bears the young. It is, also, used adjectively;—as, the *Female sex*, &c.

FEM'ORAL, Femora'lis. Belonging or relating to the thigh;—as *Femoral artery, Femoral hernia*, &c., from *femur*, 'the thigh bone.'

FEM'ORO-TIB'IAL, Femoro-tibia'lis. Belonging to the femur and tibia. The *Femoro-tibial articulation* is the knee-joint.

FEMUR, Meros, Os fem'oris. The *Thigh Bone*. (F) *L'os de la Cuisse.* The strongest and longest of all the bones of the body, extending from the pelvis to the tibia, and forming the solid part of the thigh. The femur is cylindrical, slightly curved anteriorly, unsymmetrical and oblique downwards and inwards. The body of the bone is prismatic, and has, behind, a prominent ridge:—the *Linea aspera*.

PROCESSES. { *Upper or Pelvic Extremity.* { Head supported on a collum or neck.
Great trochanter.
Lesser trochanter.
Inferior or Tibial Extremity. { External condyle.
Internal condyle.
External tuberosity.
Internal tuberosity.

The femur ossifies from five points:—one on each process of the pelvic extremity; one in the body of the bone; and two on the condyles. It is articulated with the pelvis, tibia, and patella.

FENES'TRA. A Window: (F) *Fenêtre.* Anatomists have given this name to two apertures, situate on the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum. The *one* of these is the *Fenestra ova'lis, F. vestibula'ris*. It is oval-shaped; situate at the base of the stapes, and corresponds with the cavity of the vestibule. The *other* is the *Fenes'tra ro-*

tun'da or *F. Cochlea'ris*. It is closed by a fine, transparent membrane, called *Membrana Tym'pani secunda'ria*, and corresponds to the inner scala of the cochlea.

FENESTRAL, *Fenestra'tus*, from *fenestra*, 'a window.' (F) *Fenêtré* et *Fenestré*. Bandages, compresses, or plasters with small perforations or openings, are so called. The openings prevent the detention of the discharge.

FERINE, *Ferinus*; 'savage, brutal;' *Theorio'des*. A term, applied to any malignant or noxious disease. In France, it is used only when joined to *Toux*; *Toux férine*, a dry, obstinate, and painful cough.

FERMENT, *Fermen'tum*, *Zymē*, *Zymo'ma*, *Leven*, (F) *Lévain*. The Iatrochymists applied this name to imaginary substances, to which they attributed the power of producing diseases, by exciting a fermentation in the humours.

FERMENTATION, *Fermenta'tio*, *Zymosis*, *Æstua'tio*, *Causis*, *Brasmos*. An intestine movement, occurring spontaneously in a liquid; whence result certain substances, that did not previously exist in it.

The chemical physicians attributed all diseases to an imaginary fermentation of the humours.

FERRAMEN'TUM, *Siderion*, *Instrumen'tum fer'reum*. Any surgical instrument, made of iron. By the vulgar, in France, the word *ferrements* means the instruments used in difficult labours.

FERREIN, CANAL OF, *Ductus Ferreini*. A triangular channel, which Ferrein supposed to result from the approximation of the free edges of the eyelids applied to the globe of the eye; and which he considered adapted for directing the tears towards the puncta lachrymalia, during sleep. The canal is, probably, imaginary.

The same name is, likewise, given to the *cortical canals*,—the first portions of the uriferous ducts, whilst still in the cortical substance of the kidney.

FERREIN, PYRAMID OF, *Pyr'amis Ferrei'nii*. Each of the papillæ of the kidney, according to Ferrein, consists of, at least, 700 subordinate cones or pyramids. To these last the name, 'pyramids of Ferrein' has been given.

FERRUM, *Mars*, *Sidē'ros*, *σίδης*, *Iron*. (F) *Fer*. A metal of a bluish-gray colour; fibrous texture; brilliant and fine-grained fracture. Specific gravity 7.600 to 7.800: hard, ductile, malleable, and magnetic.

The medicinal virtues of iron are tonic; producing fetid eructations, when it takes effect, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxidizes it, and causes the evolution of hydrogen gas. When given in the metallic state, the filings are chiefly used; but the oxides and salts are most commonly employed.

FERRI LIMATU'RA PURIFICA'TA, *Purified Iron Filings*:—purified by means of the

magnet, for internal use. The filings are, also, called *Ferri Scobs*, *F. Ramen'ta et Pila*, *Martis Limatu'ra*, *Spec'ulum In'dicum*, *Ferri in pul'verem resolu'tio*, (F) *Limaille de Fer*. They are considered to possess the general properties of iron:—the iron becoming oxidized.

FERRI SUBCAR'BONAS, *F. Car'bonas*, *F. præcipita'tum*, *Chal'ybis Rubi'go præpara'ta*, *Ferri Rubigo*. (This last term, as well as *Ferru'go*, is applied to the subcarbonate or rust, formed by the action of moist air on metallic iron.) A protoxide of iron, oxidized by the decomposition of water; the carbonic acid being attracted from the air. Dose, gr. v to ʒss.

The *Ferri Subcarbonas* is precipitated from sulphate of iron by subcarbonate of soda. (*Pharm. L.*) It is, also, called *Ox'idum ferri fuscum*, *Deuto-car'bonas Ferri fuscus*, *Crocus martis apé'riens*, (F) *Safran de Mars apéritif*.

FERRI SULPHAS, *Sal Martis*, *Vitriolum Martis*, *Vitriolum Ferri*, *Ferrum Vitriola'tum*, *Sulfas vel Protosulfas Ferri vir'idis*, *Calcadi'num*, *Cal'cator*, *Cal'cotar*, *Chalcan'thum*, *Calcite'a*, *Atramen'tum suto'rium*, *Vit'riol*, *Vitriolum viride*, *An'ima Hep'atis*, *Sulphate of Iron*, *Green Vitriol*, *Copperas*. This salt is inodorous, and of a strong styptic taste. The crystals are light-green, transparent, rhomboidal; and soluble in two parts of water. It is tonic and anthelmintic. Dose, gr. j to vj and more.

FERRUM AMMONIA'TUM, *Mu'rias Ammo'niæ et Ferri*, *Flores martia'les*, *Flores salis ammoni'aci martia'les*, *Ens Martis*, *Ens Ven'eri Boylei*, *Sal Martis muriat'icum sublima'tum*, *Sal ammoni'acum martia'lē*, *Ammo'nium muriat'icum martia'tum seu martia'le*, *Aroph Paracel'si*, *Calen'dulæ minera'les*, *Ferrum ammoniacalē*, *ammonia'ted Iron*. (F) *Muriate d'ammoniaque et de fer*. A submuriate of ammonia with red muriate of iron. Dose, gr. iij to gr. xv.

FERRUM OXYDA'TUM HYDRATUM, *Hydras Fer'ricus*, *Hydro-oxide of Iron*, *Hydrated Oxide of Iron*, *Hydrated peroxide of Iron*, *Hydrated Tritoxide of Iron*. It may be prepared by taking a solution of sulphate of iron increasing its dose of oxygen by heating it with nitric acid, and precipitating the oxide by adding pure ammonia in excess, washing the precipitate.

It has been brought forward, of late, as an antidote to arsenic; and many cases of its efficacy have been published.

From 10 to 20 parts of the hydrated oxide would seem to be more than sufficient to convert 1 part of arsenious acid into the basic salt of iron.

FERRUM TARTARIZA'TUM, *Tartras Potas'sæ et Ferri*, *Tar'tarum Ferri*, *Tar'tarus chalybea'tus*, *Mars solu'bilis*, *Tartras Kal'ico-fer'ricus*, *Chalybs tartariza'tus*, *Tortarus martia'lis*, *Tartras Potas'sæ ferrugino'sus*,

Ferrum potabile, Globus martialis, (F) *Boule de Mars, Boule de Nancy, B. de Molsheim, B. d'Acier, Globuli Tartari martiales seu martiales soluti, seu martiali, seu tartratis ferri et lixiviae, Boli Martis, Pyri martiales, Tartarized Iron, Tartrate of Potass and Iron*, (Ferri ℞j, potass. supertart. ℞ij, aquæ ℞j. Rub them together, and expose to the air, in a flat glass vessel, for 8 days: then dry, and reduce to a fine powder. Add a pint of water to the powder, and put it aside for 8 days: dry and pulverize.) It is one of the mildest of the salts of iron, and not unpalatable. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

The TINCTURA MARTIS APERITI'VA, *Tincture of Ludwig; Alcohol cum sulphatē Ferri tartarizatus; Tinctura Martis Glauberi*, is essentially, an aqueous solution of this salt; which is, also, called *Eau de Boule*, and is used in contusions.

HELVETIUS'S STYPTIC was composed of the filings of iron and tartar, mixed to a proper consistence with French brandy. It was called in England *Eaton's Styptic*; but this is now formed of *Sulphate of Iron*.

FEVER, *Febris*, from *fervor*, 'heat,' or from *feb'ruo*, 'I purify:'—*Pyr, Pyre'tos, πυρε'tos*, (F) *Fie'vre*. One of the most frequent and dangerous affections, to which the body is liable.

A person has an attack of fever, when he is affected with rigours, followed by increased heat of skin, quick pulse, languor, and lassitude. Rigours, increased heat and frequency of pulse have each been assumed as the essential character of fever. It is not characterized, however, by any one, but depends upon the coexistence of many symptoms.

Fevers have been usually divided into *idiopathic* or *essential*, and into *symptomatic*. The idiopathic arise without any obvious local cause. The symptomatic are dependent upon local irritation.

Idiopathic fevers may be divided into three classes: 1. Those attended with distinct paroxysms:—intermittents. 2. Remittent and continued fevers: and, 3. Fevers, complicated with eruptions, or the exanthematous.

These divisions admit of great variety, owing to climate, season, soil, age, &c.

All ages and climates are liable to fever; and its exciting causes are very numerous. These causes may be *common*; as irritations in the intestines; external injuries, stimulants, &c.; or they may be *specific*; as miasmata, contagion, &c.

The greatest diversity has prevailed regarding the theory of fever. Its primary seat has been placed in the brain, mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, skin, nerves, blood-vessels, liver, vena cava, pancreas, &c.

It would seem, however, that although, in fever, the whole of the functions are morbidly impressed, the arguments in favour of the

impression being first made on the nervous system and the capillary system of vessels are the strongest. The exciting cause of fever, whatever it may be, produces an irregular action of the capillary system, which is soon conveyed to the rest of the system, owing to the extensive sympathy which exists between every part of the body; and it is probable, that all those local inflammations and congestions are the consequence, rather than the cause, of this disordered condition of the system.

Many phenomena of fever are influenced by that *periodicity*, which we notice in the execution of several of the functions of the body. The types of intermittents are strong evidences of such an influence.

In the *treatment* of fever, it is important, 1. To bear in mind its tendency, particularly in the case of the exanthemata, to run a definite course, and terminate in restoration to health. 2. The disposition to local determinations or hyperæmiæ:—the most frequent cause of the fatal terminations of fever; a circumstance requiring the vigilant attention of the physician. 3. That the symptoms must be attentively studied, in order to deduce, as far as possible, from them, the indications of cure.

Lastly. Attention must be paid to the prevalent epidemic. There are particular seasons, in which fevers are very malignant; and others, in which they are as mild; circumstances which necessarily have an effect upon the treatment.

FEVER, ADE'NO-MENINGE'AL, *Febris ade'no-meningea, Febris mesenter'ica* (BAGLIVI), *Morbus mucosus, Febris mucosa; Pitu'itous Fever, Catar'hal Fever, Continued Lymphat'ic Fever, Phlegmop'ya, Phlegmatop'ya, Gas'tro-Bronchi'tis*. Fever, accompanied with considerable mucous secretion; especially from the digestive tube.

FEVER, ANOM'ALOUS, *Febris anom'alus, F. errat'ica, F. irregula'ris, F. vaga*. A fever, whose progress and type are irregular.

FEVER, APHON'IC, *Febris aphon'ica*. A variety of intermittent, in which the voice is lost during the paroxysm.

FEVER, APOPLECTIC, *Febris apoplec'tica, Com'atose Fever, Febris comoto'des, F. Lethar'gica, F. soporo'sa*. An intermittent or continued fever, attended with apoplectic symptoms.

FEVER, ARTIFI'CIAL, *Febris artificia'lis, Febris arte promo'ta*. Fever, produced designedly by the internal or external use of stimulants.

FEVER, ASTHEN'IC, *Febris asthen'ica*. Fever, accompanied with debility. It may include every variety of fever under certain circumstances, but is generally appropriated to typhus.

FEVER, ASTHMAT'IC, *Febris asthmat'ica*. A pernicious intermittent, accompanied with symptoms of asthma.

FEVER, ATAXO-ADYNAM'IC; *Febris atax'o-
adynam'ica*. Fever, characterized by symp-
toms of ataxia and adynamia.

FEVER, BILIOUS, *Febris biliosa*, *F. poly-
chol'ica*, *Syn'ochus bilio'sus*, *F. aso'des*, *F.
choler'ica*, *F. gas'trica*, *F. hepatica*. The
common remittent fever of summer and au-
tumn; generally supposed to be owing to, or
connected with, derangement of the biliary
system.

FEVER, CARDIAL'GIC, *Febris cardial'gica*.
A variety of pernicious intermittent, accom-
panied with violent cardialgia, during the
paroxysm.

FEVER, CEPHALAL'GIC, *Febris cephalal'gica*.
A pernicious intermittent, accompanied with
intense pain of the head. Also, intermittent
cephalalgia.

FEVER, CER'EBRAL, *Brain fever*. Fever,
generally of an ataxic character, in which
the brain is considerably affected.

FEVER, CHOL'ERIC, *Febris choler'ica*. A
variety of pernicious intermittent, accompa-
nied with symptoms of cholera morbus.

FEVER, CHRONIC, *Febris chron'ica*. Some
authors apply this name to protracted fevers;
others, to hectic fever.

FEVER, COLLIQ'UATIVE, *Febris tab'ida*, *Fe-
bris colliquati'va*. Fever, characterized by
rapid emaciation, copious evacuations, and
rapid prostration of strength.

FEVER, CONVULSIVE, *Febris convulsiva*.
A pernicious intermittent, accompanied by
convulsions.

FEVER, DELIR'IOUS, *Febris cum delir'io*, (F)
Fièvre délirante. A pernicious intermittent,
characterized by delirium in the paroxysms.

FEVER, DEP'URATORY, *Febris depurato'ria*.
A fever, to which was attributed the property
of purifying the blood; or which indicated,
that such a pretended depuration had oc-
curred.

FEVER, DIAPHORET'IC, *Febris diaphoret'ica*,
Febris sudato'ria. A pernicious intermit-
tent, with excessive sweating during the fit.

FEVER, DIGESTIVE. The chilliness, follow-
ed by increased heat and quickness of pulse,
which frequently accompanies digestion.

FEVER, DOUBLE, (F) *Fièvre double ou dou-
blée*. An intermittent, which has two par-
oxysms in a given time, instead of one.

FEVER, DOUBLE-QUARTAN. A fever, whose
paroxysms occur two days in succession, and
fail the third day: the first paroxysm re-
sembling the 4th; and the second the 5th.

FEVER, DOUBLE-QUOTID'IAN. An intermit-
tent, whose paroxysms return twice every
day at corresponding hours.

FEVER, DOUBLE-TERTIAN. An intermittent,
whose paroxysms return every day; the first
corresponding with the 3d, the second with
the 4th, and so on.

FEVER, DUODEC'IMANE, *Febris duodecima-
na*. A supposititious intermittent, whose pa-
roxysms recur on the 12th day or every 11
days.

FEVER, EPILEP'TIC, *Febris epilep'tica*. A
variety of pernicious intermittent, accompa-
nied with attacks of epilepsy.

FEVER, EROT'IC, *Febris erot'ica*, (F) *Fièvre
d'amour*. A chronic fever, occasioned by un-
propitious love.

FEVER, ERRAT'IC, *Febris errat'ica*. An in-
termittent, the recurrence of whose parox-
ysms is irregular.

FEVER, GAN'GRENOUS, *Febris gangræno'-
des*. Fever, accompanied by gangrene of va-
rious parts, and especially of the limbs and
genitals. Senac describes an intermittent of
this kind.

FEVER, GASTRIC, *Febris gas'trica*, *Sto-
mach'ic fever*, *Syn'ochus Bilio'sa*. A name,
given by some to the bilious fever, which has
appeared to them to be dependent on an af-
fection of the stomach. *Menin'go-gastric
fever*; *Harvest fever*, (F) *Fièvre de la Mois-
son*.

FEVER, GASTRO-ADYNAM'IC, *Febris gas'tro-
adynam'ica*. A fever, in which the symptoms
of bilious fever are joined with those of ady-
namic fever.

FEVER, GASTRO-ANGEIOTEN'IC. A fever, in
which the symptoms of the bilious are united
with those of the inflammatory fever.

FEVER, GASTRO-ATAXIC. A fever, in which
the symptoms of bilious fever are united with
those of ataxic fever.

FEVER, HAY, *Catarr'hus æsti'vus*, *Summer
Catarrh*. A catarrh to which certain persons
are subject in summer, and which has been
ascribed in England to the effluvium of hay,
but this is not probable. It is a catarrh with
sneezing, headache, weeping, snuffling and
cough, with, at times, fever and general dis-
comfort. It is not uncommon in this country.
It disappears spontaneously: to recur on sub-
sequent years about the same period.

FEVER, HEBDOM'ADAL. A supposititious fever,
whose paroxysms return weekly, and on the
same day.

FEVER, HÆMOP'TOIC, *Febris hæmoptoica*. A
variety of masked intermittent, in which
periodical hæmoptysis is the chief symptom.

FEVER, HEPATIC OR HEPATAL'GIC. A per-
nicious intermittent, with violent pain in the
right hypochondrium.

FEVER, HUN'GARY, *Febris Hungar'ica*, *Mor-
bus Ungar'icus*, *Cephalon'osus*, (F) *Fièvre
Hongroise ou de Hongrie*. An endemic ty-
phus, common amongst the soldiers in bar-
racks, in Hungary.

FEVER, HU'MORAL, *Febris humora'lis*. Fe-
ver, in which an alteration or deterioration of
the humours is suspected.

FEVER, HYDROPHOB'IC, *Febris hydrophob'i-
ca*. Pernicious intermittent, with dread of
liquids.

FEVER, HYSTER'IC, *Febris hyster'ica*. Hys-
teria, accompanied by fever. Hysteria, oc-
curring with each paroxysm of an intermit-
tent.

FEVER, ICTER'IC, *Febris icter'ica*. Fever,

accompanied by jaundice. Some intermittents exhibit this complication at each paroxysm.

FEVER, INSIDIOUS. Fever, which, at first, seems devoid of danger, but subsequently becomes of a more or less malignant character.

FEVER, LO'CHIAL, *Febris lochialis*. That acceleration of the circulation, which sometimes occurs during the discharge of the lochia.

FEVER, MALIG'NANT, *Febris maligna*. Fever, which makes its approaches insidiously, and subsequently becomes formidable. Any fever, which exhibits a very dangerous aspect.

FEVER, MASKED, *Febris larvata*, (F) *Fièvre larvée*. An anomalous intermittent, the paroxysms of which have not the regular stages.

FEVER, MESENTER'IC, *Febris mesenterica*. A name given, by Baglivi, to a species of fever, which appears to have belonged either to the *mucous* or *bilious*.

FEVER, MILK, *Febris lac'tea*, (F) *Fièvre de lait* ou *laiteuse*, *F. lactée*; *Galactop'ya*. The fever, which precedes or accompanies the secretion of milk, in women recently delivered. It comes on, generally, about the third day after delivery; and is characterized by quick pulse; increased heat; redness of face; diminution or temporary suppression of the lochial discharge; tumefaction and tension of the breasts. It commonly terminates in 24 hours, and often with profuse perspiration. It requires the use of antiphlogistics, with dry diet.

FEVER, NEPHRIT'IC, *Febris nephretica*. Intermittent fever, accompanied with nephritic pain during the paroxysm.

FEVER, NERVOUS, *Febris nervosa*, *Febris lenta nervosa*. A variety of typhus; the *Typhus mitior* of Cullen. By many, however, it is esteemed a distinct disease. See Typhoid Fever.

FEVER, NON'ANE, *Febris nona'na*. A supposititious fever, whose paroxysms recur every 9th day, or every 8 days.

FEVER, OC'TANE, *Febris octa'na*. An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every 8th day.

FEVER, PERIOD'ICAL, *Febris periodica*. An intermittent or remittent fever.

FEVER, PERNI'CIOUS, *Febris pernicio'sa*. Intermittent fever, when attended with great danger, and which destroys the majority of those affected by it in the first four or five paroxysms; sometimes in the very first.

FEVER, PESTILEN'TIAL, *Febris pestilentia'lis*. The *Plague*. Also, severe cases of typhus. The yellow fever and sweating sickness have, likewise, been thus designated.

FEVER, PUER'PERAL, *Febris puerpera'lis*, *Childbed fever*. This name has been given to several acute diseases, supervening after

delivery. It means, generally, a malignant variety of peritonitis, which runs its course very rapidly, and passes into a typhoid condition, unless met, at the very onset, by the most active depleting measures. By the generality of practitioners, it is esteemed to be eminently contagious: some, however, deny that it is so. See Peritonitis.

FEVER, PU'RULENT, *Febris purulen'ta*. Fever, which accompanies suppuration.

FEVER, QUINTAN, *Febris quinta'na*. A fever, whose paroxysms return every fifth day. It rarely, if ever, occurs.

FEVER, QUOTIDIAN, *Febris quotidiana*. A fever, whose paroxysms recur daily.

FEVER, REGULAR, *Febris regula'ris*. An intermittent, whose paroxysms follow a determinate type. It is opposed to *atypic*. Sometimes opposed to *anomalous*.

FEVER, SCORBUTIC, *Febris scorbu'tica*. The febrile movement, which sometimes accompanies scorbutus or scurvy.

FEVER, SECONDARY. A febrile condition, which recurs in certain affections after having ceased:—such as the secondary fever, which comes on at the time of the suppuration of the variolous pustules, or after the eruption of scarlatina, &c. has disappeared.

FEVER, SEPTAN, *Febris septa'na*. An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every six days, and consequently on the 7th.

FEVER, SEXTAN, *Febris sextana*. A fever, which recurs every five days, and consequently on the 6th.

FEVER, SIMPLE, *Febris simplex*. Simple fever, is that which has no predominant character,—bilious, inflammatory, or nervous; and which is unaccompanied with any local determination, hyperæmia, or complication. It may be continued, remittent, or intermittent.

FEVER, SIMPLE CONTINUED. This is the most favourable case of continued fever, and has a tendency to wear itself out, provided only the *lædientia* are avoided. The prognosis is consequently favourable, and the treatment simple; consisting in perfect repose of body and mind, abstinence, and relieving the thirst by cold acidulated drinks.

FEVER, SINGUL'TOUS, *Febris singulto'sa*. Fever, accompanied with singultus or hiccough.

FEVER, STERCORAL, *Febris stercora'lis*. Fever, produced by an accumulation of fæces in the intestines.

FEVER, SUBINTRANT, *Febris subin'trans*. An intermittent, in which one paroxysm is scarcely finished before the other begins.

FEVER, SYNCOPAL, *Febris syncopa'lis*, *F. minu'ta*. A variety of pernicious intermittent, in which there is, in every paroxysm, one or more faintings.

FEVER, SYPHILITIC, *Febris syphilitica*. Fever, accompanying syphilis, or supposed to be owing to a syphilitic taint.

FEVER, TERTIAN, *Febris tertia'na*. A fever, whose paroxysm returns on the third day, and consequently every two days.

FEVER, TRAGIC, *Febris trag'ica*. A low fever, in which the patient declaims like an actor, during the delirium.

FEVER, TRAUMATIC, *Febris traumat'ica*. The fever, which supervenes on wounds or great surgical operations.

FEVER, VERMINOUS, *Febris vermino'sa*, *Helmintho'pyra*, worm fever. Fever, produced by the presence of worms in the digestive tube, or accompanied by their expulsion.

FEVER, VERNAL, *Febris vernalis*. An intermittent or other fever occurring in the spring. Vernal intermittents were formerly considered salubrious.

"An ague in the spring
Is physic for a king."

FEVER, WALCHEREN, *Gall-sickness*. The remittents and intermittents to which the British troops were exposed, who were attached to the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809.

FEVER, YELLOW, *Febris flava*, *Typhus ictero'des*, *F. contin'ua pu'trida ictero'des Caroliniensis*, *Elo'des ictero'des*, *Febris malig'na bilio'sa Americae*, *Ochropyra*, *Syn'ochus ictero'des*, *Fièvre matelote*, *Febris malig'na flava Indiae Occident'alis*, *Endem'ial Causus of the West Indies*, *Causus trop'icus endem'icus*, *Bilious remitting yellow fever*, *Malig'nant pestilen'tial fever*,—*Fièvre jaune d'Amérique*, *Fièvre gastro-adyamique*, *Typhus miasmaticus ataxique putride jaune*, *Vomito prieto*, *Vomito negro*, *Mal de Siam*, *Fièvre de la Barbade*, *Black vomit*, *Febris toxica*, *Febris tropica*, *Typhus d'Amérique*, *Bulam Fever*, *Gibrallar Fever*, *Barcelona Fever*. A very acute and dangerous, febrile affection; so called, because complicated, in its second stage, with jaundice, and accompanied by vomiting of black matter. Sauvages, Cullen, and others regard it as a variety of typhus; and Pinel as a species of gastro-adyamic, or bilious putrid fever. It occurs, endemically, only within the tropics; but epidemically it has been met with in the temperate regions. Broussais regards the disease as gastro-enteritis, exasperated by atmospheric heat; so that it runs through its stages with much greater rapidity than the gastro-enteritis of our climates. The yellow colour of the skin, according to him, is owing to the inflammation of the small intestine,—and especially of the duodenum,—augmenting the secretion of the liver, and at the same time preventing its discharge into the duodenum.

The pathology of this affection, as well as its origin, is still unsettled. The treatment must generally be of the most active nature at the onset; consisting in bleeding largely, and exhibiting mercury so as to excite a new action if possible;—the other symptoms being combated according to general princi-

ples. It must vary, however, according to the epidemic.

FEVERISH, *Febriens*, *Febricosus*, (F) *Fièvreux*. That, which causes fever, as *feverish food*, *feverish diathesis*, &c. Also, the state of one labouring under fever.

FIBRE, *Fibra*, *Is*, *κτῆσας*, *Ctedon*, *Filum*, *Filamentum*. An organic filament, of a solid consistence, and more or less extensible, which enters into the composition of every animal and vegetable texture. The *simple* or *elementary fibre* of the ancients, from a particular assemblage and arrangement of which every texture of the body was conceived to be constituted, seems entirely ideal.

The moderns usually admit, with Haller and Blumenbach, *three elementary fibres* or *tissues*. 1. The *cellular* or *laminated*, formed chiefly of thin plates, of a whitish colour and extensible, and which seems to consist of concrete gelatine. 2. The *nervous*, *pulpy*, or *medullary*, formed of a soft substance, contained in a cellular sheath, and consisting of albumen united to a fatty matter. 3. The *muscular*, composed of round filaments, of a grayish or reddish colour, and formed of fibrine.

Chaussier has added to these the *albugineous fibre*, but it seems to differ from the cellular fibre only in the greater condensation of the molecules.

A very small fibre is called a *Fibril*, *Fibrilla*.

FIBRINE, *Fibri'na*, *Fibra san'guinis*, *Mat'ria fibro'sa*, *Lympha plastica*. An immediate animal principle—solid, white, and inodorous; insipid; heavier than water; without action on the vegetable blues: elastic, when moist; hard and brittle when dry. It enters into the composition of the chyle and the blood, and forms the chief part of the muscles of red-blooded animals. Fibrine is very nutritious. In certain diseased actions, *Fibrine* or *Coagulable lymph*, *gluten*, is separated from the blood, and is found in considerable quantity on the surfaces of membranes, and in the cavities of the body. The name, *Coagulable lymph*, has also been given to that part of the serum, which coagulates when heated, and is of an albuminous nature.

FIBRINOUS, *Fibrino'sus*. That which is composed of fibrine, or has the appearance of fibrine.

FIBRO-CARTILAGE, *Fibro-cartila'go*. An organic tissue, partaking of the nature of the fibrous tissue, and of that of cartilage. It is dense, resisting, elastic, firm, supple, and flexible.

Fibro-cartilages are distinguished into,—1. *Membraniform*, or those which serve as moulds to certain parts, as the *alæ nasi* and eyelids. 2. *Vaginiform* or those which form sheaths for the sliding of tendons. 3. *Inter-articular*, those, which are met with in the

movable articulations. 4. *Uniting Fibro-cartilages*, (F) *Fibro-cartilages d'union*, which form a junction between two bones, as at the symphysis pubis. Fibro-cartilages are, sometimes, formed adventitiously, as the result of a morbid process in different organs.

FIBRO-MUCOUS, *Fibro-muco'sus*. Fibrous membranes, intimately united with other membranes of a mucous nature, as the *pituitary membrane*, the *membrane of the urethra*.—Bichat.

FIBRO-SEROUS, *Fibro-sero'sus*. Possessing the nature of fibrous and serous membranes. Membranes, composed of a fibrous, and a serous sheet, intimately united:—as the *Dura Mater*, *Pericardium*, *Tunica albuginea testis*, &c.—Bichat.

FIBROUS, *Fibro'sus*. Composed of fibres. Certain membranes, as the *dura mater*, *periosteum*, *ligamentous capsules of the joints*, &c. are *fibrous*. The *fibrous system* of Bichat included the system of organs, formed by the *albugineous fibre* of Chaussier. It comprised, particularly, the *periosteum* and *perichondrium*; the *articular capsules* and *ligaments*; the *tendons*; the *dura mater*, *pericardium*, *tunica sclerotica*, *tunica albuginea testis*, *outer membrane of the spleen*, &c.

FIBULA, *Cruris radius*, *Canna minor*, *Os pe'rone*, *Foc'ile minus*, *Sura*, *Arun'do minor*, *Fistula Cruris*, *Tibia minima*, 'a clasp.' The *splinter bone* of the leg. (F) *Péroné*. The long, small bone, situate at the outer part of the leg. The superior or tibial extremity of the fibula is rounded and forms the *caput* or *head*. It is articulated with the tibia. Its inferior or tarsal extremity is broader than the superior. It is articulated with the tibia and astragalus, and forms the *malleolus externus* or *outer ankle* by means of its *coronoid process*. The body of the bone has three faces, having more or less prominent edges. It is separated from the tibia by the *interosseous space*; and is developed by three points of ossification; one at the body, and one at each extremity. It prevents the foot from turning outwards.

FICUS, *Syco'sis*, *Syco'ma*, *Fica'tio*, *Fico'sus Tumor*, *Fico'sa eminen'tia*, *Maris'ca*, (F) *Fic*. A fleshy excrescence, often soft and reddish, sometimes hard and scirrhus, hanging by a peduncle, or formed like a fig; occurring on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or organs of generation. The *fici*, seated on the last mentioned parts, are generally of a syphilitic character.

FICUS CAR'ICA. The systematic name of the fig tree. (F) *Figuier*. *Carica*, *Ficus*, *Ficus vulga'ris*, *Ficus commu'nis*, *Syce*, *συκη*, (F) *Figue*. The fig is a pleasant fruit when ripe; as well as when dried in the state in which it is found in the shops. It is used, at times, in place of a cataplasm; especially in gum boils.

FIDGETS. Of doubtful etymology. *Dys-*

pho'ria simplex, *D. nervo'sa*, *Erethis'mus simplex*, *Tituba'tio*, (F) *Fréttillement*. General restlessness and troublesome uneasiness of the nerves and muscles; with increased sensibility; and inability of fixing the attention, accompanied with a perpetual desire of changing the position.

FIGURÉ (F). An epithet for a compressive bandage, applied over the head after bleeding from the frontal vein. It has also been called *bandage royal*.

FIL'AMENT, *Filamen'tum*, from *filum*, 'a thread.' This word is used synonymously with *fibril*; thus, we say, a *nervous* or *cellular filament*. Also, the glairy, threadlike substance, which forms in the urine, in some diseases, and which depends on a particular secretion from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages.

FIL'IFORM, *Filiform'is*, from *filum*, 'a thread,' and *forma*, 'form;' having the shape of a thread; as the *filiform papillæ* of the tongue. See *Papillæ*.

FILTRA'TION, *Filtra'tio*, *Percola'tio*. A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in passing a fluid through a filter or strainer, for the purpose of clarifying it. In ancient physiology, it meant the action, by which the different humours of the body are separated from the mass of blood.

FILTRUM. A filter. Any porous, material; such as *sand*, some kinds of *freestone*, powdered *charcoal*, pounded *glass*, *flannel*, unsized *paper*, &c., through which a fluid is passed for the purpose of separating it from the matters, suspended in it.

FIMBRIA, *Parar'ma*. A band; a fringe; as the *fimbriæ* or *fimbriated extremities* of the Fallopian Tubes.

FIMUS. *Stercus*, *Dung*.

The **FIMUS EQUI'NUS**, *Stercus equi non castra'ti*, *Stone-horse dung*, was once thought antileuritic.

FIMUS VACCÆ or *Cow-dung* was employed as a cataplasm, especially in gout.

STERCUS AN'SERIS or *Goose-dung*, was applied as a poultice to the feet in malignant fever. See *Chenocoprus*.

FISSICULA'TIO, from *fissicula're*, 'to cut off,' 'open,' 'make incisions.' An old word for an opening made with a scalpel.

FISSURE, *Fissu'ra*, from *fin'dere*, 'to cleave;' a long and narrow cleft or opening in a bone—*Rhage*, *ρᾶγη*, *Ceasma*, *κίσσμα*. (F) *Fissure*, *Fente*.

The **CENTRAL FISSURE**, is the aggregate of the cavities or ventricles of the brain. Meckel considers this but one cavity, in the form of a cross, which he calls thus.

The **GLENOID FISSURE** or *Fissure of Glase'rius*, (F) *Fissure ou scissure de Glaser*, *Fente glenoïdale ou Fêlure de Glaser*, divides the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone into two parts, and gives passage to the *corda tympani*, &c.

FISSURA VEL FOSSA MAGNA SYLVII. A

deep, narrow sulcus, which ascends obliquely backwards from the temporal ala of the sphenoid bone to near the middle of the parietal bone; and which parts the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side.

FISSURE. Same etymon. 1. A fracture in which the bone is cracked, not separated, as in fracture,—*Catagma Fissura*. 2. A narrow, long, and superficial solution of continuity, around the external openings of the mucous membranes. A sort of chap, observed on the hands, particularly on the callous hands of workmen in certain mechanical employments. 3. Small, chapped ulcerations, sometimes noticed in young children, owing to the contact of the feces and urine with the fine, delicate skin of the thighs, nates, and genital organs. 4. Clefts, of a more or less deep nature, occurring on the genital organs, in the vicinity of the anus, in those labouring under syphilis. These are usually called *rhagades*.

FISTULA, Syrinx. A solution of continuity, of greater or less depth, and sinuosity; the opening of which is narrow, and the disease kept up by an altered texture of parts, so that it is not disposed to heal.

A fistula is *incomplete* or *blind*, when it has but one opening; and *complete* when there are two, the one opening into an internal cavity, the other externally. It is lined, in its whole course, by a membrane, which seems analogous to mucous membranes.

Incomplete fistulæ may be *internal* or *external*. The former are those, which open *internally*; the latter, those which open *externally*.

External incomplete fistulæ are kept up by caries or necrosis of bones, by extraneous bodies in any of the living textures, or by purulent cavities, the walls of which have not become united. *Internal incomplete fistulæ*, generally, become soon complete; since the discharge, which escapes from them into the cavities, where they open, has a constant tendency to make its way outwardly and soon occasions ulceration of the integuments. *Fistulæ* have received different names, according to the discharge, which they afford, and the organs in which they are seated,—as *lachrymal*, *biliary*, *salivary*, *synovial*, *urinary*.

The great object of treatment, in fistulous sores, is to bring on an altered condition of the parietes of the canal; by astringent or stimulating injections, caustics, the knife, pressure, &c. Those which are dependent on diseased bone, cartilage, tendon, &c. do not heal until after the exfoliation of the diseased part. *Fistulæ* of excretory ducts are produced, either by an injury of the duct itself, or by the retention and accumulation of the fluids to which they have to give passage. Thus, *Fistula lachrymalis*, *Emphragma lachrymale*, *Hydrops sacci lachrymalis*, *Dropsy of the lachrymal sac*, *Mucocele of the*

lachrymal sac, commonly proceeds from the obliteration of the nasal duct, or from atony of the lachrymal sac; which circumstances prevent the tears from passing into the nostrils.

Fistula in ano, *Archosyrinx*, generally occurs from some mechanical pressure or impediment. The principal indication, in the treatment of these fistulæ of the excretory canals, being,—to put a stop to the constant discharge of the secretions, &c., through the preternatural channel, the fistulous passage is at times laid open, and a communication established with the natural excretory canal; at others, strong pressure is employed to procure its obliteration.

FIXED, Fixus. A body, not capable of being volatilized by fire is said to be fixed. Thus we say *fixed oils*, in contradistinction to *volatile oils*.

FIXEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is four leagues from Waldsassen, in Bavaria. It contains carbonic acid, holding in solution carbonates of lime and magnesia, muriates of lime and magnesia, carbonate of soda and silica. In Bavaria, it replaces the Seltzer water.

FIXI DENTES. The teeth of the second dentition.

FLABELLATION, Flabella'tio, from *flabella're*, to agitate the air. An operation, recommended by Ambrose Paré, which consists in keeping fractured limbs cool, as well as the dressings surrounding them, by the renewal of the air around them, either by the use of a fan, or the repeated change of position of the parts affected.

FLACCIDITY, Flaccid'itas, from *flaccidus*, 'flabby,' 'soft.' Softness of a part, so as to offer little resistance on pressure.

FLANKS, Ilia, La'gones, Lap'ara, Ceneo'nes, (F) Flancs, Les Iles. The regions of the body, which extend on the sides, from the inferior margin of the chest to the *crista ilii*.

FLATULENCE, Flatulen'tia, Flatus, Flatuos'ity, Clydon, Physa, Polyphy'sia, Wind, Limo'sis Fla'tus, Ereux'is, Bombus, (F) Ventosité. Emission of wind by the mouth or anus; or accumulation of wind in the digestive tube.

FLEAM, Flamma, Flam'mula, Schaste'rion, Fosso'rium, Phlebot'omus. A surgical instrument, used for the operation of phlebotomy. (F) *Flamme, Flammette*. It consists of a small metallic box, containing a spear-pointed cutting instrument, which, by means of a spring, can be forced into the vein. It is much used in Germany and some other European countries; and is not unfrequently employed in America; but is scarcely ever seen in France or Great Britain.

FLEMEN, Flegmen. A tumour about the ankles. Also, chaps of the feet and hands.

FLESH, Caro, Sarx, σαγξ, (F) Chair. Every soft part of an animal is so named;

but more particularly the muscles, which are called *muscular flesh*.

FLEXIBILITY, A physical property of the tissues, which varies greatly according to the structure. The tendons exhibit this property in a marked manner.

FLEX'ION, *Flex'io*, *καμπή*, *Campé*, from *flec'tere*, 'to bend.' The state of being bent. The action of a flexor muscle.

FLEXOR. Same etymon. (F) *Fléchisseur*. A muscle, whose office it is to bend certain parts.

FLEXOR BREVIS DIGITO'RUM PEDIS, *Perforatus*, *F. Sublimis*, *Flexor brevis*, *Flexor digito'rum brevis sive perforatus pedis*, *Perforatus seu flexor secundi interno'dii digito'rum pedis*, *Calcaneo-sous-phalangettien commun.*—*Calcaneo-sous-phalangenien commun.*—(Ch.) (F) *Muscle court fléchisseur commun des orteils*. A muscle, placed at the middle part of the sole of the foot. It is narrower and thicker behind than before, where it is divided into four portions. It arises from the posterior part of the inferior surface of the os calcis, and is inserted at the inferior surface of the second phalanx of the four last toes. It bends the second phalanges of the toes on the first, and the first on the metatarsal bones; in this manner augmenting the concavity of the vault of the foot.

FLEXOR BREVIS MIN'IMI DIG'ITI PEDIS. *Para'thenar minor*, (F) *Court fléchisseur du petit orteil*, *Tarso-sous-phalangien du petit orteil*—(Ch.) A muscle, situate at the anterior and outer part of the sole of the foot. It arises from the posterior extremity of the fifth metatarsal bone, and is inserted into the posterior part of the first phalanx of the little toe, which it bends.

FLEXOR BREVIS POL'ICIS MANUS, *Flexor secundi interno'dii*, *Thenar*, *Flexor primi et secundi ossis pol'icis*—*Court fléchisseur du pouce*—*Carpophalangien du pouce*,—(Ch.) *Demi-interosseux du pouce*. A muscle, situate at the outer part of the palm of the hand. It is divided into two portions by the tendon of the *Flexor longus pollicis*. It arises from the os magnum, the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and the third metacarpal bone; and is inserted into the superior part of the first phalanx of the thumb, and into the two ossa sesamoidea at the articulation of the first phalanx with the first metacarpal bone. Its use is to bend the first phalanx of the thumb on the first metacarpal bone; and the latter upon the trapezium.

FLEXOR BREVIS POL'ICIS PEDIS. *Flexor brevis*, *Flexor hal'lucis vel brevis pol'icis*, *Tarso-phalangien du pouce*, *Court fléchisseur du gros orteil*, *Tarso-sous-phalangettien du premier orteil*,—(Ch.) It is situate at the anterior and inner part of the sole of the foot; is thin and narrow behind, thick and divided into two portions before. It arises from the inferior part of the os calcis and the two last cuneiform bones, and is inserted at the infe-

rior part of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe, and into the two sesamoid bones of the corresponding metatarso-phalangean articulation. It bends the first phalanx of the great toe on the first metacarpal bone.

FLEXOR LONGUS DIGITO'RUM PEDIS PROFUNDUS PER'FORANS; *Per'forans seu Flexor profundus*, *Perodactyleus*, *Flexor digito'rum longus sive Perforans pedis*, *Perforans seu Flexor tertii internodii digito'rum pedis*; *Tibio-phalangettien*,—(Ch.), *Grand ou long fléchisseur commun des orteils*. A muscle, situate at the posterior and deep-seated part of the leg. It is broader at its middle than extremities, the inferior of which is divided into four portions. It arises from the posterior surface of the tibia; and its tendons are attached to the posterior part of the lower surface of the three phalanges of the four last toes. It bends the three phalanges on each other, and the toes on the metatarsus, and extends the foot on the leg.

The **ACCESSO'RIVS FLEXO'RIS LONGI DIGITO'RUM PEDIS**, *Caro quadra'ta Sylvii*, *Caro accessoria*, *Planta'ris verus*; *Accessoire du long fléchisseur commun des orteils*, *Carrée*, is a small muscle of the sole of the foot, which passes obliquely from the os calcis to the outer edge of the flexor longus, whose force it augments, and corrects its obliquity.

FLEXOR LONGUS POL'ICIS MANUS, *Flexor longus pollicis*, *Flexor tertii internodii*, *Flexor tertii internodii sive longis'simus pollicis*; *Radio-phalangettien du pouce*,—(Ch.) Situate at the anterior and profound part of the forearm. It arises from the upper three-quarters of the anterior surface of the radius and interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the anterior surface of the last phalanx of the thumb. It bends the second phalanx of the thumb on the first; the first on the corresponding metacarpal bone, and this upon the radius. It can, also, bend the hand on the forearm.

FLEXOR LONGUS POL'ICIS PEDIS, *Flexor Hallucis vel Pollicis longus*, *Peroneo-phalangenien du gros orteil*, *Long fléchisseur du gros orteil*, *Peroneo-sous-phalangettien du pouce*,—(Ch.) It is situate at the posterior and profound part of the leg. It arises from the posterior surface of the fibula and the interosseous ligament, and is inserted, by means of a long tendon, into the inferior part of the first phalanx of the great toe. It bends the third phalanx on the first; and this upon the corresponding metatarsal bone. It augments the concavity of the sole of the foot, and extends the foot on the leg.

FLEXOR PARVUS MIN'IMI DIG'ITI, *Abductor minimi digiti*, *Hypoth'enar Riola'ni*, *Flexor brevis minimi digiti manus*, *Hypoth'enar minimi digiti*, *Carmo-phalangien du petit doigt*—(Ch.), *Court fléchisseur du petit doigt*. It arises from the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and the process of the os unci-

forme, and is inserted at the inner side of the superior extremity of the first phalanx of the little finger. It bends the first phalanx of the little finger.

FLEXOR PROFUNDUS PERFORANS, *F. Profundus*, *F. Perforans*, *F. Perforans vulgo profundus*, *Flexor tertii internodii digitorum manus vel Perforans manus*; *Cubito-phalangettien commun*—(Ch.), *Fléchisseur, profond des doigts*. A thick, flat, long muscle, seated beneath the *Flexor sublimis perforatus*. Its upper extremity is simple, and arises from the anterior surface of the ulna and from the interosseous ligament. Its inferior extremity terminates by four tendons which, after having passed through the slits in the *sublimis*, are inserted into the anterior surface of the last phalanges of the four fingers. It bends the third phalanges on the second; and, in other respects, has the same uses as the following.

FLEXOR SUBLIMIS PERFORATUS, *F. Perforatus*, *Fléchisseur sublime ou superficiel des doigts*, *Epitroklo-phalanginien commun*—(Ch.) It is a thick, flat muscle, seated at the anterior part of the forearm. Its upper extremity, which is simple, arises from the internal condyle of the os humeri;—from the coronoid process of the ulna, and from the anterior edge of the radius. Its lower extremity divides into four tendons, which slide under the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and are inserted into the second phalanges of the four last fingers, after having been slit to allow the tendons of the flexor profundus to pass through them. This muscle bends the second phalanges on the first; these on the carpal bones, and the hand on the forearm.

FLORIDA, WATERS OF. Near Long Lake, in Florida, U. States, which communicates with St. John's River by a small creek, there is a vast fountain of hot mineral water, issuing from a bank of the river. From its odour it would seem to be sulphureous.

FLOWERS, *Flores*, (F) *Fleurs*. The ancient chymists gave this name to different solid and volatile substances, obtained by sublimation. The term is not yet entirely banished from chymical and medical language, as *Flowers of Benjamin*, *Flowers of Sulphur*, &c.

The **FOUR CORDIAL FLOWERS**, *Quatuor flores cordiales* were, formerly, borage, bugloss, roses, and violets.

The **FOUR CARMINATIVE FLOWERS**, *Quatuor flores carminatiui*, were camomile, dill, feverfew, and melilot.

FLUCTUATION, *Fluctuatio*, from *fluctus*, 'a wave.' *Undulatio*, (F) *Ondulation*. The undulation of a fluid, collected in any natural or artificial cavity, which is felt by pressure or by percussion, properly practised. In ascites, the fluctuation is felt by one of the hands being applied to one side of the abdo-

men, whilst the other side is struck with the other hand. In abscesses, fluctuation is perceived by pressing on the tumour, with one or two fingers alternately, on opposite points.

FLUID, *Flu'idus*, from *fluere*, 'to flow.' The human body is chiefly composed of fluids. If a subject, weighing 120 pounds, be thoroughly dried in an oven, the remains will be found not to weigh more than 12 or 13 pounds: so that the proportion of fluids to liquids in the body is about 9 or 10 to 1.

TABLE OF THE FLUIDS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

1. <i>Blood</i> .	
2. <i>Lymph</i> .	
3. <i>Exhaled or Perspiratory Fluids</i> .	{ Cutaneous transpiration;—transpiration of the mucous, serous, and synovial membranes; of the cellular membrane; of the adipous cells; of the medullary membrane; of the interior of the thyroid gland; the thymus; supra-renal capsules; eye; ear; vertebral canal, &c.
4. <i>Follicular Fluids</i> .	{ Sebaceous humour of the skin; cerumen; gum of the eye; mucus of the mucous glands and follicles; that of the tonsils, of the glands of the cardia, the environs of the anus, of the prostate, &c.
5. <i>Glandular Fluids</i> .	{ Tears; saliva; pancreatic fluid; bile; urine; of the glands of Cowper; sperm; milk; fluid of the testes and mammae of the new-born child.

FLUX, *Fluxus*, *Proflu'vium*, from *fluere*, 'to flow.' A discharge. *Rhysis*. In Nosology, it comprises a series of affections, the principal symptom of which is the discharge of a fluid. Generally, it is employed for dysentery.

FLUX, BILIOUS, *Fluxus biliosus*. A discharge of bile, either by vomiting or by stool, or by both, as in cholera.

FLUXION, *Fluxio*, *Affluxus*. A flow of blood or other humour towards any organ with greater force than natural. A *determination*. Thus we say, in those disposed to apoplexy, there is a *fluxion* or *determination* of blood to the head.

FLUXION DE POITRINE (F). By this name, the French often understand, the *acute pulmonary catarrh* or *pleurisy*, but most commonly *peripneumony*.

FOC'ILE. This name was formerly given to the bones of the leg, as well as to those of the forearm: the tibia and ulna being each called *Focile majus*; the fibula and radius, *Focile minus*.

FETABULUM. An encysted abscess.—Marcus Aurelius Severinus.

FETAL, *Fætalis*. Relating to the fœtus. A name, given to parts connected with the fœtus. Thus we say—the *fœtal surface of the placenta*, in contradistinction to the *uterine* or *maternal surface*.

FETAL HEAD. The diameters of this at the full period, are as follows:—1. The *Bi-parietal* or *transverse*, extending from one

parietal protuberance to the other, and measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 2. The *Temporal*, from one temple to another, 3 inches. 3. The *Occipito-mental*, from the occiput to the chin; the greatest of all, 5 inches. 4. The *Occipito-frontal* or *antero-posterior*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 5. The *Cervico-bregmatic*, from the nape of the neck to the centre of the anterior fontanelle. 6. The *Fronto-mental*, from the forehead to the chin, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 7. The *Trachelo-bregmatic*, from the front of the neck to the anterior fontanelle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 8. The *Vertical diameter*, from the vertex to the base of the cranium.

The FÆTAL CIRCULATION differs from that of the adult in several respects. Commencing with the placenta, the fœtal blood is sent from the placenta, where it probably undergoes some change analogous to what occurs in the lungs in extra-uterine existence, by the umbilical vein as far as the liver, where a part of it is poured into the vena porta; the other proceeds into the vena cava inferior: the latter, having received the suprahepatic veins, pours its blood into the right auricle. From the right auricle, a part of the blood is sent into the right ventricle; the rest passes directly through into the left auricle, by the foramen ovale. When the right ventricle contracts, the blood is sent into the pulmonary artery; but as the function of respiration is not going on, no more blood passes to the lungs than is necessary for their nutrition: the remainder goes directly through the ductus arteriosus into the aorta. The blood, received by the left auricle from the lungs, as well as that which passed through the foramen ovale, is transmitted into the left ventricle, by the contraction of which it is sent into the aorta; and by means of the umbilical arteries, which arise from the hypogastric, it is returned, by the umbilical arteries to the placenta.

FÆTUS, *Petus*, *κυνμα*, *Cye'ma*, *Epicye'*.

ma, *Epigo'nion*, from *feo*, 'I bring forth.' The unborn child. By *κυνμα*, Hippocrates meant the fecundated, but still imperfect, germ. It corresponded with the term *embryo*, as now used; whilst *εμβρυον*, 'embryo,' signified the fœtus at a more advanced stage of utero-gestation.

The majority of Anatomists apply to the germ the name *embryo*, which it retains until the third month of gestation, and with some until the period of quickening; whilst *fœtus* is applied to it in its latter stages. The terms are, however, often used indiscriminately.

When the ovule has been fecundated in the ovarium, and remained there for some days, it descends into the uterus, with which it becomes more or less connected by means of the placenta. When first seen, the fœtus has the form of a gelatinous flake, which some have compared to an ant, a grain of barley, a worm curved upon itself, &c. The fœtal increment is very rapid in the first, third, fourth, and sixth months of its formation; and at the end of nine months, it has attained its full dimensions.

Generally, there is but one fœtus in utero; sometimes, there are two; rarely three.

The fœtus presents considerable difference in its shape, weight, length, situation in the womb, proportion of its various parts to each other, arrangement and texture of its organs, state of its functions at different periods of gestation, &c. All these differences are important in an obstetrical and medico-legal point of view.

The following table exhibits the length and weight of the fœtus at different periods of gestation, on the authority of different observers. Their discordance is striking. It is proper to remark, that the Paris pound—*Poids de Marc*—of 16 ounces, contain 9216 Paris grains, whilst the avoirdupois contains only 8532.5 Paris grains, and that the Paris inch is 1.065977 English inch.

	BECK.	MAYGRIER.	GRANVILLE.	BECK.	MAYGRIER.	GRANVILLE.
	Length.			Weight.		
At 30 days.	3 to 5 lines.	10 to 12 lines.			9 or 10 grains.	
2 months.	2 inches.	4 inches.	1 inch.	2 ounces.	5 drachms.	20 grains.
3 do.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ do.	6 do.	3 inches.	2 to 3 ounces.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
4 do.	5 to 6 do.	8 do.		4 or 5 do.	7 or 8 do.	
5 do.	7 to 9.	10 do.		9 or 10 do.	16 do.	
6 do.	9 to 12.	12 do.	9 inches.	1 to 2 pounds.	2 pounds.	1 pound.
7 do.	12 to 14.	14 do.	12 do.	2 to 3 do.	3 do.	2 to 4 pounds.
8 do.	16	16 do.	17 do.	3 to 4 do.	4 do.	4 to 5 do.

FOLLICLE, *Follic'ulus*, diminutive of *Follis*, a bag. See Crypta.

FOLLIC'ULI GRAAFIA'NI, *Ovula Graafia'na*, *Follicles* or *Vesicles* of *De Graaf*. Small spherical vesicles, from 15 to 20 in number, in each ovary, which are filled with an albuminous fluid. They exist in the fœtus. The ovum—*ovule* of some—is contained in them.

FOMENTA'TION, *Fomenta'tio*, *Fotus*,

Pyria, *Thermas'ma*, *Æone'sis*, *Perfu'sio*, *Asper'sio*, *Fomen'tum*, from *fove're*, 'to bathe.'

A sort of partial bathing, by the application of hot cloths, which have been previously dipped in hot water or in some medicated decoction. They act, chiefly, by virtue of their warmth and moisture, except in the case of the narcotic fomentations, where some additional effect is obtained.

A dry fomentation is a warm, dry applica-

tion to a part;—as a hot brick, wrapped in flannel;—a bag, half filled with camomile flowers made hot, &c.

FOMENTATION HERBS, *Herbæ pro fotu*. The herbs, ordinarily sold under this title by the English apothecary, are—*southernwood, tops of sea wormwood, camomile flowers*, each two parts: *bay leaves*, one part. 3 iijss of these to ℥vj of water.

To FOMENT, *Fové're*, (F) *Etuver*, *Bassiner*. To apply a fomentation to a part.

FOMES MORBI. The *focus* or seat of any disease. (F) *Foyer*. *Fomes mali*.

FOMITES, from *fomes*, 'fuel, any thing which retains heat.' *Enaus'ma*, *Zop'yron*, *εναυσμα*, *ζωπυρον*. A term, applied to substances which are supposed to retain contagious effluvia; as woollen goods, feathers, cotton, &c.

FONSANGE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Fonsange is situate near Nismes in France. The water is sulphuretted.

FONTANA, CANAL OF. A canal, of a triangular shape, at the inner side of the ciliary circle; partly formed by the groove at the inner edges of the cornea and sclerotica.

FONTANEL/LA. A *fontanel*, diminutive of *fons*, 'a fountain.' *Fons pulsat'ilis*, *Fons pulsans*, *Vertex pal'pitans*, *Fons*, *Bregma*, *Fontic'ulum*, *Lacu'na*, *Mould*. The opening of the head. A name, given to spaces occupied by a cartilaginous membrane, in the fœtus and new-born child; and situate at the union of the angles of the bones of the cranium.

There are six fontanelles. 1. The *great* or *sincipital* or *anterior*, situate at the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures. 2. The *small* or *bregmatic* or *posterior*, situate at the part where the posterior and superior angles of the parietal bones unite with the upper part of the os occipitis. 3. The *two sphenoidal*, in the temporal fossæ and, 4. The *two mastoid*, or of Casserius, at the union of the parietal, occipital, and temporal bones.

FONTICULUS, *Fontanel'la*, (F) *Fonticule*, *Cautére*. A small ulcer produced by art, either by the aid of caustics or of cutting instruments; the discharge from which is kept up with a view of fulfilling certain therapeutical indications. The *Pea issue*, (F) *Fonticule à pois*, is kept up by means of a pea placed in it. This *pea*, (F) *Pois à cautère*, is sometimes formed of wax; at others, the young, blasted fruit of the orange is employed. The common dried garden pea answers every purpose. The seton is also an issue.

FORA'MEN, *Trema*, from *foro*, 'I pierce.' *Aulos*, (F) *Trou*. Any cavity, pierced through and through. Also, the orifice of a canal.

FORA'MEN CENTRA'LE ET LIMBUS LU'TEUS RETINÆ; the *central foramen* and *yellow spot of the retina*; discovered by Sommering. (F) *Tache jaune*. It is situate about two lines to the outside of the optic nerve, and in the direction of the axis of the eyes.

FORCE, from *fortis*, 'strong.' *Vis*, *Potent'ia*, *Energi'a*, *Dy'namis*, *Cratos*. Any power, which produces an action. Those powers, which are inherent to organization, are called *vital forces*. We say, also, *organic forces*, and *muscular forces*, to designate that of the organs in general, or of the muscles in particular. To the latter, the word *Dy'namis*, *δυναμις* corresponds; and the absence of this force is termed *adynamia*. The *vital forces* have to be studied carefully by the pathologist. The doctrine of diseases is greatly dependent on their augmentation or diminution; freedom or oppression, &c.

FORCE-REAL, MINERAL WATERS OF. The name of a mountain, situate four leagues from Perpignan in France. The water is chalybeate.

FORCEPS, quasi *fer'riceps*, from *ferrum*, 'iron,' and *cipio*, 'I take.' *Pincers*, *Labis*, *λαβει*, *Volsel'læ*. An instrument for removing bodies, which it would be inconvenient or impracticable to seize with the fingers. (F) *Pinces*, *Pincettes*.

There are various kinds of forceps.—1. The ordinary kind, contained in every dressing-case, for removing the lint, &c. from wounds or ulcers. (F) *Pinces à anneaux*. 2. The *Dissecting* or *Lig'ature* or *Arterial Forceps*, (F) *Pinces à dissection*, *P. à ligature*, to lay hold of delicate parts. 3. *Pol'y-pus Forceps*, *Tooth Forceps*, *Forceps of Museux*, for laying hold of the tonsils or other parts to be removed. The *Bullet Forceps*, *Strombul'cus*, (F) *Tire-balle*, &c. The *Lithot'omy Forceps*, *Lithol'abon*, *Tenac'ula Volsel'la*, which resemble the Craniotomy Forceps, (F) *Tenettes*.

Also, an instrument used by obstetrical practitioners to embrace the head, and bring it through the pelvis. It consists of two branches, blades or levers; one of which, in the case of the *short forceps*, is passed over the ear of the child, and the other opposite to the former, so that the blades may lock. When the head is securely included between the blades, the operation of extraction can be commenced. See Parturition.

FOREARM, *Pars inf'rior brachii*, *Cu'bitus*, (F) *Avant bras*. The part of the upper extremity, comprised between the arm and hand. It is composed of two bones—*radius* and *ulna*—and 20 muscles.

FORGES, MINERAL WATERS OF. F. is situate four leagues from Gournay, in the department of Seine Inférieure, France. There are three springs, which are acidulous chalybeates. They are called *Royale*, *Reinette*, and *Cardinal*, in honour of Louis XIII. Queen Anne of Austria, and Cardinal Richelieu, who used them.

FORMICA, *Myrmex*, *μυρμηξ*, the ant or pismire, (F) *Fourmi*. It contains an acid juice and gross oil, which were formerly extolled as aphrodisiacs. The chrysalides of the animal are said to be diuretic and carmi-

native; and have been used in dropsy. 2. Also, the name of a black wart with a broad base and cleft surface; so called because the pain, attending it, resembles the biting of an ant, *μυρμηκία*, *myrmecia*.—Forestus. 3. A varicose tumour on the anus and glans penis. 4. Also, any miliary herpes.

FORM'ICANT, *Myrme'cizon*, *Formi'cans*, from *formi'ca*, 'an ant.' (F) *Fourmillant*. An epithet, given to the pulse when extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicating a sensation like that of the motion of an ant through a thin texture.

FORMICA'TION, *Formica'tio*, *Myrmecias'mos*, *Myrmeciasis*. Same etymon. (F) *Fourmillement*. A pain, compared with that, which would be caused by a number of ants creeping on a part.

FOR'MULA, from *forma*, 'a form,' (F) *Formule*, *Ordonnance*. The receipt for the formation of a compound medicine; a prescription.

FOR'MULARY, *Formula'rium*, *Codex medicamenta'rius*. A collection of medical formulæ or receipts.

FORNIX, *Cam'era*, *Fornix trilat'erus*, *Psalis*, *Testu'do*, *Arcus medulla'ris*, *Trigone cérébral*—(Ch.), (F) *Voute a trois piliers*, *Triangle Médullaire*. A medullary body, observed in the brain, below the corpus callosum and above the middle ventricle, on the median line. This body, which is curved upon itself, terminates anteriorly by a prolongation, which constitutes its *anterior pillar* or *crus*, (F) *Pilier antérieur*, and posteriorly by two similar prolongations, called *posterior pillars* or *crura*.

FOSSA, from *fodio*, 'I dig,' *Scamma*. A cavity of greater or less depth, the entrance to which is always larger than the base. The fossæ of bones have been called *simple*, when they belong to one bone only, as the *parietal fossa*; and *compound*, (F) *Fosses composées*, when several concur in their formation, as the *orbital fossæ*, *temporal fossæ*, &c.

FOSSA AMYNTÆ. A kind of bandage, used in fractures of the nose; so called by Galen from Amyntas of Rhodes, its inventor. It consisted of a long band, applied round the head, the turns of which crossed at the root of the nose.

FOSSA CEREBEL'LI, (F) *Fosse cerebelleuse*. The inferior occipital fossa, which lodges the corresponding portion of the cerebellum.

FOSSÆ CEREBRA'LES, *Cerebral fossæ*. Fossæ or excavations at the base of the cranium. They are nine in number; three occupy the median line, and three are placed at each side. They are distinguished into *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior*.

FOSSÆ CORONA'LES. The *coronal* or *frontal fossæ*. Depressions on the orbital plates of the frontal or coronal bone, which support the anterior lobes of the brain.

FOSSA CORONOIDE'A, *Coronoid fossa*, a cavity before the inferior extremity of the hu-

merus, in which the coronoid process of the ulna is engaged during flexion of the forearm.

FOSSA ETHMOIDA'LIS, *Ethmoid fossa*. A shallow gutter on the upper surface of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, on which is lodged the expanded portion of the olfactory nerve.

FOSSA GUTTURA'LIS, *Guttural fossa*. The depression, which forms the guttural region of the base of the cranium, between the Foramen magnum and posterior nares.

FOSSÆ OCCIPITA'LES, *Occip'ital fossæ*. These are four in number; the *superior* or *cerebral*, and the *inferior* or *cerebellous*. They are separated by a groove, which lodges the lateral sinus.

FOSSA POPLITE'A, *Poplite'al fossa*. The hollow of the ham or the popliteal region.

FOSSETTE (F), Diminutive of *fossa*. *Scrobic'ulus*, *Bothrion*. Several depressions are so called. A *dimpled chin*, *Fossette du menton*, consists in a slight depression, which certain persons have on the chin. 2. A *dimple of the cheek*. (F) *Fossette des joues*, a depression, which occurs on the cheeks of certain persons when they laugh. (F) *Fossette du cœur*, *Scrobic'ulus cordis*, *Anticardion*, *Præcor'dium*. The depression observed on a level with the xiphoid cartilage at the anterior and inferior part of the chest. It is, also, called *pit of the stomach*, (F) *Creux de l'estomac*.

FOSSETTE, *Fos'sula*, *Anulus*, *Bothrium*, is a small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the centre of which is deep.

FOURCHE (F), from *fourché*, 'cleft,' from *furca*, 'a fork.' *Apostéma Phalan'gum*. A French provincial term, for small abscesses, which form on the fingers and hands of working people. Also, an instrument, invented by M. J. L. Petit for compressing the ranine artery, in cases of hemorrhage from that vessel.

FOURCHETTE, *Furcil'la*, a little fork, *Fur'cula*. A surgical instrument used for raising and supporting the tongue, during the operation of dividing the frænum.

Fourchette, in Anatomy, is, 1. The posterior commissure of the labia majora, called also, *Frænum* and *Fur'cula*. 2. The cartilago ensiformis; so called from its being sometimes cleft like a fork.

FO'VEA, from *fodio*, 'I dig.' *Bothros*. A slight depression; the *pudendum muliebre*; also, the *fossa navicularis*. A vapour bath for the lower extremities.

FRACTURE, *Fractu'ra*, from *fran'gere*, 'to break,' 'bruise,' *Catag'ma*, *Catag'ma Fractu'ra*, *Catax'is*, *Clasis*, *Clasma*, *Agme*, *Diar'rhage*. A solution of continuity in a bone. A *simple fracture* is, when the bone only is divided. A *compound fracture* is a division of the bone with a wound of the integuments communicating with the bone;—the bone, indeed, generally protruding. In a *comminuted fracture*, *Alphite'don*, ἀλφίτηδον,

Carye'don Catag'ma, καρυδον καταγμα, the bone is broken into several pieces: and in a complicated *F.* there is, in addition to the injury done to the bone, a lesion of some considerable vessel, nervous trunk, &c. Fractures are also termed *transverse*, *oblique*, &c., according to their direction.

The treatment of fractures consists, in general, in reducing the fragments when displaced;—maintaining them when reduced; preventing the symptoms, which may be likely to arise; and combating them when they occur. The reduction of fractures must be operated by extension, counter-extension, and coaptation. (See these words.)

The parts are kept in apposition by position, rest, and an appropriate apparatus. The position must vary according to the kind of fracture. Commonly, the fractured limb is placed on a horizontal or slightly inclined plane, in a state of extension; or rather in a middle state between extension and flexion, according to the case.

FRÆNUM, *Frænulum*, *Frenum*, *Filellum*, *Filamen'tum*. A bridle, a small bridle. A name given to several membranous folds, which bridle and retain certain organs.

The FRÆNUM or FRÆNULUM LINGUÆ, (F) *Filet de la langue*, is a triangular reflection, formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth, and situate between the inferior paries of that cavity and the inferior surface of the tongue. When the frænum extends as far as the extremity of the tongue it cramps its movements, interferes with sucking, &c. This inconvenience is remedied, by carefully snipping it with a pair of scissors. The French call this, *l'opération du filet*.

The FRÆNUM PENIS, *F*, *Præpu'tii*, *F. Glandis*, *Cynodes'mion*, (F) *Filet ou Frein de la verge*, is a membranous reflection which fixes the prepuce to the lower part of the glans. When too short, it prevents the prepuce from sliding over the glans.

FRÆNUM LABIORUM, (F) *Frein des lèvres*. There are two of these; one for the upper, the other for the lower lip. They unite these parts to the maxillary bones, and are formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth.

FRÆNUM or FRÆNULUM CLITORIDIS. A slight duplicature, formed by the union of the internal portions of the upper extremity of the nymphæ.

FRÆNA OF THE VALVE OF BAUHIN. A name given by Morgagni to the projecting lines formed by the junction of the extremities of the two lips of the ileo-cæcal valve. They are also called *Fræna* and *Retinacula Morgagnii*.

FRAGA'RIA, from *fragro*, 'I smell sweetly.' The Strawberry, *Fraga'ria vesca*, *Chamæ'batos*, (F) *Fraisier*. The fruit is agreeable and wholesome, and the roots have been used as tonic and slightly diuretic. The fruit is the *Fragum*, κομαρον, of the ancients. (F) *Fraise*.

FRAGILITAS OS'SIUM, *Osteopsathyro'sis*, *Brittleness of the bones*. *Friability of the bones*, *Paros'tia frag'ilis*, *Fragile vit'reum*. Pathologists have given this name to the extreme facility with which bones break in certain diseases of the osseous texture. It is owing to a deficiency of the animal matter.

FRAGMENT, *Fragmen'tum*, *Fragmen*, *Ramen'tum*. The French use this term for the two portions of a fractured bone; thus, they speak of the *superior* and *inferior fragment*.

FRAGMENTS, PRECIOUS. A name, formerly given, in *Pharmacy*, to the garnet, hyacinth, emerald, sapphire, and topaz. The Arabs, falsely, attributed to them cordial and alixiterial properties.

FRAMBOËSIA, from *Framboise*, (F) A raspberry, *Syph'ilis In'dica*, *Anthra'cia ru'bula*, *Thymio'sis*, *Lues In'dica*, *Variola Amboinen'sis*, *Lepra fungi'fera*. The yaws, *Epian*, *Pian*. A disease of the Antilles and of Africa; characterized by tumours, of a contagious character, which resemble strawberries, raspberries, or champignons; ulcerate and are accompanied with emaciation.

The *Pian*, for so the Indians call it, differs somewhat in America and Africa.

The *Pian* of Guinea, *Framboë'sia Guineen'sis*, *Anthra'cia Ru'bula Guineen'sis*, is common amongst the negroes, especially in childhood and youth. It begins by small spots, which appear on different parts, and especially on the organs of generation and around the anus; these spots disappear, and are transformed into an eschar, to which an excrescence succeeds, that grows slowly, and has the shape above described.

The *Pian* of America, *Framboë'sia America'na*, *Anthra'cia Ru'bula America'na*, occurs under similar circumstances, and seems to be transmitted by copulation. The tumours have a similar form, and are greater in proportion to their paucity. In some cases they are mixed with ulcers.

The treatment is nearly the same in the two varieties. The tumours will yield to mercurial friction, when small. When large, they must be destroyed by caustic. In both cases, mercury must be given to prevent a recurrence.

FRAXINUS EXCEL'SIOR. The systematic name of the Ash tree, *Frax'inus*, *Ornus seu Fraxinus sylves'tris*, *Bumel'lia*, *seu Macedon'ica Fraxinus*, *Bumelia*. Ord. Oleineæ. (F) *Frêne*. The fresh bark has a moderately strong, bitterish taste. It has been said to possess resolvent and diuretic qualities, and has been given in intermittents. The seeds, called *Birds' tongues*, *Linguae avis*, *Ornithoglos'sæ*, have been exhibited as diuretics, in the dose of a drachm. Its sap has been extolled against deafness.

FRAXINUS ORNUS. The systematic name

of the tree whence *manna* flows. *Fraxinus*, *Melia*. This substance is also called *Manna Calabri'na*, *Ros Calabri'nus*, *Aerom'eli*, *Drosom'eli*, *Drysom'eli*, *Mel aë'rium*, *Aeromeli*. In Sicily, not only the *Fraxinus Ornus*, but also the *rotundifolia* and *excelsior* are regularly cultivated for the purpose of procuring manna, which is their condensed juice. Manna is inodorous, sweetish, with a very slight degree of bitterness; in friable flakes, of a whitish or pale yellow colour; opaque, and soluble in water and alcohol. It is a laxative, and is used as a purgative for children, who take it readily on account of its sweetness. More generally, it is employed as an adjunct to other purgatives. Dose 3ss to 3ij. Its immediate principle is called *Mannite*. This has been recommended by Magendie as a substitute for manna. Dose 3ij for children.

FREINWALDE, MINERAL WATERS OF. These springs are in Brandenburg, 12 leagues from Berlin. They contain muriate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, muriate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonates of lime and magnesia, iron, &c., and are used in asthenic diseases.

FRÉMISSEMENT CATAIRE (F). 'Cat's purr.' Laennec has given this name to the agitation, which is sensible to the hand, when applied on the præcordial region, and which he considers a sign of ossification or other contraction of the auriculo-ventricular openings. This name was chosen by him from the analogy of the sound to the purring of a cat.

FRICE, FRICUM, FRICO'NIUM. Any medicine, which the ancients employed under the form of friction. They distinguished the *Fricē siccum* and *F. Mollē*.—Gaubius.

FRICITION, Frictio, Frica'tio, Anat'ribē, Anatrip'sis, Trypsis, from *fricare*, 'to rub.' The action of rubbing a part of the surface of the body with more or less force; with the hands, a brush, flannel, &c.,—constituting *Xerotrib'ia*, *Frica'tio sicca*, or *dry friction*; or with ointments, liniments, tinctures, &c.—constituting *moist friction*. It is a useful means for exciting the activity of the vital properties of the skin.

FRIGIDITY, Frigid'itas, from *frig'us*, 'cold.' A sensation of cold. Also, impotence, and sterility. *Frigidity of the stomach* is a state of debility of that organ, imputed to excessive venery:—the *Anorexia exhaustorum* of Sauvages.

FRIGORIF'IC, from *frigus*, 'cold,' and *fio*, 'I make.' That which has the power of producing cold.

The best **FRIGORIFIC MIXTURES** are the following. Their effects are owing to the rapid absorption of heat when solids pass into the liquid state.

FRIGORIFIC MIXTURES WITH SNOW.

Mixtures.	Therm. falls.
Snow, or pounded ice, 2 parts by weight;	From any temperature
Muriate of Soda, 1.	
Snow, or pounded ice, 5.	to — 5°
Muriate of Soda, 2.	
Muriate of Ammonia, 1.	to — 12°
Snow, or pounded ice, 24.	
Muriate of Soda, 10.	to — 18°
Muriate of Ammonia, 5.	
Nitrate of Potash, 5.	to — 25°
Snow, or pounded ice, 12.	
Muriate of Soda, 5.	from + 32°
Nitrate of Ammonia, 5.	
Dilut. Sulph. Acid, 2.	to — 23°
Snow, 3.	
Concentr. Mur. Acid, 5.	from + 32°
Snow, 8.	
Concentr. Nitrous Acid, 4.	to — 27°
Snow, 7.	
Muriate of Lime, 5.	from + 32°
Snow, 4.	
Crystall. Mur. of Lime, 3.	to — 40°
Snow, 2.	
Fused Potash, 4.	from + 32°
Snow, 3.	
	to — 51°

Frigorific Mixtures may also be made by the rapid solution of salts, without the use of snow or ice. The salts must be finely powdered and dry.

FRIGORIFIC MIXTURES WITHOUT SNOW.

Mixtures.	Therm. falls.
Mur. of Ammonia, 5.	from + 50°
Nitrate of Potash, 5.	
Water, 16.	to — 10°
Mur. of Ammonia, 5.	
Nitrate of Potash, 5.	from + 50°
Sulphate of Soda, 8.	
Water, 16.	to + 10°
Nitrate of Ammonia, 1.	
Water, 1.	from + 50°
Nitrate of Ammonia, 1.	
Carbonate of Soda, 1.	to — 7°
Water, 1.	
Sulphate of Soda, 3.	from + 50°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid, 2.	
Sulphate of Soda, 6.	to — 3°
Mur. of Ammonia, 4.	
Nitrate of Potash, 2.	from + 50°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid, 4.	
Sulphate of Soda, 6.	to — 10°
Nitrate of Ammonia, 5.	
Dilut. Nitrous Acid, 4.	from + 50°
Phosphate of Soda, 9.	
Dilut. Nitrous Acid, 4.	to — 14°
Phosphate of Soda, 9.	
Nitrate of Ammonia, 6.	from + 50°
Dilut. Nitrous Acid, 4.	
Sulphate of Soda, 8.	to — 21°
Muriatic Acid, 5.	
Sulphate of Soda, 5.	from + 50°
Dilut. Sulphuric Acid, 4.	
	to — 3°

FROLEMENT (F). 'Grazing or touching lightly.'

FROLEMENT PERICARDIQUE. Rustling noise of the pericardium. A sound resembling that produced by the crumpling of a piece of parchment or of thick silken stuff, accompanying the systole and diastole of the heart. It indicates roughness of the pericardium induced by disease.

FRONT, *Frons, Meto'pon, Forehead, Brow.* That part of the visage, which extends from one temple to the other, and is comprised, in a vertical direction, between the roots of the hair and the superciliary ridges.

FRONTAL, *Fronta'lis*. Relating or belonging to the front. This name has been given to several parts. Winslow, Sömmering, and others, call the anterior part of the occipito-frontalis—the *frontal muscle* or *frontalis*; *Muscul'osa Frontis Cutem movens substantia Par* (Vesalius.)

The **FRONTAL BONE**, *Os frontis, Os corona'le, Os inverecun'dum, Meto'pon, Os puppis, Os Ratio'nis*. A double bone in the fœtus, single in the adult; situate at the base of the cranium, and at the superior part of the face. It forms the vault of the orbits; lodges the ethmoid bone in a notch at its middle part; and is articulated, besides, with the sphenoid, parietal, and nasal bones, the ossa unguis, superior maxillary, and malar bones.

The **FRONTAL ARTERY**, *A. supra-orbita'lis*, is given off by the ophthalmic, which is itself a branch of the internal carotid. It makes its exit from the skull at the upper part of the base of the orbit, and ascends the forehead between the bone and the orbicularis palpebrarum; dividing into three or four branches, which are distributed to the neighbouring muscles.

The **FRONTAL FURROW** extends upwards from the frontal spine, and becomes gradually larger in its course, to lodge the upper part of the superior longitudinal sinus, and to give attachment to the falx cerebri.

The **FRONTAL NERVE**, *Palpebro-frontal*,—(Ch.), is the greatest of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve,—the first division of the 5th pair. It proceeds along the superior paries of the orbit, and divides into two branches:—the one, *internal*, which makes its exit from the orbital fossa, passing beneath the pulley of the oblique muscle:—the other, *external*, issuing from the same cavity, by the foramen orbitarium superius.

The **FRONTAL SINUSES**, *Fronta'les Sinus, Sinus Supercilia'res, S. pituita'rii frontis, Caver'næ frontis*, are two deep cavities in the substance of the frontal bone, separated from each other by a median septum, and opening, below, into the anterior cells of the ethmoid bone.

The **FRONTAL SPINE**, *Crista inter'na*, is situate in the middle of the under part of the bone, and is formed by the coalescence of the inner tables for the attachment of the falx cerebri.

Surgeons have given the name **FRONTALIS**, to a bandage or topical application to the forehead. Such have, also been called *προμετωπίδια* and *ανακολλημента*.

FROTHY, *Spum'osus*, (F) *Spumeux, Écu-meux, Mousseux*. An epithet given to the fæces or sputa, when mixed with air.

FRUGIVOROUS, *Frugiv'orus*, from *fru-*

ges, 'fruits,' and *voro*, 'I eat.' One that eats fruits.

FRUIT, *Fructus*, from *frui*, 'to enjoy;' *Carpos*. In a medical sense, it may be defined to be;—that part of a plant, which is taken as food. The effects of fruits on the body, in a medical as well as dietetical point of view, are various. They may be distinguished into classes: for, whilst the *Cereal*ia, for example, afford fruits, which are highly nutritious, the *Summer Fruits* (*Fructus Hæmæi*), which include strawberries, cherries, currants, mulberries, raspberries, figs, grapes, &c., are refrigerant and grateful, but afford little nourishment.

FRUSTRATOIRE (F). Any liquor, taken a short time after eating, for the purpose of assisting digestion, when difficult. Sugared water, *eau sucré*, or water with the addition of a little brandy, or some aromatic substance, is commonly used for this purpose.

FUCUS CRISPUS, *Lichen Carrageen, Chondrus crispus, Sphærococcus crispus, Ulva crispa, Chondrus polymor'phus, Irish moss, Carrageen* or *Corigeeen moss*, (F) *Mousse d'Islande, M. perlée*. This Fucus of the Natural Family, *Algæ*, is found on the coasts of England, Ireland, Western France, Spain, and Portugal, and as far as the Tropics. It is also a native of the United States. In Ireland it is used by the poor as an article of diet.

As met with in America, it is of a light yellow colour, and resembles plates of horn, crisped and translucent.

An agreeable jelly is obtained from it by boiling in water or milk; which forms a good article of diet in consumptive cases. Its properties are indeed exactly like those of the *Iceland Moss*.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS, *Quercus Mari'na, Fucus, Bladder Fucus, Sea Oak, Sea Wrack, Yellow Bladder Wrack*, (F) *Varec vesiculeux, Chêne marin*. It has been said to be a useful assistant to sea-water, in the cure of disorders of the glands. When the wrack, in fruit, is dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and is reduced to powder, it forms the *Æthiops vegetabilis*—the *Pulvis Quercus Marinæ*—of the Dublin Pharmacopœia, which is used, like the burnt sponge, in bronchocle and other scrophulous swellings. Its efficacy depends on the iodine it contains. Dose, gr. x to ðij, mixed in molasses or honey.

FUGACIOUS, *Fugax*, from *fugere*, 'to fly.' An epithet given to certain symptoms, which appear and disappear almost immediately afterwards; as a *fugacious redness*, &c.

FUGE, from *fugo*, 'I expel,' 'an expeller.' A common suffix. Hence *Febrifuge, Vermifuge*, &c.

FUGILE. This term has several acceptations. It means, 1. The cerumen of the ear. 2. The nebulous suspension in, or the deposition from, the urine. 3. An abscess near the

ear.—Ruland and Johnson. 4. Abscess in general.—Forestus.

FULIG'INOUS, *Fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*, 'soot.' *Lignyo'des*. Having the colour of soot. An epithet given to certain parts, as the lips, teeth, or tongue, when they assume a brownish colour, or rather are covered with a coat of that colour.

FULIGO, *Soot*, (F) *Suie*, &c. *Wood soot*, *Fuligo Ligni*, consists of a volatile alkaline salt, empyreumatic oil, fixed alkali, &c. A tincture, *Tinctura Fuliginis*, prepared from it, has been recommended as a powerful antispasmodic in hysterical cases. (*Fulig. lign.* ʒij, *potass. subcarb.* ℥ss, *ammon. muriat.* ʒj, *aquæ fluiat.* ℥iij. Digest for three days.) This tincture bears the name *Soot drops* and *Fit drops*. An ointment of soot has been used in various cutaneous diseases.

FULLNESS, *Repletio*, *Plen'itude*, *Pletho'ra* (q. v.) Also, a feeling of weight or distention in the stomach or other part of the system.

FUMARIA, *Fumaria officinalis*, *Fumus terræ*, *Capnos*, *Herba melancholicifuga*, *Fumitory*, *Common Fumitory*, *Fumiter'ra*, *Sola'men Scabiosorum*, (F) *Fumeterre*. The leaves are extremely succulent, and have a bitter, somewhat saline, taste. The infusion of the dried leaves and the expressed juice of the fresh plant have been extolled for their property of clearing the skin of many disorders of the leprous kind.

FUMARIA BULBO'SA, *Aristolochia fabacea*, *Corydalis bulbosus*, *Capnor'chis*. The root of this plant was formerly given as an emmenagogue and anthelmintic. (F) *Fumeterre bulbeuse*.

FUMIGATION, *Fumigatio*, from *fumus*, 'smoke.' *Suffitus*, *Suffimen'tum*, *Apocapnis'mus*, *Thymia'ma*, *Capnis'mos*, *Hypocapnis'mos*, *Anathymi'asis*. An operation, the object of which is to fill a circumscribed space with a gas or vapour; with the intention either of purifying the air, of perfuming it, or of charging it with a substance proper for acting upon a part of the surface of the human body. Hence, fumigations have been distinguished into *aqueous*, *aromatic*, *sulphureous*, *mercurial*, *disinfecting*, *Guytonian*, &c.

Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in the *Fumigating Pastilles*, to which any variety of odoriferous substances may be added. The following is one formula:

R. *Benzoin.* ʒj, *cascarillæ* ʒss, *myrrh* ʒj, *ol. nuc. moschat.*, *ol. caryoph.* aa gtt. x, *potassæ nitrat.* ʒss, *carbon. lign.* ʒvj, *mucil. gum trag.* q. s.

FUNCTION, *Functio*, (F) *Fonction*, from *fungor*, 'I act,' 'perform.' The action of an organ or system of organs. Any act, necessary for accomplishing a vital phenomenon. A *function* is an action, which fulfils a special office in the animal economy, and which

has, as its instrument, an organ or apparatus of organs. Thus, *respiration* is a function. Its object is,—the conversion of venous into arterial blood, and its instrument is the lungs. The ancient physiologists divided the functions into *vital*, *animal*, and *natural*. They called *vital functions* those which are essential to life, as innervation, circulation, and respiration; *animal functions*, those which belong to the encephalon; viz. the functions of the intellect, the affections of the mind, and the voluntary motions; and *natural functions*, those relating to assimilation, such as the actions of the abdominal viscera, of the absorbent and exhalant vessels, &c. Bichat divided the functions into those, which relate to the preservation of the individual; and those whose object is the preservation of the species. The former he subdivided into *animal* and *organic*. The *animal functions* are those of the intellect, sensation, locomotion, and voice. The *organic functions* include digestion, respiration, circulation, exhalation, absorption, the secretions, and nutrition. The *functions*, whose object is the preservation of the species, are all those that relate to generation;—such as conception, gestation, accouchement, &c.

Each of these admits of numerous subdivisions, in a complete course of *Physiology*;—for so the doctrine of the functions is called.

FUNDA, *Sphen'donē*. (F) *Fronde*. A bandage, composed of a fillet or long compress, cleft at its extremities to within about two inches of its middle. It is used in diseases of the nose and chin, and especially in cases of fracture of the lower jaw. In such case it has, also, been called *Mentonnière*, because placed beneath the chin. ((F) *Menton*, 'the chin.')

FUNDAMENTAL. Some anatomists have called the sacrum, *Os Fundamenta'le*, because it seems to serve as a base to the vertebral column. The *sphenoid bone* has, likewise, been so denominated, from its being situate at the base of the cranium.

FUNDUS, (F) *Fond*. The base of any organ, which ends in a neck, or has an external aperture; as the *Fundus vesicæ*, *F. uteri*, &c.

FUNG'OID, *Fungoi'des*, from *fungus*, 'a mushroom,' and *eidōs*, 'resemblance.' That which has the shape of a fungus, or which grows in some measure like a mushroom.

FUNGOS'ITY, *Fungos'itas*, *Caro luxurians*, *C. fungo'sa*, *Ecsarco'ma*, *Proud Flesh*, *Hypersarco'sis*, (F) *Fongosité*. The quality of that which is fungous:—a fungous excrescence. The fungosities, which arise in wounds or ulcers, are easily repressed by gentle compression, dry lint, the sulphas cupri, or other gentle caustics. At times, the more powerful are necessary, and, sometimes, excision is required.

FUNGUS, *Myces*, (F) *Fongus*, *Champignon*. The *mushroom* order of plants; *class*

Cryptogamia, in the Linnæan system. In *Pathology*, the word is commonly used synonymously with fungosity. M. Breschet has proposed to reserve the latter name for the vegetations, which arise on denuded surfaces, and to apply the term *fungus* to the tumours, which form in the substance of the textures, without any external ulceration. Fici, and warts, e. g. would be fungi of the skin.

FUNICULUS UMBILICALIS, *Funis umbilicalis*, *Umbilical cord*, *Navel string*, from *Funis*, 'a cord.' (F) *Cordon ombilicale*. A cord-like substance, which extends from the placenta to the umbilicus of the fœtus. It is composed of the chorion, amnion, an albuminous secretion called the *Jelly of the Cord*, cellular substance, an umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries. The former conveys the blood from the placenta to the fœtus—the latter return it. The usual length is from 16 to 22 inches.

FURCHMUEHL, MINERAL WATERS OF. These Bavarian springs contain carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonates of lime and soda; muriates of lime and magnesia; oxides of iron and magnesia, &c.

FURFUR, *Bran*, *Pityron*, *Ach'yon*, *Cantabru'no*, (F) *Son*. The skin of the grain of the cerealia, when bruised and separated from the farina. The decoction is sometimes employed as an emollient.

FURFURA'CEOUS, from *furfur*, 'bran.' *Scurfy*, *Canica'ceus*, *Pithyrinus*. Resembling bran. A name given to eruptions, in which the epidermis is detached in small

scales resembling bran. Also, a bran-like sediment observed at times in the urine.

FURIA INFERNALIS, A kind of vermiform insect, scarcely two lines long, and common in Sweden, which flies about and stings both man and animals, exciting the most excruciating torture.

FURUNCULUS, from *furia're*, 'to make mad.' *Chi'adus*, *Chi'oli*, *Doth'ien*, *Furun'culus suppurato'rius*, *F. Verus*, *F. benignus*, *Absces'sus nuclea'tus*. A *Furuncle*, a *Boil*, a *Bile*, (F) *Furuncle*, *Froncle*, *Clou*. A small phlegmon, which appears under the form of a conical, hard, circumscribed tumour, having its seat in the dermoid texture. At the end of an uncertain period it becomes pointed, white or yellow, and gives exit to pus mixed with blood. When it breaks, a small, grayish, fibrous mass sometimes appears, which consists of dead cellular tissue. This is called the *core*, *Ventric'ulus Furun'culi*, (F) *Bourbillon*. The abscess does not heal until after its separation.

The indications of treatment are,—to discuss by the application of leeches and warm fomentations;—or, if this cannot be done, to encourage suppuration by warm, emollient cataplasms. When suppuration is entirely established, the part may be opened or suffered to break, according to circumstances.

FUSÉE PURULENTE (F). The long and sinuous route, which pus takes, in certain cases, in making its way to the surface. These *Fusées* almost always form beneath the skin, between the muscles, or along aponeuroses, bones, tendons, &c.

G

THE Greek *G*, *Γ*, with the ancient Greek physicians, signified an ounce.—Rhod. ad Scribonium.

GABEL'LA or **GLABEL'LA**. The space between the eyebrows, which is devoid of hair in the majority of persons.

GABIR'EA, *γαβίρηα*. A fatty kind of myrrh, mentioned by Dioscorides.

GALA, *γαλα*, genitive *γαλακτος*, milk. Hence:—

GALACTIA, *Galactirrhœ'a*, from *γαλα*, 'milk.' *Lactis redundan'tia*, *Galactacra'sia*. A redundant flow of milk, either in a female who is suckling, or in one who is not. It may occur without being provoked by suckling. When to a great extent, it sometimes causes wasting;—*Tabes lactea*, *T. nutri'cum*.

Good uses, *Galac'tia*, in his Nosology, for "morbid flow or deficiency of milk."

GALACTO'DES, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' In Hippocrates, the term signifies milkwarm, and likewise a milky colour, as of the excrements, &c.

GALACTOPH'AGOUS, *Galactoph'agus*, *Lactiv'orus*, sometimes used substantively; from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' That which feeds on milk. A name given to certain people, with whom milk appears to constitute the chief nourishment.

GALACTOPH'OROUS, *Lactiferous*, from *γαλα*, 'milk,' and *φερω*, 'I carry.' That which carries milk.

GALACTOPH'OROUS or **LACTIF'EROUS DUCTS** are those, which convey the milk, secreted

by the mammary gland, towards the nipple, where their external orifices are situate. The *Lacteals* have also been so called.

GALACTOPH'ORUS. Some accoucheurs have given this name to an instrument, intended to facilitate sucking, when the faulty conformation of the nipple prevents the child from laying hold of it.

GALACTOPLA'NIA, from γαλα, 'milk;' and πλανη, 'wandering.' Extravasation of milk into the cellular membrane.

GALACTOPOIET'ICA, *Galactoph'ora*; from γαλα, 'milk,' and ποιω, 'I make.' Substances, to which has been attributed the property of favouring the secretion of milk and augmenting its quantity.

GALACTOPO'SIA, from γαλα, 'milk,' and ποσι, 'drink.' Treatment of a disease by means of milk.

GALACTOP'OTES, *Galactop'otus*, *Lactipotor*. Same etymon. A drinker of milk. One, subjected to a milk diet.

GALACTO'SIS, *Galactopoi'e'sis*, from γαλακτοομαι, 'I am changed into milk,' and from γαλα, 'milk,' and ποιω, 'I make.' The secretion or formation of milk.

GAL'BULUS, from galbus, 'yellow.' A kind of congenital jaundice, in which the yellow colour continues through life. It is rather a defect in colour than a disease.—Vogel.

GA'LEA. A helmet, from γαλη, 'a cat;' of the skin of which it was formerly made. A name given to the *amnios*, and also, to the *bandage of Galen*. In *Pathology*, it indicates a headache affecting the whole head.

GALEA APONEURO'TICA CAP'ITIS, *Ga'lea tendinea Santorini*, *membra'na epicra'nia*. The tendinous expansion, which unites the frontal and occipital portions of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

GALEAN'THROPY, *Galeanthro'pia*, from γαλη, 'a cat,' and ανθρωπος, 'a man.' A variety of melancholy in which the patient believes himself changed into a cat. An affection similar to the lycanthropy and cynanthropy.

GALE'GA OFFICINA'LIS, *Galega*, *Ruta capra'ria*, *Goat's rue*, (F) *Rue de chèvre*, *Faux Indigo*. It is slightly aromatic and was once used as a sudorific and alexiterial, in malignant fevers, &c.

The **GALEGA VIRGINIA'NA** or *Virgin'ia goat's rue* or *cat gut*, is used in some parts of the United States as an anthelmintic. The decoction of the roots is given.

GALEN'IC or **GALEN'ICAL**, *Galen'icus*, from *Gale'nus*. That which relates to the doctrine of Galen or to Galenism.

Used, substantively, for drugs that are not chymical.

GA'LENISM, *Galen'ic medicine*. The doctrine of Galen.

GA'LENIST. A follower of the doctrines of Galen.

GALEOP'SIS, *Galeob'dolon*, *Galeop'dolon*,

La'mium rubrum, *Urti'ca iners magna fœtidis'sima*, *Stachys fœt'ida*, *Hedge nettle*, (F) *Ortie morte des bois*.

This plant was formerly reckoned a vulnerary and anodyne.

GALEOP'SIS GRANDIF'LORA, *G. Ochroleu'ca*, *G. Segetum*, *Herba Sideritidis*. This plant is regarded, in Germany, as a bitter resolvent. It is the basis, also, of a celebrated nostrum, the *Blankenheimer Tea*, called, likewise, *Lieber's pectoral and phthisical herbs* (*Liebersche Brust oder Auszehrungs-Krauter*), which has enjoyed great repute in pectoral complaints.

The tops of the plant are given in decoction, (3j, boiled in a pint of water for a quarter of an hour.) This quantity to be taken in the day.

The *Galeop'sis Versic'olor*, and the *G. Villosa*, are possessed of the same virtues.

GA'LIA. An ancient composition, in which galls were an ingredient; the *Galia pura*. There was, also, a *Galia aromat'ica*, *moschata* vel *musca'ta*, which consisted of a mixture of several perfumes, such as musk.

GA'LIIUM APARI'NĒ, *Apari'nē*, *Lappa*, *Philanthropus*, *Ampelocar'pus*, *Omphalocar'pus*, *Ixus*, *Asphari'nē*, *Asper'ula*, *Goose-grass*, *Cleaver's bees*, *Cleavers*, *Goose-share*, *Hay-riff*. *Family*, Rubiaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. (F) *Gaillet accrochant*, *G. crochant*, *Gratteron*.

The expressed juice has been given as an aperient and diuretic in incipient dropsies; also, in cancer.

GALIIUM MOLLU'GO, *Galium album*, *Greater ladies' bed-straw*. *Alys'sum Plin'ii*, (F) *Cailletait blanc*. The herb and flowers have been used, medicinally, in epilepsy.

GA'LIIUM VERUM, *Ga'lium*, *G. lu'teum*, *Ladies' bed-straw*, *Cheese rennet*, (F) *Gaillet jaune*, *G. vrai*, *vrai Cailletait*. The tops were used in the cure of epilepsy. The leaves and flowers possess the property of curdling milk.

GALL-BLADDER, *Vesicula fellis*, *Chol'ecyst*, *Follic'ulus fellis*, *Cystis fel'lea*, *Vesi'ca fellea*, *Vesic'ula bilis*, *Vesi'ca biliaria*, *Follic'ulus felleus*, *Cystis choled'ochus*, (F) *Vesicule du fiel* ou *Vesicule biliare*, *Réservoir de la bile*. A membranous, pyriform reservoir, lodged in a superficial depression at the inferior surface of the right lobe of the liver. It receives, by the hepatic and cystic ducts, a portion of the bile secreted by the liver, when the stomach is empty, which becomes in it more acrid, bitter, and thicker. It receives an artery called the *cystic*. Its veins empty into the vena porta. Its nerves come from the hepatic plexus, and its lymphatic vessels join those of the liver.

GALLINAG'INIS CAPUT, *Galli gallina'cei Caput*, *Verumonta'num*, *Crista urethra'lis*, *Crête uréthrale*,—(Ch.), from *Gal-linago*, 'a woodcock.' An oblong, rounded, projection, formed by the mucous membrane

in the spongy portion of the urethra, at the sides of which the ejaculatory ducts open.

GAL'LIPOT, Perhaps from *gala*, 'fine-ry.' (?) A pot painted and glazed or merely glazed, and commonly used for medicines.

GAL'VANISM, *Galvanis'mus*, *Electric'-itas anima'lis*, *E. Galvan'ica vel metal'lica*, *Irritamen'tum metal'lorum vel metal'licum*. A series of phenomena, consisting in sensible movements, executed by animal parts, which are still endowed with a remnant of irritability, when placed in connexion with two metallic plates of different nature, between which a communication is established by direct contact or by means of a metallic wire. Galvanism has been employed medicinally in the same cases as electricity, and especially in neuralgic affections. It is often applied in the form of plates. In asthma, for example, a small blister, the size of a dollar, may be placed on the neck over the course of the phrenic and pneumogastric nerves, and another on the side in the region of the diaphragm. One metal is placed mediately or immediately over the vesicated surface on the neck, and another over that in the side. They are then connected by means of a wire.

The new nervous impression, in this way induced, is often signally beneficial.

GAM'MATA FERRAMENTA, Cauteries, having the shape of the Greek letter, Γ; which were used for cauterizing hernias.

GAMMAUT. The Italians, according to Scultetus, gave this name to a kind of crooked bistouri, used for opening abscesses.

GANG'LIFORM or **GANG'LIOFORM**, *Gangliformis*. Having the shape of a ganglion. A name, generally given to a knot-like enlargement, in the course of a nerve.

GANGLION, γαγγλιον, 'a knot.' A name, given to organs differing considerably from each other in size, colour, texture, functions, &c. They are divided into *Glandiform*, *lymphatic*, and *nervous*.

1. **GLAND'IFORM GANGLIONS** called by Béchard, *Sanguineous ganglions*, are organs of whose functions we are in general, ignorant; and which have the appearance of glands. They are formed of agglomerated globules, pervaded by blood-vessels; surrounded by cellular membrane and contain a milky or yellowish fluid. To this class belong the thymus, thyroid, and supra-renal glands.

2. **LYMPHAT'IC GANGLIONS**. See Conglobate.

3. **NERVOUS GANGLIONS**, *Ganglia seu Nodi seu Noduli Nervorum*, *Ganglio'nes*, *Tumores seu plexus ganglioformes*, *Plexus glandiformes*, *Tuber'cula nodo'sa Nervorum*, *Diver'ticu'la Spirituum anima'lium*. Enlargements or knots in the course of a nerve. They belong, in general, to the system of the great sympathetic. One, however, exists on the posterior root of every spinal nerve, and one of

the cerebral,—the 5th. Bichat regarded them as so many small brains, or centres of nervous action, independent of the encephalon and intended exclusively for organic life. Being formed by the union of the cerebral and spinal nerves, they may send out the influence of both these nervous centres, to the parts to which the nerves proceeding from them are distributed. We know not, however, their precise uses, although it is probable, that they may be connected with the nutrition of the part, on which the nerves proceeding from them are dispersed.

GANGLION. Same etymon. *Emphy'ma encyst'is ganglion*. A globular, hard, indolent tumour, without change in the colour of the skin; of a size varying from that of a pea, to that of an egg, and always situate on the course of a tendon. The tumour is formed of a viscid, albuminous fluid, contained in a cyst of greater or less thickness. The cyst is sometimes loose; but in the majority of cases it communicates, by a narrow foot stalk, with the sheath of a tendon, or even with the synovial capsule of a neighbouring articulation. The *causes* are generally unknown. The *treatment* consists in compression, percussion, the use of discutients, extirpation, or incision.

GANGLION OF GASSE'RIUS. A semicircular knot on the 5th pair of nerves, before its division into three branches.

GANGLION'IC, *Ganglion'icus*. Nerves, in the course of which ganglions are met with; as the greater part of the branches of the great sympathetic or trisplanchnic, the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, &c.

GANGRENE, *Gangræ'na*, *Cancre'na*, γαγγραινα. Privation of life or partial death of an organ. Authors have generally distinguished mortification into two stages; naming the first *incipient*, or *gangrene*. It is attended with a sudden diminution of feeling in the part affected; livid discoloration; detachment of the cuticle, under which a turbid fluid is effused; with crepitation, owing to the disengagement of air in the cellular texture.

When the part has become quite black, and incapable of all feeling, circulation, and life, it constitutes the *second stage*, or *mortification*, and is called *sphacelus*. Gangrene, however, is frequently used synonymously with mortification,—*local asphyxia* being the term employed for that condition, in which the parts are in a state of suspended animation, and, consequently, susceptible of resuscitation.

When the part is filled with fluid entering into putrefaction, the affection is called *humid gangrene*; on the other hand, when it is dry and shrivelled, it constitutes *dry gangrene*. To this class belongs the *gangræna senilis* or *spontaneous gangrene* of old people, which rarely admits of cure.

Whatever may be the kind of gangrene, it

may be caused by violent inflammation, by contusion, a burn, congelation, the ligature of a large arterial trunk, or by some internal cause inappreciable to us.

The treatment, both of external and internal gangrene, varies according to the causes, which produced it. Gangrene from excessive inflammation, is obviated by antiphlogistics; and that from intense cold by cautiously restoring the circulation by cold frictions, &c. When the gangrene has become developed, the separation of the eschars must be encouraged by emollient applications, if there be considerable reaction; or by tonics and stimulants if the reaction be insufficient.

GANTELET (F). *Chirotheca*, *Fascia digita'lis*; from (F) *gant*, a glove. A sort of bandage, which envelopes the hand and fingers, like a glove. It is made with a long roller, about an inch broad; and is applied so that the fingers are covered to their tips, when it is called *Gantelet entier ou complet*. The *Demi-gantelet* includes only the hand and base of the fingers. Both bandages are used in fractures and luxations of the fingers, burns of the hand, &c. See *Chirotheca*.

GARCIN'IA MANGOSTA'NA. The systematic name of the *Mangos'tan* or *Mangous'tan tree*. *Mangostana*. It grows in great abundance in Java and the Molucca islands. The fruit, which is about the size of an orange, is delicious, and is eaten in almost every disorder. The dried bark is used medicinally in dysenteries and tenesmus; and a strong decoction has been much esteemed in ulcerated sore throat.

GARGALE, *Gar'galos*, *Gargalis'mos*, *Titilla'tio*, *Irrita'tio*, *Pruri'tus*. Titillation, irritation, itching.

GAR'GARISM, *Gargaris'mus*, *Gargaris'ma*, *Anagargalic'ta*, *Gargaris'mum*, *Colluto'rium*, *Diaclys'ma*, *Anagargaris'ton*, *Anacondylis'mos*, from *γὰρ γὰρ ἵζω*, 'I wash the mouth.' Any liquid medicine, intended to be retained in the mouth, for a certain time, and to be thrown in contact with the uvula, velum pendulum, tonsils, &c. For this purpose, the liquid is agitated by the air issuing from the larynx, the head being thrown back. Gargles are employed in cynanche tonsillaris and other diseases of the fauces; and are made of stimulants, sedatives, astringents, refrigerants, &c. according to circumstances.

The term *collutorium* or *collutorium oris*, is generally restricted to a wash for the mouth.

GARROT (F), from *garrotter*, 'to tie fast.' A small cylinder of wood, used for tightening the circular band, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed, for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, &c.

GARUM, *γάρυον*. The ancient Romans gave this name to a kind of pickle, made by collecting the liquor, which flowed from salted and half putrefied fish. It was used as a

condiment.—The *Geoponics*, Humelberg on Apicius, Martial, &c.

GASTEIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. G. is in Bavaria. The waters are saline. Temp. 106° to 117° Fahr.

GAster, *γαστήρ*. The belly in general. Also, the stomach in particular; Hence:

GAsterANAX. A name given by Do-læus to a hypothetical vital principle, corresponding to the Archeus of Van Helmont, the seat of which he placed in the lower belly.

GAsterANGIEMPHRAX'IS. Obstruction of the pylorus, from *γαστήρ*, 'stomach,' *αγχω*, 'I strangle,' and *εμφρασσα*, 'I obstruct.'—Vogel.

GAstRIC, *Gas'tricus*, from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach.' Belonging or relating to the stomach.

The **GAstRIC AR'tERIES** are three in number. *Arte'ria gastro-epiplo'ica dextra*, *gastro-epiplo'ica sinis'tra*, and *A. corona'ria ventri'culi*.

The **GAstRIC VEINS** follow the same distribution as the arteries, and open into the *Vena porta abdominis*.

GAstRIC NERVES. The two cords by which the pneumogastric nerves terminate and which descend on the two surfaces of the stomach; as well as the filaments of the great sympathetic, which accompany the gastric vessels.

GAstRIC PLEXUS, *Plexus corona'rius ventri'culi*. A nervous net-work, formed by the solar plexus. It accompanies the *Arteria coronaria ventriculi* and passes along the lesser curvature of the stomach, to which it gives branches.

GAstRIC JUICE, *Succus gastricus*, (F) *Sac Gastrique*, *Gastric Acid*. A fluid, secreted from the mucous membrane of the stomach. As met with, it is a mixture of the fluids secreted by that organ with those of the supradiaphragmatic portion of the alimentary canal. Owing to such admixture, the most contrary properties have been assigned to it. That such a fluid is secreted, which concurs powerfully in digestion, is evident from many considerations, and has been positively proved by the author and numerous others. It is always found to contain muriatic and acetic acids.

The gastric fluid, in cases of sudden death, sometimes corrodes and perforates the stomach; giving rise to interesting questions in medical jurisprudence.

GAstRICISM, *Gastricis'mus*, from *γαστήρ*, 'the stomach.' A name, by which is designated the medical theory, that refers all, or almost all, diseases to an accumulation of saburrae in the digestive passages.

GAstRI'TIS, *Ventriculi inflamma'tio*, *Cauma gastritis*, *Inflamma'tio gastritis*, *Cardial'gia inflammato'ria*, *Febris stomach'ica inflammato'ria*, *Inflamma'tio ventriculi*, *Inflammation of the stomach*, *Empres'ma gastritis*, (F) *Gastrite*, *Catarrhe gastrique*. A disease, characterized by pyrexia, great anx-

icity; heat and pain in the epigastrium, increased by taking any thing into the stomach; vomiting and hiccup. Gastritis may either be seated in the peritoneal or mucous coat. It is most frequently in the latter (*Esogastritis*), being excited directly by acrid ingesta. It requires the most active treatment;—bleeding, blistering, fomentations, diluents, &c.

A less degree of inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach is considered to be present in almost all fevers.

GASTROBROSIS, from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and βρῶσις, 'the act of gnawing.' Perforation of the stomach.—Alibert.

GASTROCELE, from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' *Hernia of the Stomach, Hernia ventriculi*, (F) *Hernie de l'Estomac*. Hernia, formed by the stomach through the upper part of the linea alba:—a disease, the existence of which has been doubted by many.

GASTROCNEMII, from γαστήρ, 'the belly,' and κνήμη, 'the leg.' The name of the two fleshy masses, which occupy the posterior and superficial part of the leg; (F) *Gastrocnémiens, Jumeaux de la jambe, Gemelli, Bifemoro-calcaneus*—(Ch.); the two constituting the *Gastrocnemius externus* of English anatomists. These muscles are distinguished into *internal* and *external*, which are distinct above, but united at their inferior extremity. They are long, flat, and thick, and arise—the *former*, from the posterior part of the outer condyle of the femur;—the *latter*, from the posterior part of the inner condyle of the same bone. The aponeurosis, which unites these muscles below, joins with that of the solaris, and forms, with it, a large tendon; which, under the name *Tendo Achillis*, is inserted at the posterior part of the calcaneum. These muscles extend the foot on the leg, and the leg on the foot. They can, also, bend the leg and the thigh reciprocally on each other. For the *Gastrocnemius internus*, see *Soleus*.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS, from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and ἑντέρον, 'an intestine.' Inflammation of the stomach and small intestine. According to Broussais, the essential fevers of authors are gastro-enteritis, simple, or complicated.

GASTRO-EPIPLOIC, *Gastro-epiploicus*, from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and ἐπιπλουν, 'the epiploon.' That which relates to the stomach and epiploon.

The **GASTRO-EPIPLOIC ARTERIES** or *Gastric inferior* are two in number, and distinguished into *right* and *left*. The *right*, also called *Gastro-hepatic, Gastrica inferior dextra, Gastro-epiploica dextra*, is furnished by the hepatic artery. It descends behind the pylorus, and passes from right to left, along the great curvature of the stomach. It gives branches to the pancreas, duodenum, stomach, omentum majus, and terminates by

anastomosing with the *Gastro-epiploica sinis'tra, Gastrica sinis'tra, Gastrica inferior sinis'tra*. This—the *left*—arises from the splenic artery. It is of considerable magnitude, and passes from left to right, along the great curvature of the stomach, distributing its branches more particularly to the stomach and omentum majus. It terminates, by joining the right gastro-epiploic.

The **GASTRO-EPIPLOIC VEINS** are distinguished, like the arteries, into *right* and *left*. They empty themselves;—the former, into the superior mesenteric: the latter, into the splenic vein.

GASTRO-EPIPLOIC GLANDS are the lymphatic ganglions or glands, situate towards the great curvature of the stomach, between the two anterior laminæ of the omentum majus.

GASTRO-HEPATIC, *Gastro-hepat'icus* or *Hepato-gastricus*; from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and ἥπαρ, 'the liver.' Relating to the stomach and liver. This name has been given to several organs. See *Epiploon, Gastro-epiploic*, &c.

GASTRO-MALAXIA, *Gastro-mala'cia*, from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and μαλασσω, 'I soften.' Softening of the stomach.

GASTRO-PHRENIC, *Gastro-phren'icus*, from γαστήρ, 'the stomach,' and φρενec, 'the diaphragm.' Belonging to the stomach and diaphragm.

The **GASTRO-PHRENIC LIGAMENT** is a reflection of the peritoneum, which descends from the inferior surface of the diaphragm to the cardia.

GASTRORAPHY, *Gastrora'phia, Sutura abdomina'lis*, from γαστήρ, 'the belly,' and ραφή, 'a suture.' The suture, used for uniting wounds penetrating the abdomen, when they are too extensive or too unequal to be kept in contact by position, adhesive plaster, or appropriate bandages. The *interrupted* and *quilled* sutures are those chiefly employed.

GASTROSIS. A generic name for diseases, which are seated in the stomach.—Alibert.

GASTROTOMY, from γαστήρ, 'the belly,' and τομή, 'incision.' Several different operations have been so called. 1. The *Cæsarean Section*, which see. 2. An incision, made into the abdomen for the purpose of removing some internal strangulation or volvulus; or to reduce hernia: and, 3. The opening made into the stomach, to remove a foreign body, which has passed into it through the œsophagus.

GAULTHERIA, *Mountain Tea, Partridge Berry, Berried Tea, Grouseberry, and Deerberry*. An American plant, which is one of the principal articles of the *Materia Medica* of some Indian tribes. The infusion is stimulant and anodyne, and is said to have been used, with advantage, in asthma.

GAZ, or **GAS**, *Air*. Van Helmont first designated by this name,—the etymology of which is unknown,—the carbonic acid developed in

the vinous fermentation. Afterwards, the term was appropriated to every permanently elastic fluid; that is, which preserves its aëriform state at all temperatures: and, ultimately, it was extended to all aëriform bodies;—which were divided into *permanent* and *non-permanent* gases. The latter are generally termed vapours:—they return to the liquid state, when a portion of their caloric is abstracted.

The permanent gases, or *Gazes* properly so called, are numerous, and may be divided into four sections with regard to their effects on the animal economy.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Irrespirable</i> gases. | { Carbonic acid, ammoniacal gaz, muriatic acid gaz, deutoxide of azote, nitrous acid gaz, and chlorine. |
| 2. <i>Negatively deleterious</i> gases. | |
| 3. <i>Positively deleterious</i> gases. | { Oxygen, protoxide of azote, carburetted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, sulphuretted hydrogen, and arsenuretted hydrogen. |

It is proper to remark, that the term *respirable* has been very differently employed by different writers. Sometimes it has meant, the power of supporting life, when applied to the blood in the lungs. At others, all gazes have been esteemed irrespirable, which are incapable of being introduced into the lungs by voluntary efforts,—without any relation to their power of maintaining vitality; and this is perhaps the best sense.

The gazes were, at one time, employed in Medicine, under great expectations,—especially by the enthusiastic Beddoes; but they are now scarcely ever had recourse to. They differ, considerably, in their effects on the animal economy. Some, as oxygen, are exciting; others, as nitrogen, depressing;—whilst, others, again, as the *Protoxide of azote* or *laughing gaz*, produce the most singular effects.

GAZ, PUL'MONARY, *Gaz of the Lungs*. A name given to the expired air; which contains,—besides common air, an increase of carbonic acid, water, and some animal matter.

GAZ, SANG'UINIS, *Gaz anim'ale san'guinis*, *Hali'tus san'guinis*, *Aura san'guinis*. The halitus or vapour, given off by freshly drawn blood.

GEISMAR, MINERAL WATERS OF. The mineral waters of Geismar, in Bavaria, are acidulous chalybeates.

GEL'ATINE, *Gelati'na*, *Galreda*, from *gelu*, 'gelly or jelly.' An immediate animal principle. It is semitransparent, insipid, inodorous, insoluble in cold water, very soluble in hot, which it thickens, and transforms into gelly on cooling. Gelatine is a very nutritious substance; and, when dissolved in a considerable quantity of water, forms an emollient fluid, much used in therapeutics, but not the most easy of digestion.

GELATINE OF WHARTON, *Gelati'na Whartonia'na*, *Jelly of the Cord*. A soft, dense,

fluid, gelatinous substance, which envelopes the umbilical cord, and is conceived to be inservient to the nutrition of the fœtus.

GELLY or JELLY, *Jus gela'tum*, *Gelu*, *Jus coagula'tum*, (F) *Gelée*. A substance of a soft consistence, tremulous, and transparent, which is obtained, by an appropriate treatment, from animal and vegetable matters: hence the distinction into *animal* and *vegetable jelly*. The former is merely a concentrated solution of gelatine, left to cool.

Vegetable Jelly is found in the juice of the currant, mulberry, and of almost all acid fruits, when ripe. It is of itself colourless, but almost always retains a little colouring matter of the fruit which has furnished it. It has an agreeable taste: is scarcely soluble in cold water, but boiling water dissolves it readily: the gelly is, however, almost all deposited on cooling. If this aqueous solution be boiled for a long time, it becomes analogous to mucilage, and loses the property of being gellied on cooling.

GELSEMI'NUM NIT'IDUM, *Yellow Jes'samine*. The flowers, root, &c., of this shrub are narcotic, and the effluvia from the former are said sometimes to induce stupor.

GEMEL'LUS, *Gem'inus*, *Did'ymos*, *δίδυμος*, 'a twin.' (F) *Jumeau*, *Jumelle*, *Besson*, *Bessonne*. One of two children, born at the same accouchement.

GEMELLUS MUS'culus, Cowper applies this name to the long portion of the triceps brachialis united to the inner portion.

GEMUR'SA. A name given by the ancients to a disease, seated between the toes;—the nature of which is unknown to us.

GENA, The *Cheek*, *Genys*, *γενυς*, *Parcia*, *Gamphe'le*, *Gnathos*, *Mala*. (F) *Joue*. The cheeks form the lateral parts of the mouth. *Externally*, they have no precise limits: they are continuous, *above*, with the lower eyelid: *below*, they descend as far as the base of the jaw: *before*, they terminate at the alæ nasi, and at the commissures of the lips; and *behind*, at the ear. Their thickness varies, according to the degree of fatness of the individual. They are formed of three layers;—one dermoid, another muscular, and the third mucous.

GEN, *Gen'esis*, *γενεσις*, 'generation,' from *γενναω*, 'I make.' Hence *Hydrogen*, *Osteogeny*, &c.

GENEI'AS, *Lanu'go prima*. The downy hairs, which first cover the cheek. Also, a bandage which passes under the chin.

GENERA'TION, *Genera'tio*, *Gen'esis*, from *γίνομαι*, 'I arise.' Under this name, physiologists comprehend the aggregate of functions, which concur, in organized beings, towards the production of their kind. The *act of generation* means the union of the sexes. See *Coition*.

The writers of antiquity believed that all organized bodies are produced either by what is termed *univocal* or *regular generation*,

(*generatio homogenea, propagatio*), and which applies to the upper classes of animals and vegetables, or by *equivocal* or *spontaneous generation*, (*generatio heterogenea, æquivoca, primitiva, primigena, originaria, spontanea*), which they considered applicable to the very lowest classes only, as the mushroom, the worm, the frog, &c.

There are still many distinguished naturalists who consider that beings, low in the scale of animality, are produced in the latter way.

As to the mode in which regular generation is accomplished, there have been many views. According to the doctrine of Hippocrates, and of the ancient philosophers, the ovaries of the female furnish a prolific fluid, similar to that of the male; and the fœtus results from the mixture of the two seeds in copulation. Steno and others conceived, that the ovaries contain ova, which are not developed until vivified by the male sperm. Bonet and Spallanzani believed in the pre-existence of germs, created since the origin of the world, but *encased* in each other; and becoming developed in succession; whence it would follow, that the ovary of the first female must have contained the germs of all subsequent generations; and that the number of these germs must go on always diminishing, until ultimately extinct. This was the system of the *evolution of germs*. According to Leeuwenhoek, the ovaries do not contain eggs, but vesicles destined to receive animalcules; which, according to him, live in the sperm. Thousands of these animalcules are thrown into the uterus during copulation, and the most expeditious and vigorous reaches the ovary, after having scattered and destroyed its competitors. Buffon—admitting the hypothesis of the two seeds—supposed that they were formed of molecules proceeding from every part of the body of each parent; and that, by a kind of respective affinity, those which were furnished by the head, the trunk, or the extremities of the male parent could only unite with those proceeding from the same parts of the female. Before him, Maupertuis, admitting, with many of the ancient philosophers, the system of *Epigenesis*, and adopting, as regarded the composition of the sperm, a theory analogous to that of Buffon, had supposed that the molecules, capable of being organized, were attracted towards a centre; that the nose attracts the two eyes; the body, the arms; the arms, the hands, &c., nearly as the particles of a salt, dissolved in a liquid, arrange themselves in regular crystals around the same nucleus.

All these and various other systems have been successively proposed and rejected, and the mystery of generation remains impenetrable. There are, in all organized bodies, three chief modes of reproduction. 1. The *Viviparous*. 2. The *Oviparous*; and, 3. Generation by shoots, called *Gemmiparous*. The

last is the most simple kind of generation, as it is nothing more than an extension of the immediate life of the maternal stalk in the new individual.

All the acts, comprising the function of generation, may be referred to five great heads. 1. *Copulation*. 2. *Conception* or *fecundation*. 3. *Gestation* or *Pregnancy*. 4. *Delivery* or *Accouchement*: and, 5. *Lactation*.

GEN'EROUS, *Generosus*. A name given, to wines, which contain a great quantity of alcohol.

GENETHLIACUS, from γενεθλιος, 'natal,' 'pertaining to nativity.' A name given by the ancients, to certain astrologers; who, from the state of the heavens at the time of the birth of an individual, predicted his future character and the events of his life.

GENET'ICA, from γενεσις, 'origin,' 'rise.' Diseases of the sexual functions: the 5th class in Good's Nosology.

GEN'IAN, *Genianus*, from γενειον, 'the chin.' The *Genian apophysis* or *Process*, (F) *Apophyse génienne* ou *géné*, is situated at the posterior part of the symphysis menti, and is formed of four small tubercles.

GÉNIE, *Ge'nus*. The Fr. sometimes apply this term to diseases, nearly synonymously with *nature*; as *Génie inflammatoire*, *G. bilieux*, *G. adynamique*. Some use it in the same sense as *type*; as *Génie intermittent*. The unwonted predominance of any mental faculty is also so called.

GENI'O-GLOSSUS, *Genio-hyoglossus*, from γενειον, 'the chin,' and γλῶσσα, 'the tongue.' *Mesoglossus*, *Nonus lingue musculi*. The name of a flat, triangular muscle, which extends from the genian apophysis to the inferior surface of the os hyoides and tongue, which it carries forward.

GENIO-HYOIDEUS, from γενειον, 'the chin,' and ὑοειδης, 'the os hyoides.' A muscle, which arises from the genian apophysis, and is inserted at the anterior part of the body of the os hyoides. Its use is to raise the os hyoides, and carry it forwards. It may, also, contribute to depress the lower jaw in contracting towards the os hyoides.

GENIO-PHARYNGEUS, from γενειον, 'the chin,' and φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx.' A name given, by some anatomists, to a bundle of fibres, which passes from the lower jaw to the sides of the pharynx, and forms part of the *constrictor pharyngis superior*.

GENIS'TA SPINO'SA IN'DICA, *Bahel Schulli*. An Oriental tree, a decoction of the roots of which is diuretic. The leaves, boiled in vinegar, have the same effect.—Ray.

GENITAL, *Genitalis*, *Geneticos*, from γινωμαι, 'to be born.' That which belongs to generation.

The GEN'ITAL ORGANS, *Sexual organs*, *Pudenda*, *Naturalia*, *Ædæa*, *Me'dea*, *Me'zea*, *Me'sa*, *Mo'rion*, *Genital parts*, *Noble parts*, *Natural parts*, *Private parts*, *Privities*, *Privy*

parts, Privy Members, the Parts, *Partes genitales*, *Partes generatio'ni inservientes*, *Genitalia*, *Organa generatio'ni inservientia*, (F) *Organes genitiaux*, *Parties génitales*, *P. honteuses*, *P. génitoires*, *P. nobles*, *P. sexuelles*, *P. naturelles*, *les Parties*. These parts are inservient to the reproduction of the species, and are very different in the male and female. In man, they are numerous: some secreting the sperm, as the testicles and their appendages; others retaining it, as the vesiculæ seminales; and another for carrying it into the organs of the female,—the penis. In the female, the parts of generation form an apparatus, perhaps more complicated than that of the male. Some are inservient to copulation, as the vulva, vagina, &c.; others to conception and the preservation of the product for a determinate time;—as the uterus and its appendages; whilst others concur in the alimentation of the infant after birth, as the mammæ.

GENITURA, from *γεννη*, or *γονος*, 'sperm,' 'seed,' 'race.' That which is fecundated or engendered in the maternal womb. This word has been used synonymously with *embryo*, *fœtus*, and *infant*. Also, the sperm: the penis.

GENNETICON'OSI, from *γεννητικός*, 'genital,' and *νσος*, 'disease.' Diseases of the genitals.

GENTIANA LUTEA. The systematic name of the officinal gentian: *Gentiana major*, *G. vel'erum*, *Gentiana rubra*, *Yellow Gentian*, *Felwort*, *Gentiana*. Ord. *Gentianæ*, (F) *Gentiane jaune*. This is a plant common in the mountains of Europe. The root is almost inodorous, extremely bitter, and yields its virtues to ether, alcohol, and water. It is tonic and stomachic; and in large doses, aperient. Dose, gr. x to ℥ij. It is most frequently, however, used in infusion or tincture.

GENTIANA CATESBÆI; *Blue Gentian*, U. S. It is a pure and simple bitter, and the root may be used wherever that of the *Gentiana lutea* is proper.

GENTIANINA, *Gentianine*, *Gentianin*, *Gentia*. An alkali, obtained from gentian, and which is its active principle. It is intensely bitter. Dose, gr. j to iv.

GENU, *Gony*, *γονυ*, (F) *Genou*. The articulation of the leg with the thigh;—the *Femoro-tibial* joint. It is the most complicated in the body. It is formed by the inferior extremity of the femur, the superior extremity of the tibia, and the rotula. The articular surfaces of the bones are covered by layers of cartilage—more or less thick—and by the synovial membrane of the articulation.

The soft parts of this joint are,—the *ligamentum patellæ*, two lateral ligaments, distinguished by the names *internal* and *external*: a posterior ligament; two crucial ligaments;—the one anterior, and the other posterior; two interarticular fibro-cartilages;

some albugineous fibres, which form an imperfect capsule, &c. The knee receives its arteries from the femoral and popliteal. They bear the name *articular*. Its veins have the same distribution as the arteries, and discharge their blood into the saphena and crural veins. Its nerves are furnished by the sciatic, popliteal, and crural. The joint is protected by the tendons and muscles which surround it.

The French use the term *Articulation en genou* for the joints, in which the head of one bone is received into a bony cavity, where it rolls and moves in all directions.

GENUS, (F) *Genre*. A collection or group of species, analogous to each other; and which can be united by common characters. When a species cannot be referred to a known genus, it constitutes a distinct one.

GENYS, *γενυς*, 'the jaw,' also the chin. Hence:

GENYANTRAL'GIA, from *γενειον*, 'the chin,' *αντρον*, 'the antrum,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the antrum of Highmore.

GEOFFRÆA INERMIS, *Geoffræa*, *Geoffroya*, *Cabbage Tree*, *Cabbage-Bark Tree*, *Andira inermis*. Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*. Sex. Syst. *Diadelphia Decandria*. *Geoffræa Jamaicensis*, *Worm-Bark Tree*. The odour of the bark is very unpleasant. It is anthelmintic and cathartic. Dose, of the powder, ℥j to ℥ij.

The GEOFFRÆA SURINAMENSIS, *Andira Surinamensis*, has similar properties.

Huttenschmidt has separated their active principles, to which he has given the names *Jamaicine* and *Surinamine*. They are alkaline.

GEOGRAPHY, MEDICAL, *Geographia Medica*. The description of the surface of the globe as regards the influence of situation on the health, vital functions, and diseases of its inhabitants—vegetable and animal; but principally on those of man.

GERANIS, from *γερανός*, 'a crane,' which it resembled. A bandage, used by the ancients in cases of fractured clavicle. Some authors attribute it to Hippocrates; others, to Perigenes.

GERANIUM, *γερανιον*; same etymon. The *Crane's Bill*.

GERANIUM ROBERTIA'NUM: *Stinking Crane's Bill*, *Herb Robert*. (F) *Herbe à Robert*, *Bec de Grue Robertin*. This plant was, at one time, used as an antispasmodic and slight stimulant; as well as for an external application in various painful sores and inflammations.

GERANIUM MOSCHA'TUM; *Erodium Moschatum*, (F) *Bec de grue musqué*. A European plant, esteemed to be excitant and diaphoretic.

Most of the species of geranium have been used as astringents. In some of the north-western parts of the United States, the root of the *Geranium maculatum* is called *Racine à*

Becquet, after a person of that name. It is highly extolled by the Western Indians as an antisyphilitic.

GERM, *Germen*, *Blaste'ma*. The rudiment of a new being, not yet developed, or which is still adherent to the mother.

GEROCO'MIA, *Gerocom'icē*, *Gerontocom'ice*, from *γερων*, 'an aged person,' and *κομειν*, 'to take care of.' The part of Medicine, whose object is the preservation of the health of the aged:—the hygiene of old people.

GEROCOMI'UM, *Gerontocomi'um*, same etymon. An hospital for the aged.

GEROTOX'ON, *Gerontox'on*, *Gerontotox'on*, *Mac'ula cor'neæ arcua'ta*, *Arcus seni'lis*; from *γερων*, 'an old person,' and *τοξον*, 'a bow.' A bow-shaped opacity at the under margin of the cornea, common to old people.

GESTA, 'things done,' from *ger'ere*, 'to do,' 'carry.' A Latin term, introduced by Hallé into medical language, to designate, among the objects which belong to hygiene, the functions which consist in the voluntary movements of muscles and organs. In the class of *Gesta* are found, *sleep*, *the waking state*, *movements* or *locomotion*, and *rest*.

GESTA'TION, *Gesta'tio*, *Phora*, *φορα*, from *gesta're*, 'to carry.' The time, during which a female, who has conceived, carries the embryo in her uterus. Gestation, likewise, signifies the bearing or carrying of an individual; a kind of exercise, easier than that in which he moves by virtue of his own powers. Thus, we speak of *gestation on horse-back*, *in a carriage*, &c.

GESTICULA'TION, *Gesticulatio*. The act of making many gestures; a symptom in disease, which always indicates very vivid sensations. It is met with in numerous affections.

GEUM RIVA'LE, *G. palus'trē*, *Water avens*. (F) *Benoite aquatique*, *B. des Ruisseaux*. Family, Rosaceæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Polygynia. The root of this plant is astringent. It has been much extolled in the cure of intermittents, diarrhœas, hemorrhages, &c.

GEUM URBA'NUM, *Caryophylla'ta*, *Caryophyll'us vulga'ris*, *Sanamunda*, *Lagophthalmus*, *Caryophil'la*, *Janamun'da*, *Common Avens*, *Herb Bennet*, *Herba benedicta*, (F) *Benoite*. The root of this plant has a smell, not unlike that of cloves. Taste bitterish, austere; virtues yielded to water and alcohol. It has been used in intermittents, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, debility, &c. Dose, 3ss to 3j of the powder.

GEUSION'OSI, from *γευσis*, 'taste,' and *νοσος*, 'disease.' *Geusionu'si*. Diseases of the organ or sense of taste.

GIBBOS'ITAS, *Gibberos'itas*, *Cypho'sis*, from (F) *Gibbeux*, (L) *Gibbus*, something arched or vaulted, prominent. *Gibbos'ity*, *Gib'bousness*. *Curvature of the spine*, *Hy-*

bo'ma. A symptom, which occurs in different diseases; particularly in rickets and caries of the vertebræ.

GIBLETS. According to Minsheu, from *Gobbet*, *Goblet*; but, according to Junius, from (F) *Gibier*, 'game.' The word seems to be the old (F) *Gibelez*, *Gibelet*, *Giblet*, &c. i. e. *Gibier*, (L) *Cibarium*, food, (F) *Abattis*. It means, generally, the parts which are cut off from a goose before it is roasted. Also, the extremities of fowls, such as the head, wings, feet; to which are sometimes added, the liver, gizzard, &c.

Soup, made from these, is moderately nutritious.

GILLE'NIA TRIFOLIA'TA, *Spiræ'a trifolia'ta*, *Common Gille'nia*, *Indian Physic*, *Beaumont root*. Nat. Ord. Rosaceæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Pentagynia. The root of this shrub, which grows plentifully in the United States, is a safe and efficacious emetic, in the dose of about 30 grains. It resembles, in its properties, the *ipecacuanha*.

GIM'BERNAT'SLIGAMENT. A fibrous, triangular, expansion, which is detached from the posterior and inner part of the crural arch, and is inserted into the crest of the pubis. This ligament forms the inner part of the superior aperture of the crural canal. It is one of the most frequent causes of strangulation in crural hernia.

GIN, *Hollands*, *Geneva*. This spirit, which is distilled from corn and juniper berries, or from some substitute for them, is largely used in Great Britain; and is extremely detrimental, to the lower classes particularly. It possesses the properties of other spirituous liquors; but is, in popular medicine, more used than other varieties, in cases of colic or intestinal pain of any kind.

GINGIBRA'CHIUM. A name given to the scurvy, because the gums and arms are chiefly affected by it; from *gingivæ*, 'the gums,' and *brachium*, 'the arm.' It has, also, been called *Gingipedium*, because the lower limbs are in many cases the seat of scorbutic spots.

GINGI'VÆ, from *gig'nere*, 'to beget,' because the teeth are, as it were, begotten in them.(?) The Gums, *ωλα*, *Ula*, *Carnic'ula*. (F) *Gencives*. The portion of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which covers the maxillary bones to the level of the alveolar arches. The gums are formed of a red tissue; more or less solid, and of a fibro-mucous nature, which adheres strongly to the necks of the teeth, and transmits, between their roots and the alveoli, a very thin expansion; the *alveolo-dental periosteum*. The gums fix the teeth and contribute greatly to their solidity. In the aged, after the loss of the teeth, they become fibrous and very solid, and are inservient to mastication.

GING'LYMOID, *Ginglymoideus*, from *γινγλυμος*, 'a ginglymus,' and *ειδος*, 'resem-

blance.' Resembling a ginglymus or hinge. An epithet applied to joints, which resemble a hinge, as a *ginglymoid joint*.

GIN'GLYMUS, *Cardinamen'tum*, *Cardo*, 'a hinge.' (F) *Charnière*. (F) *Articulation en charnière*. A species of diarthrodial articulation, which only admits of motion in two directions, like a hinge,—as the knee-joint or elbow-joint.

GIRL. This seems, formerly, to have been an appellation, common to both sexes. From the Su. Goth. *Karl*, 'a man,' many etymologists deduce the word. It means a young female, (L) *Filia*, from *φιλεω*, 'to love,' *Virgo*. (F) *Fille*.

GLADIOLUS COMMUNIS, *G. vulga'ris*, *Victoria'lis rotun'da*, *Cornflag*, *Victoria'lis femine'a*. (F) *Glayeul*. The root of this plant has been considered aphrodisiac. Applied in cataplasm, it has been extolled against scrophulous tumours.

GLAND, *Glan'dula*, from *glans*, 'an acorn,' *Aden*. The ancient anatomists gave this name to a number of organs, of a texture generally soft and a shape more or less globular, but differing greatly in their nature and functions. They applied it, for instance, 1. To those organs, which separate from the blood any fluid whatever. When such organs were composed of several lobules, united by common vessels, they received the name *conglomerate glands*, as the parotid, pancreas, &c. 2. To the reddish and spongy, knot-like bodies, which are met with in the course of the lymphatics. These they called *conglobate glands*. See *Ganglion*, (*lymphatic*;) and 3dly and lastly, to various other organs, whose intimate texture and functions are still unknown, as the *Pineal gland*, *Pituitary gland*, *Glands of Pacchioni*, *Thyroid gland*, *Thymus gland*, *Supra-renal glands*, &c.

Chaussier restricts the word *gland* to those softish, granular, lobated organs, composed of vessels, nerves, and a particular texture, of which there are but 8 kinds in the human body, viz. the *lachrymal*, *salivary*, and *mammary*—the *testicles*—the *ovaries*—the *liver*, *pancreas*, and *kidneys*. These are all destined to draw from the blood the molecules necessary for the formation of new fluids; and to convey these fluids externally, by means of one or more excretory ducts. Several glands, besides their excretory ducts, have especial reservoirs, in which the fluids, secreted by them, collect, remain for a greater or less space of time, and undergo slight modifications before being evacuated;—such are, the gall-bladder for the liver, the urinary bladder for the kidneys, &c. Each gland has an organization peculiar to it, but we know not the intimate nature of the glandular texture.—Malpighi believed that the vessels terminate in small, solid masses, to which he gave the name—*glandular grains*. In these, he considered, the excretory ducts originate. Ruysch thought that the glands are entirely vascular,

and that the excretory ducts are immediately continuous with the *vasa afferentia*, &c. The best view, perhaps, is, that the exhaling or secreting vessel is distributed on the animal membrane, that forms the blind extremity of the excretory duct, and that the secretion is effected through it.

The term *glande* (F) is sometimes appropriated to the tumour, formed by inflammation or engorgement of a lymphatic ganglion.

GLAND'ULAR, *Glandula'ris*, *Glandulo'sus*, (F) *Glandulaire*, *Glanduleux*. Having the appearance, form, or texture of *glands*; as a *glandular body*, a *glandular texture*, &c.

GLANDULO'SO-CARNEUS. Ruysch gives this epithet to fleshy excrescences, which he found in the bladder.

GLANS, *Bal'anus*, *Cyttaros*, *Cuspis*. (F) *Gland*. The extremity of the penis and of the clitoris. The *glans penis* is of a conical, slightly flattened shape. It is continuous with the urethra, which opens at its apex; and is circumscribed by a projecting edge called the *Corona glandis*. It is covered by a thin mucous membrane; is furnished, at its base, with sebaceous follicles, called *glan'dula odorifera Tyso'ni*, the secretion from which is termed *Smegma prepu'tii*; and can, almost always, be covered by the reflection of the skin, called the *prepuce*. Lastly, it is formed of a spongy texture, susceptible of being thrown into erection.

The GLANS CLITOR'IDIS is smaller. It is imperforate, and likewise covered with a sort of prepuce, formed by the mucous membrane of the vulva.

GLAUCO'MA, from *γλαυκος*, 'sea-green.' *Glaucó'sis*, *Glaucé'do*, *Catarac'ta glauca*, *Oculus cæsius*, *Cæ'sius*, *Phtharima glauco'ma*, *Parop'sis glauco'sis*, *Apoglaucó'sis*. Amongst the older pathologists, this word was used synonymously with cataract. It is now ordinarily applied to opacity of the vitreous humour or of the tunica hyaloidea; which manifests itself by a grayish or greenish spot, apparent through the pupil. The diagnosis is generally difficult; and it is almost always incurable.

GLECHONI'TES. Wine, impregnated with the Glechon, *γληχων*, *mentha pulegium*, or pennyroyal.

GLECO'MA HEDERA'CEA, *Heder'ula*, *Chamæcle'ma*, *Calamin'ta humil'ior*, *Chamæcis'sus*, *Hed'era terres'tris*, *Ground ivy*, *Gill*, *Gill-go-by-ground*. (F) *Lierre terrestre*, *Terrette*.

This plant has a strong smell, and a bitterish, somewhat aromatic, taste. It has been considered expectorant and tonic.

GLE'NE, *γληνη*, the pupil of the eye. *Gle'noid* or *Glenoid'al*, *glenoida'lis*, *glenoi'des gleno'des*, from *γληνη*, 'the pupil,' and *ειδος* 'resemblance.' (F) *Glénoïde* ou *Glénoïdale*. Any shallow, articular cavity, which receives the head of a bone; such as, 1. The *glenoid cavity* or *fossa* of the scapula. *Fossa*

glenoidea, *Omocot'yle*, *Entypo'sis*, is situate at the anterior angle of the scapula; and is articulated with the head of the humerus. 2. The glenoid cavity or fossa of the temporal bone. It is seated between the two roots of the zygomatic process and receives the condyle of the lower jaw.

The GLENOID LIG'AMENT, (F) *Ligament Glen'oïdien* is a fibro-cartilaginous ring or *bourrelet*, which seems formed by the expansion of the tendon of the long head of the biceps brachialis, and surrounds the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the depth of which it increases.

GLISCHRASMA, *Glischrotes*, from γλισ-χρῆνω, 'I become glutinous.' Lentor, viscosity.—Hippocrates.

GLISCHROCH'OLOS, from γλισχρος, 'viscid,' and χολη, 'bile.' Excrements, which are glutinous and bilious.

GLOBULARIA AL'YPUM, *Globularia*, *Montpel'lier Turbith*. (F) *Globulaire purgative*, *Turbith blanc*. The leaves of this plant are bitter; and have been used in intermittents and in constipation.

GLOB'ULE, *Glob'ulus*, *Sphæ'rion*: a small globe.

The GLOBULES OF THE BLOOD. (F) *Globules du sang*; *Globuli*, *Vesiculæ seu Folliculi sanguinis*, are small, spherical bodies, which are particularly observable, when the transparent parts of cold-blooded animals are examined by the aid of the microscope. They were first seen by Malpighi, and are met with in the blood of all animals.

The globules of blood are circular in the mammalia, and elliptical in birds and cold-blooded animals. They are, also, flat in all animals, and composed of a central nucleus inclosed in a membranous sac.

SIZE OF THE GLOBULES.

Sir E. Home and Bauer, with colouring matter,	1-1700th part of an inch.
Eller,	1-1930
Sir E. Home and Bauer, without colouring matter,	1-2000
Jurin,	1-2000
Müller,	1-2300 to 1-3500
Hodgkin, Lister, and Rudolphi,	1-3000
Sprengel,	1-3000 to 1-3500
Cavallo,	1-3000 to 1-4000
Blumenbach and Senac,	1-3330
Tabor,	1-3600
Milne Edwards,	1-3900
Wagner,	1-4000
Kater,	1-4000 to 1-6000
Prévost and Dumas,	1-4056
Haller, Wollaston, and Weber,	1-5000
Young,	1-6060

GLOBUS HYSTER'ICUS, *Nodus hyster'icus*. A sensation, experienced by hysterical persons, as if a round body was rising from the abdomen towards the larynx, and producing a sense of suffocation.

GLOBUS UTERI'NUS. A term, applied by accoucheurs to the round tumour, formed by the uterus in the lower part of the abdomen, immediately after delivery.

GLOSSA, *Glotta*, γλωσσα, γλωττα, 'the tongue.' Hence:

GLOSSAL'GIA, *Glossagra*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the tongue.

GLOSSANTHRAX, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and ανθραξ, 'a carbuncle.' *Carbuncle of the tongue*. A disease more common in cattle than man.

GLOSSITIS, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue.' *Glosson'cus inflammato'rius*, *Angi'na lingua'ria*, *Inflammation of the tongue*. When confined to the mucous membrane, it is of slight importance. That, which affects the whole of the tongue, is a serious disease, and requires the vigorous use of antiphlogistics. It is rare.

GLOSSOCAT'OCHUS, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and κατεχα, 'I arrest.' *Linguae Detentor*, *Spec'ulum Oris*, (F) *Abaisseur de la langue*. An instrument, the invention of which is attributed to Paulus of Ægina, and which was employed to depress the tongue, in order to examine diseases of the fauces. It was composed of two branches; one of which had, at its extremity, a plate for depressing the tongue; whilst the other, shaped like a horse-shoe, was applied under the chin. The finger, or the handle of a spoon, or a spatula, is now alone used in similar cases.

GLOSSOCE'LE, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and κηλη, 'hernia,' 'tumour.' *Hernia of the Tongue*. Projection of the tongue from the mouth. It depends, generally, on an inflammatory swelling of the organ. At times, however, a *chronic glossocele*, or sort of œdematous engorgement is met with; which proceeds to a great length; and deforms the dental arches, the lips, &c.

The inflammatory glossocele must be combated by antiphlogistics. In the œdematous kind, such as is sometimes caused by excessive salivation, the infiltrated fluid may be pressed back by the hand of the practitioner, to get the tongue behind the teeth; and it may be kept there by a piece of gauze tied over the mouth.

The chronic, elongated kind sometimes requires amputation of a portion of the organ.

GLOSSOC'OMON, *Glossoc'omum*, *Glossocomi'on*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and κομειν, 'to guard.' The ancients gave this name to a small case for holding the tongues of their wind-instruments. By extension, it was applied to the box or cradle, in which fractured limbs were kept. We find, in the ancient writers, a *Glossocomon* of Hippocrates, of Nymphodorus, Galen, &c.

GLOSSO-EPIGLOT'TICUS. That which belongs to the tongue and epiglottis. Some anatomists have so denominated certain fleshy fibres, which pass from the base of the tongue towards the epiglottis. These muscles are more evident in some of the mammalia than in man; and their use seems to be,—to raise the epiglottis, and to remove it farther from

the glottis. Santorini, who described them after Eustachius, calls them *Retractores Epiglottidis*.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, *Glossographia*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and γραφή, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the tongue.

GLOSSO-HY'AL. A name given, by Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, to the posterior cornua of the os hyoides.

GLOSSOL'OGY, *Glossolog'ia*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and λογος, 'a treatise,' 'a discourse.' A treatise of the tongue.

GLOSSOL'YSIS, *Glossople'gia*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and λυσις, 'solution.' Paralysis of the tongue.

GLOSSOMANTI'A, *Prognosis ex lingua*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and μαντεια, 'divination.' Prognosis from the state of the tongue.

GLOSSON'CUS, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and εγκος, 'tumour.' *Exonco'sis lingua*. Swelling of the tongue.

GLOSSO-PHARYNGEUS, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and φαρυγξ, 'the pharynx.' Belonging to the tongue and the pharynx. Some anatomists thus designate certain fleshy bundles, which arise from the lateral parts of the base of the tongue, and are inserted into the parietes of the pharynx. They form part of the constrictor pharyngis superior.

GLOSSOSCOPIA, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and σκοπια, 'I view.' Inspection of the tongue as an index of disease.

GLOSSOSPAS'MUS, *Glossoco'ma*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and σπασμος, 'spasm.' Cramp or spasm of the tongue.

GLOSSO-STAPHYLI'NUS, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and σταφυλη, 'the uvula.' *Glossopalati'nus*, *Constrictor Isthmi Faucium*. A small, thin, narrow, and long muscle, which arises from the base of the tongue, and is inserted at the inferior and lateral part of the velum palati, in the anterior pillar of which it is situate. Its use is to contract the isthmus faucium, by depressing the velum palati, and raising the base of the tongue.

GLOSSOT'OMY, *Glossotom'ia*, from γλωσσα, 'the tongue,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Dissection of the tongue. Amputation of the tongue.

GLOTTIS, *Lig'ula*. A small oblong aperture, situate at the upper part of the larynx. This aperture is comprised between the *chordæ vocales*. It is narrow, anteriorly; wider, posteriorly; and is capable of being modified by muscular contraction, as may be required by the voice. It is by the *chordæ vocales*, that voice is produced. The glottis is nearly an inch long in the adult male:—less in the female and child.

Glottis is, by some, used synonymously with ventricle of the larynx: with others, it includes the whole of the larynx.

GLUTE'AL, *Glou'tius*, *Glutæ'us*, from γλουτος, 'the nates or buttocks.' (F) *Fessier*. That which belongs, or relates to the nates. This name has been given to many parts, which compose the nates.

The GLUTE'AL AR'TERY, or *Poste'rior Il'iac Ar'tery*, (F) *Artère fessière*, is one of the largest branches of the hypogastric. It makes its exit from the pelvis at the upper part of the superior sciatic foramen; gains the posterior part of the pelvis, and divides into two branches;—the one *superficial*, the other *deep-seated*. The last subdivides into three secondary branches, whose ramifications are distributed particularly to the *Glutæi*, *Longissimus Dorsi*, *Sacro-lumbalis*, &c. and anastomose with the sciatic and internal circumflex arteries.

The GLUTE'AL VEIN, (F) *Veine fessière*, follows the same march as the artery of the same name.

The GLUTE'AL NERVE, (F) *Nerf fessier*, is a large branch, furnished by the 5th pair of lumbar nerves. It is chiefly distributed to the glutæi muscles.

GLUTÆ'US MAX'IMUS, *Glutæ'us major*, *Maximus et ex'timus glutius*, *G. magnus*, *Ilio-sacro-fémoral*; *Sacro-fémoral* (Ch.), (F) *Muscle grand fessier*. This muscle is situate at the posterior part of the pelvis, and at the upper and posterior part of the thigh. It is large, thick, and quadrilateral; and is attached, *above*, to the posterior part of the crista ilii, to the part of the ilium comprised between the crista and the upper curved line, to the posterior surface of the sacrum, coccyx, and great sacro-sciatic ligament; and *below*, it terminates, by a broad aponeurosis, which is inserted into the rugged surface, that descends from the trochanter major to the linea aspera of the femur. This muscle extends the thigh on the pelvis, and rotates the thigh outwards. It is powerfully concerned in station and progression.

GLUTÆ'US ME'DIUS, *Glou'tius secundus et medius*, *Ilio-trochantérien*; *Grand Ilio-trochantérien* (Ch.), (F) *Moyen Fessier*. This muscle is situate, in part, beneath the preceding; it is broad, very thick, radiated, and triangular; attached, *above*, to the crista ilii, and to the part of the outer surface of that bone comprised between the three anterior fourths of its crista, its upper curved line, and its lower; and, *below*, it ends by a tendon, inserted at the upper edge of the great trochanter. It is an abductor of the thigh; but can turn the thigh outwards or inwards, according as its posterior or inferior fibres are thrown separately into contraction.

GLUTÆ'US MIN'IMUS, *Glutæ'us minor*, *Ilio-ischii-trochantérien*, *Tertius et In'timus Gloutius*, (F) *Petit Fessier*,—*Petit Ilio-trochantérien*, (Ch.) This muscle, which is situate beneath the preceding, is flat, triangular, and with radiated fibres. It is attached, *above*, to the external surface of the os ilium, from the inferior curved line to the acetabulum; and, *below*, is inserted into the anterior part of the great trochanter. It has the same uses as the preceding.

GLUTEN, *Glutinum*, *Lentor*, 'Paste.' An immediate principle of vegetables. It is soft, of a grayish white, viscid consistence, and very elastic. Exposed to the air, it becomes hard, brown, and fragile; and, in moist air, putrefies. Water and alcohol do not dissolve it. It is soluble in vegetable, and in weak mineral acids, at a high temperature. The *Farinæ*, in which it is found, are those preferred for the preparation of bread; on account of the property it has of making the paste rise.

GLUTINOUS, *Glutinosus*, *Colloides*, from *gluten*, 'paste, glue.' (F) *Glutineux*, *Gluant*. An epithet given to substances taken from the animal or vegetable kingdom, and endowed with unusual viscosity. The decoctions of marsh-mallows, and figs, and the jelly of hartshorn, are said to be glutinous.

GLUT' TONY, from *glutio*, 'I swallow.' *Limo'sis Helluo'num*, (F) *Gourmandise*. Excessive appetite, owing to habitual indulgence.

GLYCAS'MA, from *γλυκυσ*, 'sweet.' A sweet wine, prepared from must.—Linden.

GLYCYRRHIZA, from *γλυκυσ*, 'sweet,' and *ρίζα*, 'a root.' *Glycyrrhiza Glabra*, *Liquoritia*, *Scythica* (*Radix*), *Glyceraton*, *Glycyph' yton*, *Liquorice*, *Adip'sos*, *Alca'cas*, *Alimos*, (F) *Réglisse*. Order, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. The root of this southern European plant is inodorous; has a sweet taste; is mucilaginous; and leaves, when unpeeled, a degree of bitterness in the mouth. It is used as a demulcent, and chiefly in catarrh. The extract, made from it and sold in the shops, is known under the name *Spanish Liquorice* or *Liquorice Juice*, (F) *Jus de Réglisse*.

The **PECTORAL BALSAM OF LIQUORICE**,—a quack preparation,—is said by Dr. Paris, to consist chiefly of *Paregoric Elixir*, strongly impregnated with *Oil of Aniseed*.

GLYSTER HERBS, *Herbæ pro Enem'atē*. The herbs, ordinarily sold by the English apothecary under this title, are:—*mal-low leaves*, one part; *chamomile flowers*, one part. (3iss to ℥j of water.)

GNATHOS, from *κνᾶω*, 'I scrape, rub.' The *cheek*, the *upper jaw*. Also, the part of the jaws in which the teeth are fixed.—Hippocr., Foësius.

GNOSIS, *γνῶσις*, 'knowledge.' A common suffix, as in *Diagno'sis*, *Prognō'sis*, &c.

GOBLET, **EMETIC**, *Poc'ulum emet'icum*, *Calix vomito'ria*, (F) *Gobelet émetique*. A vessel, made by pouring melted antimony into a mould. By putting wine into this, and allowing it to stand some time, it acquires the property of producing vomiting. This kind of emetic has been long rejected; as the practitioner could never be certain of the dose he exhibited.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL. A celebrated nostrum, for which Dr. Paris has given the following formula. Infuse 3ix of *sassafras* and of the seeds of *carraway*, *coriander*, and

anise, of each 3j, in six pints of *water*. Simmer the mixture until reduced to ℥iv: then add ℥vj of *treacle*, and boil the whole for a few minutes. When cold, add 3iij of *tincture of opium*.

The following form is recommended by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. *Tinct. Opii*, O iss; *Syrupi Nigri*, O xvj; *Alcoholis*, O ij, *Aquæ*, O xxvj, *Carbonatis Potassæ*, 3ijss, *Olei Sassafras*, f. 3iv, M.

It is anodyne.

GODRONNÉ (CANAL), *Cana'lis Petiti'anus*, *Couronne ciliaire*, *Canal de PETIT*, *Canal goudronné*, *Bullular canal of Petit*. Petit gave this name (from (F) *godron*, 'a plait or fold,') to the semicircular canal, formed by the tunica hyaloidea around the edge of the crystalline; because it appears, as it were, plaited or festooned.

GOLD, *Aurum*, *Chrysos*, (F) *Or*. A solid, yellow, very brilliant, hard, very ductile, malleable, tenacious, and heavy metal; found in nature, either in its native state, or combined with a little silver, copper, or iron. S. G. 19.25.

The **MURIATE OF GOLD**, *Chloride of Gold*, *Auri Chlo'ridum*, *A. Murias*, *A. Chlorure'tum*, *A. Muriaticum*, *A. Chlora'tum*, *A. Oxydula'tum muriat'icum*, *A. Sali'tum*, (F) *Chlorure d'or*, *Muriate d'or*, has been admitted into the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and into that of Paris, &c. The formulæ, however, differ. That of the United States is a muriate with two bases; and is prepared, according to the form of Dr. Chrestien, by dissolving the gold in a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, and adding muriate of soda to the residuum after evaporation; then redissolving and evaporating slowly to dryness. The Parisian formula for the *Muriate d'or*, *Murias seu Chlorure'tum Auri*, consists in simply dissolving the gold in the acids, and evaporating to dryness. It has been recommended as an antisiphilitic in old, rebellious, venereal affections, exostoses, and in venereal, scrophulous, or cancerous glandular enlargements. Dose gr. 1-8th to gr. ss, rubbed on the tongue or gums. Internally, one-sixteenth of a grain in pill.

Various other preparations, as the *Cyan'ide*, (*Auri Cyani'dum*, *A. Cyanure'tum*;) the metallic gold in a state of division (*Aurum metallicum*, *Pulvis Auri*) obtained by amalgamating gold with mercury and driving the latter off by heat, and in the form of filings (*Aurum limatum*;) the *Chloride of Gold and Sodium* (*Aurum muriat'icum natrona'tum*, *A. muriat'icum*, *A. chlora'tum natrona'tum*, *Chlore'tum Auri cum Chlore'tonatrii*, *Murias Auri co-na'tricum*, *Chlorure'tum auri et natrii*, *Hydrochlorate or muriate of Gold and Soda*, (F) *Hydrochlorate ou Muriate d'or*;) the *Nitromuriate of Gold*, (*Aurum Nitrico-muriaticum*, *A. Nitromu'rias*) and the *Oxide of Gold* (*Auri Oxidum*, *Aurum Oxydatum*), have been em-

ployed in the like affections and with similar results.

GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN. The intestina recta of the ox, which have been beaten quite smooth, for the manufacture of gold leaf. Used as a defensive dressing for slight cuts, &c.

GOLD LEAF, *Aurum folia'tum*, *Aurum in libellis*. Used to gild pills, and to plug carious teeth.

GOMPHIASIS, *Gomphias'mus*, *Agomphi'asis*, γομφιασις, γομφιασμος, from γομφος, 'a nail.' A disease of the teeth, and particularly of the molares: looseness of the teeth in their sockets. Pain in the teeth.

GOMPHOSIS, *Cardinamen'tum*, *Clava'tio*, *Gompho'ma*, *Coagmenta'tio*, *Inclava'tio*, γομφωσις, from γομφος, 'a nail.' *Engompho'sis*, εγγομφωσις. An immovable articulation, in which one bone is received into another, like a nail or peg into its hole. Gomphosis is only met with in the articulations of the teeth with the alveoli. It is, also, called *Articulation par implantation*.

GONAGRA, from γονυ, 'the knee,' and αγρα, 'a prey.' That, which attacks the knees. Gout in the knees. Paracelsus calls it *Genugra*.

GONAL'GIA, from γονυ, 'the knee,' and αλγος, 'pain.' *Pain in the Knee.* *Gonyal'gia*. This is almost always produced by gout. It may, however, depend on some other disease, either of the knee or of another part;—particularly of the hip-joint.

GONE, *Gonos*, *Genitu'ra*. The semen; (hence, gonorrhœa)—the uterus.—Hippocr.

GONOIDES, from γονι, 'the seed,' and εδος, 'appearance.' *Genitu'ræ sim'ilis*. Similar to sperm. *Spermatic* or *Spermatoid*. A term appropriated to any substance, which resembles sperm.

GONORRHŒA. Erroneously called from γονι, 'the sperm,' and ρεω, 'I flow,' because the older writers believed it to be a flux of semen. *Blennorrhæ'gia*, *Blennorrhæ'a*, *Blennurê'thria*, *Phallorrhæ'a*, *Medorrhæ'a*, *Catar'rus Gonorrhæ'a*, *C. urê'thræ*, *Urethri'tis*, *Blennorrhæ'a urethra'lis*, *Catar'rus urethra'lis*, (F) *Écoulement*. An inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra in both sexes; and from that of the prepuce in man, and the vagina in woman. It may be excited spontaneously, or by irritants applied directly to the membrane; but is, usually, produced by impure connexion.

Two great varieties have been generally reckoned:—

1. The **GONORRHŒA PURA VEL BENIG'NA**. That which does not follow an impure connexion; (F) *Échauffement*; the *Blennorrhagia benigna*:—and

2. The **GONORRHŒA IMPURA**, *malig'na*, *contagio'sa*, *syphilit'ica*, *et virulen'ta*; *Fluor albus malignus*, *Fluxus vene'reus*, *Blennorrhæ'a luo'des*, *Clap*, (F) *Chaude-pisse*. That which is the result of impure commerce. The French, also, distinguish the *Chaude-*

pisse sèche, or that, unaccompanied with discharge; and the *Chaude-pisse cordée*, *Gonorrhœa cordata*, or that accompanied with chordee, and which, of course, occurs only in the male.

The *Gonorrhœa Virulenta*; the kind, which will most frequently engage the attention of the practitioner, is characterized by mucous discharge from the urethra or vagina, intermixed with specific matter, and accompanied by burning pain on micturition. It is decidedly infectious. It is, however, a distinct disease from syphilis, and never produces it. Its duration is various, but the inflammatory symptoms usually subside in four or five weeks; leaving generally behind more or less of the gonorrhœa mucosa or gleet.

Gonorrhœa virulenta—indeed gonorrhœa of every kind, attended with any inflammatory symptoms—is best treated by the antiphlogistic regimen; avoiding every kind of irritation, and keeping the body cool by small doses of salts; and the urine diluted by the mildest fluids. After the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, cubebs, or the balsam of copaiba, exhibited in the dose of a teaspoonful, three times a day, will be found effectual: indeed, during the existence of the inflammatory symptoms, it often affords decided relief. Injections are rarely required.

Sometimes, gonorrhœa affects the glans; when it is called *Gonorrhœa Spuria*, *G. Balani*, *Balanoblennorrhœa*, *Balanorrhœa*, *Balanitis*, *Blennorrhæ'gia spuria vel notha*, (F) *Blennorrhagie du gland*, *Gonorrhée bâtarde*, *Fausse Blennorrhagie*. It requires only cleanliness and cooling lotions.

Some other varieties of gonorrhœa have been enumerated, but they are of little moment.

The **GONORRHŒA LAXORUM**, *G. libidino'sa*, *Spermorrhæ'a aton'ica*, consists of a pellucid discharge from the urethra, whilst awake, without erection of the penis, but with venereal thoughts:—and

The **GONORRHŒA DORMIENTIUM**, *G. Oneirog'onos*, is that seminal discharge, which occurs during sleep, and is occasioned by libidinous dreams.

In consequence of repeated attacks of gonorrhœa, or of the debility induced by a single attack, it not unfrequently happens, as already remarked, that a constant, small discharge occurs, or remains behind, after all danger of infection is removed. The great difference between it and gonorrhœa is, that it is uninfected. The discharge consists of globular particles, contained in a slimy mucus, and generally devoid of that yellow colour, which characterizes the discharge of gonorrhœa virulenta. It is unattended with pain, scalding, &c. To this state the names *Gleet*, *Gonorrhæ'a muco'sa*, *Blennorrhæ'a chron'ica*, *Blennorrhæ'a*, &c. have been given. It is commonly a disease of some duration, and demands the use of the copaiba, astringent in-

jections: and, if obstinate, the introduction of the bougie.

GONY, γονυ, 'the knee;' hence:

GONYAGRA, from γονυ, 'the knee,' and ἀγρᾶ, 'a seizure.' Gout in the knee.

GONYON'CUS, from γονυ, 'the knee,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' A swelling of the knee.

GORGET, from (F) gorge, 'the throat.' *Canalis, Ductor canalicula'tus.* (F) *Gorgeret.* An instrument, representing a long gutter, in the shape of a throat, and which is especially employed in the operations of lithotomy and fistula in ano.

The LITHOT'OMY GORGET, (F) *Gorgeret Lithotome, Cutting Gorget*, is the one used in the operation for the stone, for the purpose of dividing the prostate and the neck of the bladder, so as to enable the surgeon to introduce the forceps, and extract the stone. At the end of this gorget is a crest or beak, which fits the groove of the staff, and admits of the gorget's being passed along it into the bladder.

Besides cutting, there are also blunt, gorgets, intended to be introduced into the wound;—their concavity serving as a guide for the forceps into the bladder.

The chief modifications in the gorget have been made by Andouillet, Bell, Blicke, Bromfield, Cline, Desault, Foubert, Hawkins, Larrey, Lefevre, Michaelis, Thomas, &c.

The GORGET FOR FISTULA IN ANO consists of a semi-cylindrical, wooden staff; four inches long, without including the handle, and furnished with a wide groove. This is introduced into the rectum to prevent the point of the bistoury from injuring the intestine, when the internal orifice of the fistula is deeply situated, and it is desirable to perform the operation by incision. This instrument, invented by Marchettis, has been modified by Percy, Runge, &c.

Desault invented an instrument for conducting the wire by the anus, in the operation for fistula by ligature. He called it *Gorgeret à repoussoir*.

GORGONEI FONTES. Fountains, described by Libavius, as containing water, which possessed a petrifying property; probably, water holding in solution super-carbonate of lime.

GOSSYP'IUM, *Gossyp'ium Herba'ceum*; *Gossip'ion Xylon, Bombax, Cotton.* (F.) *Coton.* Family. Malvaceæ. Sex. Syst. Monadelphia Polyandria. The seeds of the Cotton Tree, *Gossip'ium arbor'eum*, have been administered in coughs, on account of the mucilage they contain. The cotton wool is used in medicine for making moxas, &c.

GOUT, *Arthri'tis, Morbus articula'ris, Gutta, Arthro'sia Podagra, Podalgia, Podagra, Arthrit'icus verus, Arthri'tis Podagra, Podagra Arthri'tis, Flux'io arthrit'ica, Febris arthrit'ica, Flerecin, Gastro-arthri'tis, Misopto'chos,* (F) *Goutte.* The gout was formerly regarded as a catarrh, and received its

name from the (F) *goutte*, (L) *gutta*, 'a drop;' because it was believed to be produced by a liquid, which distilled, *goutte à goutte*, 'drop by drop,' on the diseased part. This name, which seems to have been first used about the year 1270, has been admitted into the different languages of Europe.

Gout is an inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints. It almost always attacks, first, the great toe; whence it passes to the other smaller joints, after having produced, or been attended with, various sympathetic effects, particularly in the digestive organs; after this it may attack the greater articulations. It is an affection, which is extremely fugitive, and variable in its recurrence. It may be acquired or hereditary. In the former case, it rarely appears before the age of 35; in the latter, it is frequently observed earlier. It is often difficult to distinguish it from rheumatism. A combination is indeed supposed to exist sometimes—hence called *Rheumatic gout*. During the paroxysm or fit, a burning, lancinating pain is experienced in the affected joint, attended with tumefaction, tension, and redness. One or more joints may be attacked, either at the same time or in succession; and, in either case, the attack terminates by resolution in a few days. This is the *Arthritis acu'ta, inflammato'ria vel regula'ris, Regular gout, Arthro'sia podagra regularis, Goutte régulière chaude.*

At other times, pains in the joints exist, of more or less acute character; the swelling being without redness. These pains persist, augment, and diminish irregularly, without exhibiting intermission, and consequently without having distinct paroxysms. The disease is then called *aton'ic, or asthenic, imperfect or irregular gout, Chronic G., Arthritis atonica vel asthenica, Arthro'sia Podagra larva'ta.* It is, also, commonly called in France *Goutte froide, Goutte blanche.* It may appear primarily or succeed attacks of regular gout.

The gout does not always confine itself to the joints. It may attack the internal organs; when it is called *Arthritis aber'rans, errat'ica, Podagra aberrans, Vare'ni, Wandering, misplaced, or anomalous gout,* (F) *Goutte vague.*

Retrograde gout, Arthritis retrog'rada, Podagra retrograda, Arthro'sia Podagra complica'ta, Rece'dent, mispla'ced gout, (F) *Goutte remontée, G. malplacée, G. rentrée,* is when it leaves the joints suddenly, and attacks some internal organ, as the stomach, intestines, lungs, brain, &c.

Gout is also called, according to the part it may affect, *Podagra, Gonagra, Chiragra, &c.* Gout may be acute or chronic and may give rise to concretions, which are chiefly composed of urate of soda. See Calculus (Arthritic.) It may, also, give occasion to nodosities, when it is called *Arthritis nodosa,* (F) *Goutte nouée.*

The treatment of gout is of the antiphlogistic kind, and the local disorder should be but little interfered with. The colchicum seems to have great power over the disease. It forms the basis of the *Eau medicinale d'Husson*; a celebrated French gout remedy. The bowels must be kept regular by rhubarb and magnesia; and a recurrence of the disease be prevented by abstemious habits.

GOUTTIÈRE, (F) *Collic'ia*. A groove in a bone; like that used for carrying off rain. Some of these cavities are intended to facilitate the sliding of tendons, such as the *Gouttière Bicip'itale* or *Bicip'ital groove*. Others, as the *Gouttière sagittale* or *Sagit'tal groove*, lodge blood-vessels and especially veins. Others, again, are merely intended for the support of certain organs; as the *Gouttière basilaire* or *Bas'ilary groove*, which supports the medulla oblongata.

GRAC'ILIS, *Rectus int'erior fem'oris, sive Grac'ilis interior, Sous-pubio-creti-tibial, Sous-pubio-pretibial* (Ch.) *Droit ou grêle interne de la cuisse*. This muscle is situate at the inside of the thigh. It is thin and very long; and arises from the descending ramus of the pubis, to be inserted at the inner and inferior part of the tuberosity of the tibia. It bends the leg and causes adduction of the thigh.

GRAIN, *Granum*; the 60th part of a Troy, and the 72d part of an Avoirdupois, drachm.

GRAMEN CRUCIS CYPERIOÏDIS, *Gramen Ægyptiacum, Ægyptian Cock's foot grass*. The roots and plant possess the virtues of the *Triticum repens* and have been recommended in the earlier stages of dropsy. They were, formerly, considered to possess many other properties.

GRAMME, *γρᾶμμα*, an ancient weight, equivalent to the 24th part of an ounce, or to 24 grains, or a scruple, Avoirdupois. At the present day, the gramme is equal in weight to a cubed centimeter of water; or to 18 grains, Poids de Marc—15.444 grains, Troy.

GRANDE'ALÆ. The hair, which grows in the arm pits.

GRANULA'TION, *Granula'tio*, from *granum*, 'a grain.' *Gemma*, (F) *Bourgeon, B. charnu*. Granulations are the reddish, conical, flesh-like shoots, which form at the surface of suppurating wounds and ulcers. They are the product of inflammatory excitement, and may be produced in indolent ulcers, by exciting the parts by proper stimulants. They form the basis of the cicatrix.

GRANULATION is, likewise, a name, given by the modern French physicians, to an organic lesion, consisting in the formation of small, round, firm, shining, semi-transparent tumours, of the size and shape of millet seed or of a pea; which are met with in the lungs particularly, and in considerable quantity; often without materially interfering with their functions.

GRAPHIS'CUS, *Graphis'cus Di'oclis*. An instrument, invented by Diocles for extracting darts. It is described by Celsus.

GRAPHITES, *Plumba'go, Supercarbure'tum Ferri, Carbur'e'tum Ferri, Ferri Carbo-na'tum, F. Supercarbure'tum, Carbo minera'lis, Carburet of iron, Black lead, Wad*, (F) *Crayon noir, Plombagine*. This substance has been esteemed slightly astringent and desiccative. It has been advised by Weinhold in the cure of herpes.

GRAS-FONDURE (F), *Diarrhœa adiposa*, literally *molten grease*. A species of diarrhœa, referred to by older writers; accompanied with great emaciation, and in which the evacuations contain fat-like matter. According to Sauvages, the *Gras-fondure* differs from colliquative diarrhœa in not being attended with hectic fever.

GRASSEYEMENT (F), *Sonus blæsus, Rottacis'mus*, from (F) *gras*, 'thick,' 'speaking thick.' According to Sauvages, a vicious pronunciation of the letter *r*. They who speak thick, like the inhabitants of Newcastle, in England, or of Havre, in France, have difficulty in pronouncing the *r*, and they frequently substitute for it the letter *l*; but this does not properly constitute *Grasseyement*. It consists in this: that in words in which the letter *r* is joined to another consonant, a sort of *burring* or guttural rolling is heard, nearly like that produced by gargling.

GRATIOLA OFFICINA'LIS, *Digita'lis min'ima, Gratia dei, Gratiola Centaurioides. Hedge hyssop, Herb of grace*. It is a native of the South of Europe, (F) *Herbe au pauvre homme*. The plant is inodorous; taste strong, bitter, nauseous. It is possessed of anthelmintic, purgative, emetic, and diuretic properties. Dose, 10 grains.

GRAVEL, *Lithia rena'lis areno'sa, Lithiasis nephrit'ica, L. rena'lis*, (F) *Gravelle*. A disease occasioned by small concretions, similar to sand or gravel, (F) *Gravier*, which form in the kidneys, pass along the ureters to the bladder, and are expelled with the urine. These concretions, which are commonly composed of uric acid and an animal matter, are deposited at the bottom of the vessel, immediately after the excretion of the urine; and by their hardness, and resistance under the finger, differ considerably from the ordinary sediment of that liquid. A vegetable diet and alkaline drinks are the best prophylactics. See *Calculi, Urinary*.

GRAVITY SPECIFIC, *Grav'itas specifica*, (F) *Pesanteur spécifique*. The relation between the weight of a body and its bulk: thus, supposing four bodies to be of the same size, but which weigh, one 4, another 3, another 2, and the fourth 1; the specific gravity of the first will be four times greater than that of the last. The specific gravities of different bodies are therefore as the weights, bulk for bulk. For solids and liquids water is taken as the unit; atmo-

spheric air for the gases. Thus, water is 1.000; mercury at the common temperature, 13.58. Whence, we conclude, mercury is between 13 and 14 times heavier than water.

GRELE (F), *Grac'ilis*, long and thin. This epithet is given by the French to various parts, as the

APOPHYSE GRELE DU MARTEAU, the *slender apoph'ysis* or *process of the malleus*, a long process, situate at the anterior part of the neck of the malleus, which passes out by the fissure of Glaserius. It is also called the *Apoph'ysis of Raw*, although it was already known to Fabricius ab Acquapendente and to Cæcilius Follius.

GRIPPE (F), from *gripper*, 'to gripe,' 'catch hold of,' a vulgar name for several catarrhal diseases, which have reigned epidemically; as the Influenza, which see.

GROATS, Germ. *Grutze*. *Grutum*. Oatmeal, (*Yorkshire*.) Oats, hulled but unground, (*Lancashire*.) Hulled oats, half ground. Oats that have the hulls taken off: *Grits*.

A decoction of these is administered as a diluent and demulcent.

GROOVE, *Furrow*, *Sulcus*. (F) *Rainure*. Icelandic, *grafa*. Sax. *grapan*, to dig. A channel or gutter, in a bone or surgical instrument.

GROOVED. Same etymon. *Sulca'tus*, *Stria'tus*, *Canalicula'tus*, (F) *Cannelé* ou *Cannelé*. Having a small channel or gutter.

GROWTH, from Dutch *groeyen*, *Crescen'tia*, (F) *Croissance*. The development of the body; particularly in the direction of its height. Also, any adventitious tissue: thus, we speak of a *morbid growth* or *formation*.

GRUTUM. 'Groats.' *Grutum Mil'ium*, *Mil'ium*. A hard, white tubercle of the skin, resembling, in size and appearance, a millet-seed. It is confined to the face.

GRYPHIUS PES. The *Griffon's Foot*, (F) *Pied de Griffon*. An instrument of which Ambrose Paré speaks; and which was used for extracting moles from the uterus.

GRYPO'SIS, from *γρυπώω*, 'I incurvate.' *Incurva'tio*. Crookedness or incurvation of the nails; *Un'guium adunca'tio*.

GUACO. The name of a plant, described by Humboldt and Bonpland under the name *Mikania Guaco*, which grows in the valleys of Madalena, Rio-Cauca, &c. of South America. The negroes use the juice against the bites of poisonous reptiles;—both in the way of prevention and cure. It has been, of late, brought forward as a remedy in cholera.

GUA'IACUM, *G. officina'le*; *G. America'num*, *Lignum vitæ*, *L. sanctum*, *L. benedic'tum*, *Palus sanctus*, *Lignum In'dicum*, *Hagioz'yllum*, (F) *Gayac*, *Gaiac*; *Gomme Guaiac*. The resin and wood are both used in medicine. Their odour is slightly fragrant; taste warm and bitter, of the resin more so than of the wood. The resin is concrete, brittle; colour, externally, greenish;

internally, grayish. Water dissolves about one-tenth; alcohol 95 parts. It is soluble, also, in *liquor potassæ* 15 parts, *liquor ammoniæ* 38 parts. The powder is whitish, but changes to green in the air. The base of the guaiacum is a peculiar resin, called *Guaiacine*.

The guaiacum is stimulant and diaphoretic; and, in large doses, purgative. It is administered in chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequelæ of syphilis. Dose, of resin, gr. v to xx:—to purge, gr. xx to xl.

GUBERNAC'ULUM TESTIS, *Ligamentum suspensorium Testis*, (F) *Gouvernail du testicule*. A triangular, fibro-cellular cord; which, in the fœtus, arises from the ramus of the ischium and the skin of the scrotum, and proceeds to the posterior part of the testicle, before this organ issues from the abdomen. It is a continuation of the fascia superficialis, and, by contracting to occasion the descent of the testicle, it lengthens the fibres of the lesser oblique muscle; so as to produce the cremaster, and is itself expanded to constitute the dartos.

GUILANDI'NA MORIN'GA. A plant, which affords the Ben nut, and the Lignum nephriticum. It is also called *Moringa Oleifera*, *M. Zeylanica*. *Ben*, *Glans unguenta'ria*, *Ben Nux*, *Balanus Myrep'sica*, the *Oily Acorn* or *Ben Nut* is a West India nut which furnishes an oil, *O'leum Balani'num*, that does not become rancid by age, and is hence used by perfumers. It is purgative.

The wood of the Guilandina is called *Lignum Nephrit'icum*, and has been used, in decoction, in affections of the urinary organs.

GUM-LANCET, *Dentiscalpium*, *Odontoglyphon*, (F) *Déchaussoir*. An instrument for separating the gum from the cervix of the tooth, prior to extraction. It is formed much like a fleam.

The operation itself is called *Lancing the gums*, *Den'tium scalptu'ra*, (F) *Dechaussement*.

GUMMA. An elastic tumour, formed in the periosteum; occupying particularly the cranium and sternum, and produced by the syphilitic virus, when it has been long in the constitution. It is so called, because, when opened, it contains a matter like gum.

GUMMI, *Commī*, *ρομμί*, (F) *Gomme*. An immediate principle of vegetables. It is a solid, uncrystallizable, inodorous substance, of a mawkish taste, unchangeable in the air, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in water, with which it forms a mucilage. It is obtained from various species of the *mimosa* and *prunus*; and, consequently, there are many varieties of gum. They are used in medicine as demulcents, emollients, and relaxants, particularly in catarrh, intestinal irritations, &c.; and in *Pharmacy*, they are employed in the formation of emulsions, pills, &c.

GUMMI-NOSTRAS, (F) *Gomme du Pays*; *Indig'enous Gum*. These generic names are given to several species of gum, which flow

spontaneously from certain European fruit trees,—such as the almond, cherry, peach, apricot, &c. The indigenous gums have nearly the same properties as gum arabic, but they are inferior to it.

GUMMI-RESINA, Gum-Resin. A milky juice, obtained by making incisions into the branches, stalks, and roots of certain vegetables. Gum-resins are compounds of resin, gum, essential oil, and different other vegetable matters. They are solid, opaque, brittle, of a strong odour, acrid taste, variable colour, and are heavier than water. Water dissolves a part of them, and alcohol another: hence proof spirit is the proper menstruum.

The generality of the gum-resins are powerful stimulants to the whole or to parts of the Economy.

The chief are *assafœtida*, *gum ammoniac*, *euphorbium*, *galbanum*, *camboge*, *myrrh*, *olibanum*, *opoponax*, *scammony*, *aloes*, &c.

GURGLING. 'Gushing with noise,' as water from a bottle. (F) *Gargouillement*. The rhonchus or *râle* heard on auscultation when there is a cavity in the lungs containing pus. It is the 'cavernous rattle,' *Râle caveux*. If the cavern be large, this *râle* will nearly resemble the gurgling of a bottle (*glouglou d'une bouteille*); if, on the contrary, the cavern be small, it will not differ from the *râle muqueux*.

GURGITELLO, MINERAL WATERS OF. A thermal spring in the Isle of Ischia. Temp. at its source, 176° Fah. It contains carbonic acid, carbonates of lime, magnesia, iron and soda, sulphates of lime and soda, muriate of soda and silica.

GUTTA. A *Drop*, *Stigma*, *Alun'sel*, *Stilla*. (F) *Goutte*. A quantity of liquid, generally valued, in Pharmacy, at the weight of a grain. It is clear, however, that the weight must vary according to the nature of the liquid:—a drop of ether, e. g., cannot weigh as much as one of sulphuric acid. The form of the mouth of the phial likewise alters the size of the drop. These and other circumstances have induced the London College to institute the *minim*, which is the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm. See *Minimum*.

GUTTA ROSEA, Gutta Rosa'cea, Ion'thus corymb'ifer, Crusta serpigino'sa, C. pruriginosa, Acnè rosa'cea, Bacchia, Butiga, Carbut'led Face, Rosy Drop, Welk. (F) *Couperose, Goutte Rose, Bourgeons*. An eruption of small, suppurating tubercles, with shining redness, and an irregular granular appearance of the skin of the part of the face which is affected. The redness commonly appears first at the end of the nose, and then spreads on both sides. It is often produced by hard drinking. Its cure must be attempted by regular regimen, and cooling means internally: weak spirituous or saturnine lotions externally. The affection is usually very obstinate.

GUTTÆ NIGRÆ. *Common Black Drop.*

(*Opii 3 viij, aceti distillat. ℞ ij.* Infuse.) It is milder than the tincture of opium.—Gray.

The celebrated *Black Drop, Lan'caster* or *Quaker's Black Drop*, is made as follows:—take half a pound of *opium*, sliced; three pints of *good verjuice* (juice of the wild crab), and one and a half ounce of nutmegs, and half an ounce of saffron. Boil to a proper thickness, and add a quarter of a pound of sugar, and two spoonfuls of yeast. Set the whole in a warm place, near the fire, for six or eight weeks; then place it in the open air until it becomes a syrup. Lastly, decant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle. One drop is equal to three of laudanum: and it is nearly devoid of all the unpleasant exciting effects of the latter.

GUTTUR (L). The throat; the larynx; the trachea.

GUT'TURAL, Gut'turalis, from *guttur*, 'the throat.' Relating or belonging to the throat.

The *Superior Thyroideal Artery* is sometimes called *Guttural Artery*.

A *Guttural Cough* is one occasioned by irritation of the larynx or trachea.

A *Guttural Sound* is one pronounced, as it were, in the throat.

GYMNASIUM, from *γυμνος*, 'naked.' *Palæstra*. An establishment, amongst the ancients, intended for bodily exercises, as wrestling, running, &c.

GYMNAST, Gymnas'tes, Gymnas'ta; same etymon. The manager of a gymnasium. One, whose profession it was to prevent or cure diseases by gymnastics.

GYMNASTICS, Gymnas'tica, Somacet'ics; same etymon. That part of Hygienic Medicine, which treats of bodily exercises. It is called *Medical Gymnastics*. The ancients had, also, *Athletic Gymnastics*, and *Military Gymnastics*. Herodicus of Selivraea first proposed gymnastics for the cure of disease.

GYNÆCEIA, Gynæci'a, from *γυνή*, 'a woman.' The catamenia;—also, the lochia.—Hippocr., Galen, Foësius.

GYNÆCOLOGIA, from *γυνή*, 'a woman,' and *λογία*, 'a description.' The doctrine of the nature, diseases, &c. of women.

GYNÆCOMANIA, from *γυνή*, 'woman,' and *μανία*, 'mania,' 'rage.' That species of insanity, which arises from love for women. Some have used the word synonymously with nymphomania.

GYNÆCOMASTUS, from *γυνή*, 'woman,' and *μαστός*, 'a breast.' A man, whose breasts are as large as those of a woman.—Galen, Ingrassias.

A considerable enlargement of the breasts of a female was, formerly, called *Gynæcomastion*.

GYNÆCOMYSTAX, from *γυνή*, 'woman,' and *μυσταξ*, 'the beard.' The hair on the pubes of women.—Rolfink.

GYNANTHROPUS, Gynan'drus. A

hermaphrodite, who belongs more to the male than to the female sex.

GYNATRE'SIA, from *γυνή*, 'a woman,'

and *ατρητος*, 'imperforate.' Closure or imperforation of the external parts of generation of the female.

H

HABE'NA. A *Bridle*, *Telamon*. A bandage for uniting the lips of wounds; and which, in many instances, replaced the suture.—Galen.

HABIL'LA DE CARTHAGE'NA, *Bejuio*, *Carthage'na Bean*. (F) *Fève de Carthagène*. A kind of bean of South America, famed as an effectual antidote for the poison of all serpents, if a small quantity be eaten immediately.

HABIT, *Habitu'do*, *Assuetu'do*, *Mos*, *Usus*, *Consuetu'do*, *Ethos*, *ἔξικ*, *Hexis*, *Ethmos'ynē*. (F) *Habitude*, *Accoutumance*. Habit is the aptitude for repeating certain acts:—or, a facility, which results from the frequent repetition of the same acts. It is, according to vulgar expression, "a second nature." Habit may predispose to certain diseases, or it may protect us against them. It ought not to be lost sight of, in attending to the progress of disease, or its treatment.

HABIT OF BODY, *Constitu'tio*, *Hab'itus*, *Hab'itus Cor'poris*, *Catas'tasis*, *Hexis*, *ἔξικ*. (F) *Habitude extérieure*, *Habitude du corps*. The aggregate of the physical qualities of the human body.

HÆMA, *αἷμα*, *αἷματος*, 'blood.' Hence:

HÆMADON'OSOS, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *νοσος*, 'a disease.' *Hæmatangion'osis*. Disease of the blood-vessels.

HÆMADOSTO'SIS, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *οστωσις*, 'a bony tumour.' Ossification of the blood-vessels.

HÆMAGO'GUS, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *αγω*, 'I drive off.' A medicine, which promotes the menstrual and hemorrhoidal discharges.

HÆMALO'PIA, *Hæm'alops*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye.' An effusion of blood into the eye.—Galen. A blood-shot eye.

HÆMAPH'OBUS, *Hæmoph'obus*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *φοβος*, 'dread.' One, who has a dread of blood:—who cannot look at it without fainting.

HÆMAPO'RIA, *Hæmatoporia*, *Oligæ'mia*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *προς*, 'poor.' Paucity of blood. See *Anæmia*.

HÆMASTAT'ICE, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ἵστημι*, 'I remain,' 'reside.' A science, which treats of the strength of the blood-vessels. *Hymastat'ics*.

HÆMATEM'ESIS, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *εμεω*, 'I vomit.' *Vom'itus cruentus*: *Hæmorrha'gia Hæmatem'esis*, *Vom'itus Sanguinis*, *Gastrorrh'gia*, *Œsophagorrh'gia*, *Vomiting of Blood*. (F) *Vomissement de sang*. Hæmatemesis is generally preceded by a feeling of oppression; weight; and dull or pungent pain in the epigastric, and in the hypochondriac regions; by anxiety, and, occasionally, by syncope. Blood is then passed by vomiting, and sometimes, also, by stool: the blood being generally of a grumous aspect.

Hæmatemesis may be active or passive; acute or chronic. The blood effused proceeds, almost always, from a sanguineous exhalation at the surface of the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is often observed in females, whose menstrual secretion is irregularly performed. It is not of much danger, except when connected with diseases of some of the solid viscera of the abdomen.

On dissection of those, who have died from protracted hæmatemesis,—for the acute kind is comparatively devoid of danger,—the mucous membrane of the stomach is found red and inflamed, or black, and the vessels considerably dilated. Complete abstinence from food; rest; the horizontal posture; bleeding, if the hemorrhage be active; cold, acidulous drinks, &c., constitute the usual treatment.

HÆMATICA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Diseases of the sanguineous function:—the third class in the Nosology of Good.

HÆMATINE, *Hematine*, *Hematosine*, *Zoohematine*, *Hemachroine*, *Cruorine*, *Rubrine*, *Globuline*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood.' The colouring principle of the blood. It resides in distinct particles or globules of the blood, and, in the opinion of the best observers, in the envelope of the globules.

HÆMATI'TES, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' so called from its colour or from its fancied powers of stopping blood. *Lapis Hemati'tes*. A beautiful ore of iron, called, also, *Bloodstone*, *Ochrea rubra*, *Oxydum ferricum crystallizatum nativum*, *Ferrum Hæmatites*. When finely levigated, and freed from the grosser parts, by frequent washings with water, it has been long recommended in hemorrhage, fluxes, uterine obstructions, &c., in doses of from one scruple to three or four.

HÆMATOCATHARTICA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *καθαρσις*, 'purification or purgation.' Remedies for purifying the blood.

HÆMATOCE'LE, from *αἷμα* 'blood,' and *κῆλη*, 'tumour.' A tumour formed by blood. By some, this term has been applied to a tumour, formed by blood effused into the cellular texture of the scrotum. Others have used it for tumours, arising from the effusion of blood into the tunica vaginalis:—*hæmatocele*, according to them, differing from *hydrocele* only in the character of the effusion.—Heister. Others, again, have applied it to effusions of blood into the interior of the tunica albuginea itself.—Richter. The first is the usual acceptation. It is, most commonly, caused by wounds or contusions; and requires the use of antiphlogistics, discutients, &c. Sometimes it is necessary to evacuate the effused blood.

HÆMATOCHE'ZIA, from *αἷμα* 'blood,' and *χεῖω*, 'I go to stool.' *Catarrhex'is vera*, *Enterorrhag'ia simplex*, *Diarrhœ'a cruen'ta*. Discharge of blood by stool.

HÆMATO'DES or **HÆMATO'IDES**, *Sanguin'eus* from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *εἶδος*, 'appearance.' That, which contains blood, or has the colour of blood.

FUNGUS HÆMATODES, *Fungus cancrusus hæmato'des*, *Melœ'na fungo'sa carcino'des*, *Tumor fungo'sus sanguineus*, *Spon'goid inflammation*, *Pulpy* or *Med'ullary Sarcô'ma*, *Carcino'ma Hæmato'des*, *Carcino'ma spongio'sum*, *Bleeding Fungus*, *Soft Cancer*, (F) *Carcinome sanglante*, *Hématoncie fongoïde*. An extremely alarming, carcinomatous affection, which was first described, with accuracy, by Mr. John Burns of Glasgow.

It consists in the developement of cancerous tumours, in which the inflammation is accompanied with violent heat and pain, and with fungous and bleeding excrescences.

Even when the diseased part is extirpated, at a very early period,—and this is the only wise plan that can be adopted,—recovery rarely follows: other organs being generally implicated at the same time. *Fungus hæmatodes* was the term first applied to the disease by Mr. Hey of Leeds. Mr. J. Burns called it *Spongioid inflammation*, from the spongy, elastic feel, which peculiarly characterizes it, and continues even after ulceration has taken place. The disease has, most frequently, been met with in the eyeball, the upper and lower extremities, testicle and mamma: but it occurs in the uterus, ovary, liver, spleen, brain, lungs, thyroid gland, and in the hip and shoulder-joints.

Some French surgeons designate, by this name, those tumours which were formerly termed *anormales*, *caverneuses*, *variqueuses*, called *Érectiles* by Dupuytren, *Hématoncies* by Alibert, *Telangiectasiæ* by Græfe.

HÆMATOGRA'PHIA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' A description of the blood.

HÆMATOLO'GIA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' That part of Medicine, which treats of the blood.

HÆMATO'MA, a bloody tumour, especially of the scalp of the new-born.

HÆMATOM'PHALOCE'LE, *Hæmatom'phalum*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' *ομφαλος*, 'the navel,' and *κῆλη*, 'a tumour.' Umbilical hernia, the sac of which incloses a bloody serum; or which has, at its surface, a number of varicose veins:—constituting the *Varicom'phalus*.

HÆMATON'CUS. (F) *Hématoncie*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' Alibert has given this name to the *Nævi mater'ni* or *varicose tumours*. He admits three varieties:—the *H. fongoïde*, *H. framboisée*, and *H. tubéreuse*.

HÆMATOPHLEBES'TASIS. Sudden suppression of a hemorrhage;—from *στασις αἵματος φλεβων*, 'suppression of the blood of the veins.'—Galen.

HÆMATOPHO'BIA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *φοβος*, 'dread.' Dread or horror at the sight of blood, producing syncope, &c.

HÆMATOPS, (F) *Hématopisie*. M. Capuron, of Paris, has applied the term *Hématopisie utérine*, from analogy with *Hydropisie utérine*, to a collection of blood, which sometimes takes place in the uterus, when, owing to faulty conformation, the exit of the menstrual flux is prevented.

HÆMATO'SIS, *Exæmato'sis*, *Hæmatopoi'e'sis*, *Decarboniza'tion*, *Atmospheriza'tion*, *Sanguificatio*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood.' The transformation of the venous blood and chyle into arterial blood by respiration. Called, also, *Aëration*, *Arterializa'tion of the blood*. Formation of blood in general.

HÆMATOSTAT'ICA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *στατική*, 'statics.' *Ischæmia*, *Hæmostat'ica*, *Hæmostat'ics*. The doctrine of the motion of the blood in living bodies. Also, remedies for stopping blood.

HÆMATOS'TEON, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *οστέον*, 'a bone.' Effusion of blood into the bones or joints.

HÆMATOTHO'RAX, *Hæmathô'rax*, *Hæmopt'ysis inter'na*, *Pleurorrhœ'a sanguin'ea*, *Pneumorrhœ'gia inter'na*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *θώραξ*, 'the chest.' Extravasation of blood into the chest.

HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIA'NUM. *Aca'cia Zeylon'ica*, *Logwood*. The part of the tree, used in medicine, is the wood, *Hæmatox'yli Lignum*, *Lignum Campechen'se*, *L. Campechia'num*, *L. Campesca'num*, *L. Indicum*, *L. Sappan*, *L. Brasilia'num rubrum*, *L. cæru'leum*, (F) *Bois de Campêche*. Family, Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Decandria Monogynia. Logwood is almost inodorous; of a sweetish, subastringent taste; and deep red colour. Its virtues are extracted both by water and alcohol. It is astringent and tonic, and is used in the protracted stage of diarrhœa and dysentery.

HÆMATU'RIA, *Hæmaturē'sis*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *οὐρῶ*, 'I make urine.' Voiding of blood by urine. *Hæmorrhā'gia hæmatu'ria*, *Mictio cruen'ta*, *Hæmoure'sis*, *M. Sanguin'ea*, *Mictus cruen'tus*, (F) *Pissement de sang*. Hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages. Like other hemorrhages, it may be *active* or *passive*. It may proceed from the kidneys, bladder, or urethra. The essential symptoms are:—blood evacuated by the urethra; preceded by pain in the region of the bladder or kidneys, and accompanied by faintness. Whencesoever it proceeds, hæmaturia always takes place by exhalation. Rupture of vessels is by no means common in the mucous membranes. *Active hæmaturia* requires general or local blood-letting; diluent and cooling drinks; absolute rest, and the horizontal posture. The *chronic* kind is more troublesome. It requires acidulated or aluminous drinks; chalybeates and tonics in general. When hæmaturia is excessive, cold injections may be thrown into the rectum or into the vagina of women, and topical applications be made to the perinæum.

HÆMOCERCH'NOS. This term has received two acceptations, owing to the different senses in which *αἰσχρὸς* is employed; signifying, sometimes, *hissing*; at others, *dry*. Consequently, the Hellenists have translated the compound word, at times, by spitting of blood, with hissing in the throat; at others, by evacuation of dry matters.

HÆMO'DIA, *Hebetu'do Den'tium*, from *αἰμαδία*, 'I stupefy.' Pain of the teeth,—and more especially *Agacement* (q. v.), or the setting on edge of those bodies by acid or acerb substances. It is also called *Odon'tia Stupo'ris*, *Odontal'gia hæmo'dia*, *Dolor den'tium a stri-do're*, *Toothedge*, *Cataplex'is*.

HÆMOPHTHAL'MIA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye.' Effusion of blood in the eye. When the extravasation is external, it is called *H. exter'na*, *Hyposphag'ma* and *Hæmalops exter'nus*; when internal, *Hæmophthal'mia interna*; *Hydrophthal'mus cruen'tus*, *Hypochysis hæmato'des*, *Hæmato'ma Oc'uli*, and *Hæmalops internus*.

HÆMOP'TYSIS, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *πτύω*, 'I spit.' Spitting of blood.—*Hæmorrhā'gia Hæmop'tysis*, *Emp'toë*, *Empto'ica pas'sio*, *Hæmoptys'mus*, *Hæmopto'sis*, *Sputum sang'uinis*, *Cruen'ta expui'tio*, *Hæmorrhā'gia pulmonis*, *Pas'sio hæmopto'ica*, *Rejec'tio sang'uinis e pulmonibus*, *Expectora'tio sang'uinis*, *Hæmorrhā'gia Bron'chica*, *Pneumorrhā'gia*, *Emp'tysis*, *Hæmop'toë*, *Sputum cruen'tum*, (F) *Crachement de sang*. Hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the lungs; characterized by the expectoration of more or less florid and frothy blood. It is generally preceded by cough; dyspnœa; sense of heat in the chest, &c.

It is important to discriminate between hæmoptysis, produced by some accidental

cause acting irregularly or periodically on the lungs; and that which is, as it were, constitutional, and dependent on some organic affection of the lungs, or some faulty conformation of the chest. These two varieties differ as much in their prognosis and method of treatment, as in their causes. Constitutional hæmoptysis is a serious disease, almost always announcing phthisis pulmonalis. The accidental variety is chiefly dangerous by frequent recurrence, or too great loss of blood.

The *general causes* of hæmoptysis are the same as those of other kinds of hemorrhage. It has, besides, *particular causes*; such as too great exercise of the lungs;—loud speaking, playing on wind instruments, breathing acrid vapours, &c. It usually occurs between puberty and the age of 35.

A sudden and terrific kind of Hæmoptysis is sometimes met with; consisting in a great afflux of blood into the lungs. This has been called *Pul'monary Ap'oplexy*, (F) *Apoplexie pulmonaire*.

Physical signs. Percussion may not always aid us, but generally a circumscribed dulness will be perceived. The inspiratory murmur, on auscultation, is feeble or absent, locally; and is replaced by bronchial respiration and *bronchophony*. A fine liquid crepitus is detected around the affected part, and in the larger tubes, near the spine, a liquid bubbling rhonchus is usually heard.

The value of these signs is determined by the nature of the expectoration.

The treatment of hæmoptysis must be like that of internal hemorrhage in general.

HÆMORRHA'GIA from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *εργυρμι*, 'I break forth.' *San'guinis proflu'vium copio'sum*, *Sanguiflux'us*, *Hæmatoch'ysis*, *Aimorrhæ'a*, *Hæmorrhæ'a*, *Profu'sio Sanguinis*, *Hem'orrhage*, *Loss of blood*, (F) *Hémorrhagie ou Hémorrhagie*, *Perte de sang*. Any discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it; with or without rupture of their coats. Hemorrhages may be *spontaneous* or *traumatic*; the first belong to the domain of medicine, the latter to that of surgery. They may, also, be *internal* or *external*; *general*—as in scurvy, or *local*.

The *hemorrhages by exhalation*; those which chiefly interest the physician may be classed with Pinel as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Hemorrhage of the Mucous Membranes. | { Epistaxis.
Hæmoptysis.
Hæmatemesis.
Hæmorrhoids.
Hæmaturia.
Uterine Hemorrhage. |
| 2. Hemorrhage of the Tissues. | { Cutaneous.
Cellular.
Serous.
Synovial. |

Hemorrhages have generally been distinguished into *active* and *passive*: in other words, into those dependent upon augmentation of the organic action, and those dependent upon debility. According to Broussais,

no spontaneous hemorrhage is passive; all are active,—that is, produced by increased action and excess of irritation of the blood-vessels. They may occur *with* debility, but not *from* debility. He calls those only *passive hemorrhages*, which are owing to an external lesion of the vessels. Hemorrhages have been, by some, divided into *constitutional*, or those depending on original conformation:—*accidental*, or those produced by some adventitious cause; *supplementary*, or those which succeed others; *symptomatic*, *critical*, &c.

ACTIVE HÆMORRHAGES, *Hæmorrhag'gia acti'va*, *H. arterio'sa*, *Cauma hæmorrhag'icum*, *Angeiorrhagia*, occurs chiefly in the young and plethoric. Good living; the use of fermented liquors; excessive exercise, or too sedentary a life, may perhaps be ranked as predisponent causes. They are commonly preceded by heaviness and pulsation in the part,—owing to the afflux of blood and consequent hyperæmia,—and by coldness of the extremities. The blood, evacuated, is generally of a florid red. In such active hemorrhages, the great indications of treatment will be, to diminish plethora, where it exists, and to lessen the heart's action. Bleeding, purgatives, and cold, will be the chief agents.

PASSIVE HÆMORRHAGE, *Hæmorrhag'gia passi'va*, *H. Venó'sa*, *Profu'sio*, *P. hæmorrhag'ica*, occurs in those of a weak constitution; or who have been debilitated by protracted disease, poor diet, long watching, excessive evacuations, &c.

The direct causes may be:—previous active hemorrhage; scorbutus, or any thing capable of inducing atony or asthenic hyperæmia of the small vessels. These hemorrhages are not preceded by excitement or by any signs of local determination. They are usually accompanied by paleness of the countenance; feeble pulse; fainting, &c. The indications of treatment will be:—to restore the action of the small vessels and the general tone of the system; hence the utility of styptics and cold externally; and of tonics and astringents, creosote, mineral acids, &c., internally.

Hæmorrhage also occurs from mechanical hyperæmia, as when hæmoptysis is produced by tubercles in the lungs; hæmatemesis by disease of some of the solid viscera of the abdomen, &c.

In *traumatic hemorrhages*, or those, which are the consequence of wounds of arterial or venous trunks, the blood is of a florid red colour and issues by jets and impulses, if it proceed from an artery: whilst it is of a deeper red, issues slowly and by a continuous jet, if from a vein. If the capillary vessels are alone divided, the blood is merely effused at the surface of the wound.

Of the means, used for arresting these traumatic hemorrhages, some act mechanically, as *absorbents*, *ligature*, and *compression*; others chymically, as *fire*, *caustics*, *creosote*, *astringents*, &c.

HÆMORRHŒA, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and

ῥέω, 'I flow.' *Loss of blood*. Some writers have proposed to restrict this name to passive hemorrhages.

HÆMORRHOIDAL or HEMORRHOIDAL, *Hæmorrhoida'lis*, *Hæmorrhoidæus*. Relating to hemorrhoids; as *hemorrhoidal flux*, *hemorrhoidal tumours*, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL VESSELS, *Vasa seda'lia*, are those vessels which are distributed to the rectum—the seat of hemorrhoids.

The HEMORRHOIDAL ARTERIES have been distinguished into *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*. 1. The first is the termination of the inferior mesenteric artery, which assumes the name *superior hemorrhoidal*, when it reaches the upper and posterior part of the rectum. 2. The *middle hemorrhoidal* is furnished by the hypogastric or internal pudic. It ramifies on the inferior and anterior part of the rectum. 3. The *inferior hemorrhoidal* arteries are branches of the internal pudic, furnished to the inferior part of the rectum and to the muscles of the anus.

The HEMORRHOIDAL VEINS follow the same distribution, and generally empty themselves into the lesser mesenteric. Some of them assist in the formation of the hypogastric vein.

HEMORRHOIDAL NERVES. These emanate from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses; and cover the rectum with their numerous filaments.

HÆMORRHOÏS, *Aimorr'hoïs*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *ῥέω*, 'I flow.' *Aimor'roïs*, *Proc'tica Maris'ca*, *Maris'ca*, *Proctal'gia Hæmorrhoida'lis*, *Piles*. The essential symptoms of this affection are:—Livid and painful tubercles or excrescences, (*Hæmorrhoid'al Tumours*), usually attended with a discharge of mucus or blood (*Hæmorrhoid'al flux*.) The most common causes of piles are:—a sedentary life, accumulation of fæces in the rectum; violent efforts at stool; pregnancy, &c. The precursory symptoms are:—Pains in the loins; stupor of the lower limbs; and uneasiness in the abdomen and rectum. To these follow, one or more round, smooth, renitent, painful, pulsating, and erectile tumours, around the margin of the anus, or within the anus; some pouring out blood occasionally. After having remained, for some time, tense and painful, they gradually shrink and disappear. The chief symptoms, occasioned by hemorrhoidal tumours, when much inflamed, are—constant pain, liable, however, to exacerbations, obliging the patient to preserve the horizontal posture, and to become augmented by the least pressure, or by the passage of the fæces.

Hæmorrhoids have generally been distinguished into—*H. Fluen'tes*, *Proc'tica Maris'ca cruen'ta*, *Bleeding* or *Open Piles*; and into *H. nonfluen'tes*, *Proc'tica Maris'ca cæca*, *Hæmorrhoides cæcæ*, *Shut* or *blind piles*. They have, also, been divided into *internal* or *occult*, and *external*, according to their situation; and into *accidental*, or *constitutional*.

HÆMORRHOID'AL TUMOURS are extremely troublesome, by their disposition to frequent recurrence; and they are apt to induce fistula. Otherwise, they are devoid of danger.

When anatomically examined, they are found not to consist in a varicose dilatation of the veins of the rectum; but to be formed of a very close, spongy, texture; similar to that which surrounds the orifice of the vagina; and to be erectile, like it. They are surrounded by a delicate membrane, and have no internal cavity.

The treatment, in mild cases of hæmorrhoidal tumours, is simple. Rest; the horizontal posture; the use of mild laxatives, as sulphur, castor oil, and emollient glysters, will be sufficient.

If they are much inflamed, leeches may be applied; and warm cataplasms or cold lotions, according to circumstances, be prescribed; with abstinence; and cooling drinks. Afterwards, an ointment, composed of powdered galls and opium, will afford relief. It is in the relaxed kind, that such ointment, and the internal use of *Ward's Paste*, can alone be expected to afford much benefit.

If, after repeated attacks, the tumours remain hard and painful, and threaten fistula, they may be removed.

These remarks apply to hæmorrhoidal tumours.

By HÆMORRHOID'AL FLUX, *Fluxus hæmorrhoidalis*, *Proctorrha'gia*, is meant the hæmorrhage, which takes place from the rectum, owing to hæmorrhoids. It is a common affection. The quantity of blood discharged is various; at times, it is very trifling; at others, sufficient to induce great debility, and even death. It is announced and accompanied by the same symptoms, as precede and attend hæmorrhoidal tumours. Like other hæmorrhages, it may be *active* or *passive*; *accidental* or *constitutional*. The prognosis is rarely unfavourable. The affection may, almost always, be relieved by properly adapted means. These resemble such as are necessary in hæmorrhages in general. Perfect quietude,—mental and corporeal,—light diet, cooling drinks; bleeding, if the symptoms indicate it; astringents, (if the disease be protracted and passive,) such as the *Tinctura Ferri Murialis*; aspersions of cold water on the anus; astringent injections; plugging and compression. Such will be the principal remedial agents.

When the hæmorrhage has become habitual or is vicarious, some caution may be required in checking it; and, if inconvenience arise from a sudden suppression, its return may be solicited by the semicupium; sitting over warm water; aloetic purgatives, glysters, irritating suppositories, &c.; or leeches may be applied to the anus.

Some authors have described a species of LEUCORRHO'EA ANA'LIS; or whitish discharge from the anus, which often attends ordinary hæmorrhoids. This they have called, *Proc-*

tica maris'ca mucosa, *Hæmor'rhois alba*, *Hæmor'rho'gia mucosa*, *Leucor'rhois*, &c. It requires no especial mention.

HÆMORRHOSCOPIA, *Hæmorrhosco'pia*, *Hæmat'ica*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' *σκοπέω*, 'I flow,' and *σκοπέω*, 'I view.' The art of forming a judgment of the state of the system from blood drawn.

HÆMOSTASIA, *Hæmos'tasis*, *Epid'esis*, from *αἷμα*, 'blood,' and *στασις*, 'stagnation.' *Stagnation of blood*. This name has, also, been given to any operation, the object of which is to arrest the flow of blood.

HAG'NIA ABYSSIN'ICA. An Abyssinian tree, which the natives plant round their habitations, as an ornament. The infusion of its flowers mixed with beer is employed by them as an anthelmintic. It is called, there, *Cusso*.

HAGGARD, (F) *Hagard*. The French use the term, *Air hagard*, *Œil hagard*, '*Haggard air*,' '*Haggard eye*,' for a physiognomy, in which there is at once, an expression of madness and terror.

HAIR, Sax. *hær*, *Crines*, *Pilus*, *Thrix*, (F) *Poil*. A conical, corneous substance; issuing to a greater or less distance from the skin, to the tissue of which it adheres, by a bulb seated in the cellular membrane,—where alone, it is sensible. The hair receives various names in different parts—as *Beard*, *Cilia*, *Eyebrows*, *Hair of the head* (*Capilli*), &c. (q. v.)

HALCHE'MIA. The alchymists so called the art of fusing salts: from *ἅλς*, 'salt,' and *χεῖω*, 'I pour out.'—Libavius.

HALELÆON, *Halelæ'um*, from *ἅλς*, 'salt,' and *ελαῖον*, 'oil.' *Oleum Sali mixtum*. A mixture of oil and salt, for removing swellings of the joints.—Galen.

HALINA'TRUM. A name, given by the ancients to subcarbonate of soda, containing a little subcarbonate of ammonia, which is found ready formed on the plaster of damp walls, in places inhabited by man or animals; from *ἅλς*, 'salt,' and *natrum* or *natron*.

HALITUOUS, *Halituo'sus*, from *hal'itus*, 'vapour,' (F) *Halitueux*. The skin is said to be *halitueuse*, when covered with a gentle moisture. The vapour, exhaled in all the cavities of the body, so long as the blood is warm, is called *Hal'itus*. The odorous vapour, exhaled by the blood itself whilst warm, is called *Halitus Sanguinis*.

HALLUCINATION, *Hallucina'tio*, *Alu'sia*, *Illu'sion*, *Allucina'tio*, *Parorasis*, *Waking dream*, *Phan'tasm*, *Ido'lum*, from *allucinari*, 'to err;' 'to be deceived.' A morbid error in one or more of the senses. Perception of objects, which do not in fact exert any impression on the senses. Hallucination, almost always, if not always, depends on disorder of the brain, but is not an index of insanity, unless the patient believes in the existence of the subjects of the hallucination.

HALMYRO'DES, *Salsugino'sus*, from *ἅλμυρος*, 'a salt liquor.' An epithet given to

any affection, in which the heat feels acrid under the finger of the physician.—Hippocrates.

HALO SIGNATUS. The impression made by the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humour. So called from its consisting of a circle of indentations.—Sir C. Bell. Called by Haller, *Striae retinæ subjectæ ligamento ciliari*.

HALS, ἅλς, 'salt;' hence *Halogene*, *Haloid*, &c.

HAMAME'LIS VIRGINIA'NA. The *witch hazel*. The bark of this tree, which is a native of the United States, is somewhat bitter and sensibly astringent; but it has not been much used. A cataplasm of the inner rind of the bark is said to have been found efficacious in painful inflammations of the eyes.

HAM'MA, *Nodus*, 'a tie.' A knot, used for retaining bandages on any part.—Hippocr.

HAMPSTEAD, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters, situate in the neighbourhood of London, are a good chalybeate.

HAM'ULUS. Diminutive of *hamus*, 'a hook.' A hook or crook: *Ancistrum*. Also, any hook-like process; as the hamulus of the pterygoid process.

HAPHE, ἅψη, 'feeling, touch.' Hence:

HAPHON'OSI, *Haphonu'si*; from ἅψη, 'the touch.' *Morbi tactus*. Diseases of the sense of touch.

HAPLOTO'MIA, *Simplex sec'tio*, from ἅπλος, 'simple,' and τομή, 'incision.' A simple incision.

HARD, (G) *hart*, *Durus*, *Scleros*, (F) *Dur*. That, which offers much resistance. In Anatomy, the *hard parts* are those which compose the osseous basis of the body: in other words, the skeleton. See *Pulse*, *hard*.

HARE-LIP, *Lagocheilus*, *Lagosto'ma*, *La'bium Lepori'num*, *Olopho'nia Labii Lobata*, *Lepori'na labia*, *Lepori'num rostrum*, (F) *Bec de Lièvre*. A fissure or perpendicular division of one or both lips. It has been so called, in consequence of the upper lip of the hare being thus divided.

The hare-lip is generally *congenital*; at other times it is *accidental*, or produced by a wound, the edges of which have not been brought into contact, and have healed separately. It is *simple*, when there is but one division; *double*, when there are two; and *complicated*, when there is, at the same time, a division or cleft of the superior maxillary bone and of the palate; or projection of the teeth into the separation of the lip.

In the *Hare-lip Operation*, there are two indications to be fulfilled. First, To pare, with the knife or scissors, the edges of the cleft; and, afterwards, to preserve them in contact, in order to cause adhesion. This last object is accomplished by means of pins, passed through the edges of the division; in other words, by the twisted suture. The pro-

jecting teeth must, of course, be previously removed. If there be separation of the palate, it will become less and less after the union of the lip, or the operation of staphyloplasty may be performed upon it.

HARMONY, *Harmo'nia*, *Harmos*, from ἁρμόω, 'I adjust.' Anatomists have called—*Suture by Harmony*, or simply *Harmony*, *False or superficial suture*,—an immovable articulation, in which the depressions and eminences, presented by the bony surfaces, are but slightly marked; so that it might be presumed, that the junction of the bones took place by simple apposition of their surfaces. An instance of harmony occurs in the union of the superior maxillary bones with each other.

HAR'ROGATE, MINERAL WATERS OF. The villages of High and Low Harrogate are situate in the centre of the county of York, England, and near Knaresborough. Here are four valuable sulphureous springs, and one chalybeate. For the former, Harrogate is celebrated and frequented.

ARTIFI'CIAL HAR'ROGATE WATER may be formed of *common salt* 3v, *water* ℥iij, impregnated with the gas from *sulphuret of potass* and *sulphuric acid*, aa 3iv.

HARTFELL, MINERAL WATERS OF. This mineral water is near Moffat in Scotland. It is a chalybeate, and is much used.

HAUNCH, *Coxa*, *Cozen'dix*, of the Latins; ἄγχη, or ἰσχίον, of the Greeks, *Ancha*, *Ischion*, *Hip*, *Cossa*, (F) *Hanche*. The region of the trunk, which is formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and the hip-joint, including the soft parts. In women, on account of the greater width of the pelvis, the haunches are more marked and prominent than in men.

HAUSTUS. A *Draught*. A liquid medicine, which can be taken at a draught.

HEAD, Sax. *heafod*, *heafod*, *heaved*; the past participle of *heafan*, 'to heave up.' *Caput*, *Cephale*, κεφαλή, κυβή, *Cybē*, (F) *Tête*. The head forms the upper extremity of the body, and tops the skeleton. It consists of the cranium and face. The first, which comprises all the superior and posterior part, has the encephalon in its cavity: the latter forms only the anterior part; and serves as the receptacle for the greater part of the organs of sense.

HEADY, same etymon. (F) *Capiteux*. That which inebriates readily. An epithet, applied to wines, which possess this quality.

HEART, Sax. *heort*, Germ. *Herz*, *Cor*, *Cear*, *Cer*, *Cardia*, καρδιά, καρδιά, (F) *Cœur*. An azygous muscle, of an irregularly pyramidal shape; situate obliquely, and a little to the left side, in the chest;—resting on the diaphragm by one of its surfaces; suspended by its base from the great vessels; free and movable in the rest of its extent, and surrounded by the pericardium. The right side

of the body of the heart is thin and sharp, and is called *Margo acutus*: the left side is thick and round, and termed *Margo obtusus*. It is hollow within, and contains four cavities; two of which, with thinner and less fleshy walls receive the blood from the lungs and the rest of the body, and pour it into two others, with thick and very fleshy parietes, which send it to the lungs and to every part of the body. Of these cavities, the former are called *auricles*, the latter *ventricles*. The right auricle and right ventricle form the *Pulmonic* or *right* or *anterior heart*, (F) *Cœur du poumon*, *C. du sang noir*, *C. droit*, *C. antérieur*: and the left auricle and ventricle the *systemic, corporeal, left, or aortic heart*, (F) *Cœur du corps*, *C. gauche*, *C. aortique* ou *C. rouge*. In the adult, these are totally distinct from each other, being separated by a partition;—the *Septum Cordis*. Into the right auricle, the *venæ cavæ*,—superior and inferior,—and the coronary vein, open;—the pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle—the four pulmonary veins open into the left auricle, and the aorta arises from the left ventricle.

The mean weight of the heart, in the adult, from the twenty-fifth to the sixtieth year, is, according to Bouillaud, from eight to nine ounces. The dimensions, according to Lobstein and Bouillaud, are as follows:—Length, from base to apex, five inches six lines; breadth, at the base, three inches; thickness of the walls of the left ventricle, seven lines; at a finger's breadth above the apex, four lines; thickness of the walls of the right ventricle, two and a quarter lines; at the apex, half a line; thickness of right auricle one line; of the left auricle, half a line.

The heart is covered, externally, by a very thin, membranous reflection from the pericardium. The muscular structure of which it is constituted is much thicker in the parietes of the ventricles than in that of the auricles. Its cavities are lined by a very delicate membrane, the endocardium, which is continuous with the inner membrane of the arteries, as regards the left cavities; and with that of the veins, as regards the right. Its arteries—the *coronary*—arise from the commencement of the aorta. Its nerves proceed, chiefly, from the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglions of the great sympathetic.

The heart is the great agent in the circulation. By its contraction, the blood is sent over every part of the body. The heart's action does not seem to be *directly* owing to nervous influence, received from the brain or spinal marrow or from both. The circulation may, indeed, be kept up, for some time, if both brain and spinal marrow be destroyed.

When the ear is applied to the chest, a dull lengthened sound is heard, which is synonymous with the arterial pulse. This is instantly succeeded by a sharp, quick sound,

like that of the valve of a bellows or the lapping of a dog. There is then a period of repose.

The first sound appears to be produced by the contraction of the ventricles; the second by the reflux of the blood against the semilunar valves. These are what we call the *Sounds of the Heart*.

The *Beating* or *Impulse of the heart* against the parietes of the chest, is mainly caused, perhaps, by the expansive force of the heart, which tends to project it forwards. It is uncertain, however, whether the impulse is produced by the dilatation or the contraction of the ventricles.

The heart is subject to different organic diseases; the chief of which are *aneurism*, *contraction of the apertures*, and *rupture of its parietes*.

HEART, HYPERTROPHY OF THE. Supernutrition of the muscular parietes of the heart, which are thicker than usual; the cavities being generally diminished. The *physical signs* which indicate it are the following. In cases of long standing, the præcordial region is generally prominent; the pulsations of the heart are visible over a greater extent than natural; and a marked vibration is communicated to the hand when placed on the cardiac region.

The dull sound on percussion is more extensive than natural; and on auscultation there is a permanent increase of the force and extent of the heart's action; there is no increase, however, of frequency, and the rhythm is regular.

The pulse is generally strong, full and hard.

HEART, HYPERTROPHY WITH DILATATION OF THE. In this affection, the pulsations can be seen and felt over a larger space, and the apex is more to the left and lower down than natural. The impulse is less steady, but at times more violent than what accompanies simple hypertrophy. Percussion gives more distinct evidence of enlargement, the sound being dull more extensively. On auscultation, the impulse is often violent but irregular. In extreme cases it produces the sensation of a large mass of flesh rolling or revolving beneath the ear. The pulse is strong, full and vibratory. The shock of the heart's action is often transmitted to the whole person, and to the bed on which he is lying.

HEAT, past participle of Sax. hætan, 'to make warm.' *Calor*, *Therme*, *ἔσθον*. (F) *Chaleur*. The material cause, which produces the sensation,—or the particular sensation itself produced by a body of an elevated temperature, on our organs, especially on the organs of touch. Modern chymists have given the name *Caloric* to the principle, whatever may be its nature, which is the cause of heat. When we touch a body of a temperature superior to our own, a portion of caloric passes from the body to the hand, and

produces the sensation of *heat*. If, on the contrary, we touch a body of a temperature inferior to our own, we communicate a portion of our caloric to it, and experience the sensation of *cold*.

Our own sensations are but imperfect indexes of temperature. Two men meeting at the middle of a mountain,—the one ascending, the other descending,—will experience different sensations. The one ascending,

passes from a warmer to a colder atmosphere;—the one descending, from a colder to a warmer.

The chief instrument for measuring heat used in Medicine, is the thermometer. Of this there are three kinds;—that of Fahrenheit, that of Réaumur, and that of Celsius or the *Centigrade*.

The following Table exhibits the correspondence of these different thermometric scales.

Fahr.	Réaumur.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaumur.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaumur.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaumur.	Centig.
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
212 ^a	80.00	100.00	157	55.55	69.44	102 ^l	31.11	38.88	47	6.66	8.33
211	79.55	99.44	156	55.11	68.88	101	30.66	38.33	46	6.22	7.77
210 ^b	79.11	98.88	155	54.66	68.33	100 ^m	30.22	37.77	45	5.77	7.22
209	78.66	98.33	154	54.22	67.77	99	29.77	37.22	44	5.33	6.66
208	78.22	97.77	153	53.77	67.22	98 ⁿ	29.33	36.66	43	4.88	6.11
207	77.77	97.22	152	53.33	66.66	97	28.88	36.11	42	4.44	5.55
206	77.33	96.66	151	52.88	66.11	96	28.44	35.55	41	4.00	5.00
205	76.88	96.11	150	52.44	65.55	95	28.00	35.00	40	3.55	4.44
204	76.44	95.55	149	52.00	65.00	94	27.55	34.44	39	3.11	3.88
203	76.00	95.00	148	51.55	64.44	93	27.11	33.88	38	2.66	3.33
202	75.55	94.44	147	51.11	63.88	92	26.66	33.33	37	2.22	2.77
201	75.11	93.88	146	50.66	63.33	91	26.22	32.77	36	1.77	2.22
200	74.66	93.33	145	50.22	62.77	90	25.77	32.22	35	1.33	1.66
199	74.22	92.77	144	49.77	62.22	89	25.33	31.66	34	0.88	1.11
198	73.77	92.22	143	49.33	61.66	88	24.88	31.11	33	0.44	0.55
197	73.33	91.66	142 ^g	48.88	61.11	87	24.44	30.55	32 ^r	0.00	0.00
196 ^c	72.88	91.11	141	48.44	60.55	86	24.00	30.00	31	— 0.44	— 0.55
195	72.44	90.55	140	48.00	60.00	85	23.55	29.44	30 ^s	— 0.88	— 1.61
194	72.00	90.00	139	47.55	59.44	84	23.11	28.88	29	— 1.33	— 1.66
193	71.55	89.44	138	47.11	58.88	83	22.66	28.33	28 ^t	— 1.77	— 2.22
192	71.11	88.88	137	46.66	58.33	82	22.22	27.77	27	— 2.22	— 2.77
191	70.66	88.33	136	46.22	57.77	81 ^o	21.77	27.22	26	— 2.66	— 3.33
190	70.22	87.77	135	45.77	57.22	80	21.33	26.66	25	— 3.11	— 3.88
189	69.77	87.22	134	45.33	56.66	79	20.88	26.11	24	— 3.55	— 4.44
188	69.33	86.66	133 ^h	44.88	56.11	78	20.44	25.55	23	— 4.00	— 5.00
187	68.88	86.11	132	44.44	55.55	77	20.00	25.00	22	— 4.44	— 5.55
186	68.44	85.55	131	44.00	55.00	76 ^p	19.55	24.44	21	— 4.88	— 6.11
185	68.00	85.00	130	43.55	54.44	75	19.11	23.88	20 ^u	— 5.33	— 6.66
184	67.55	84.44	129	43.11	53.88	74	18.66	23.33	19	— 5.77	— 7.22
183	67.11	83.88	128	42.66	53.33	73	18.22	22.77	18	— 6.22	— 7.77
182	66.66	83.33	127	42.22	52.77	72	17.77	22.22	17	— 6.66	— 8.33
181	66.22	82.77	126	41.77	52.22	71	17.33	21.66	16	— 7.11	— 8.88
180	65.77	82.22	125	41.33	51.66	70	16.88	21.11	15	— 7.55	— 9.44
179	65.33	81.66	124	40.88	51.11	69	16.44	20.55	14	— 8.00	— 10.00
178 ^d	64.88	81.11	123	40.44	50.55	68	16.00	20.00	13	— 8.44	— 10.55
177	64.44	80.55	122	40.00	50.00	67	15.55	19.44	12	— 8.88	— 11.11
176	64.00	80.00	121	39.55	49.44	66	15.11	18.88	11	— 9.33	— 11.66
175	63.55	79.44	120	39.11	48.88	65	14.66	18.33	10	— 9.77	— 12.22
174 ^e	63.11	78.88	119	38.66	48.33	64	14.22	17.77	9	— 10.22	— 12.77
173	62.66	78.33	118	38.22	47.77	63	13.77	17.22	8	— 10.66	— 13.33
172	62.22	77.77	117	37.77	47.22	62	13.33	16.66	7 ^e	— 11.11	— 13.88
171	61.77	77.22	116	37.33	46.66	61	12.88	16.11	6	— 11.55	— 14.44
170	61.33	76.66	115	36.88	46.11	60	12.44	15.55	5	— 12.00	— 15.00
169	60.88	76.11	114	36.44	45.55	59	12.00	15.00	4	— 12.44	— 15.55
168	60.44	75.55	113	36.00	45.00	58	11.55	14.44	3	— 12.88	— 16.11
167 ^f	60.00	75.00	112	35.55	44.44	57	11.11	13.88	2	— 13.33	— 16.66
166	59.55	74.44	111	35.11	43.88	56	10.66	13.33	1	— 13.77	— 17.22
165	59.11	73.88	110 ⁱ	34.66	43.33	55	10.22	12.77	0	— 14.22	— 17.77
164	58.66	73.33	109	34.22	42.77	54	9.77	12.22	— 1	— 14.66	— 18.33
163	58.22	72.77	108	33.77	42.22	53	9.33	11.66	— 2 ^w	— 15.11	— 18.88
162	57.77	72.22	107	33.33	41.66	52	8.88	11.11	— 3	— 15.55	— 19.44
161	57.33	71.66	106 ^j	32.88	41.11	51	8.44	10.55	— 4	— 16.00	— 20.00
160	56.88	71.11	105	32.44	40.55	50 ^q	8.00	10.00	— 5	— 16.44	— 20.55
159	56.44	70.55	104 ^k	32.00	40.00	49	7.55	9.44	— 6	— 16.88	— 21.11
158	56.00	70.00	103	31.55	39.44	48	7.11	8.88	— 7 ^x	— 17.33	— 21.66

^a Water boils (*Barom.* 30 inches.)

^c Heat of a stove, borne for 10 minutes by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander.

^e Alcohol boils.

^f Very pure ether distils.

ⁱ Temperature at which liquids are often drunk.

^k Temperature of the common hen.

^m Temperature of venous blood. Phosphorus melts.

^o Nitric ether boils.

^p Muriatic ether boils.

^r Ice melts.

^t Vinegar freezes.

^v A mixture of one part of alcohol and three of water freezes.

^x A mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water freezes.

^b Heat of a stove, borne by Dr. Solander.

^d Water simmers.

^g Bees' wax melts.

^h Spermaceti melts.

^j Heat observed in Scarlatina.

^l Temperature of arterial blood. (?)

ⁿ Æther boils.

^q Medium temperature of the globe.

^s Milk freezes.

^u Strong wine freezes.

^w Cold at the battle of Eylau, 1807.

Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.	Fahr.	Réaum.	Centig.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
-8	-17.77	-22.22	-17	-21.77	-27.22	-25	-25.33	-31.66	-33	-28.88	-36.11
-9	-18.22	-22.77	-18	-22.22	-27.77	-26	-25.77	-32.22	-34	-29.33	-36.66
-10	-18.66	-23.33	-19	-22.66	-28.33	-27	-26.22	-32.77	-35	-29.77	-37.22
-11 ^a	-19.11	-23.88	-20	-23.11	-28.88	-28	-26.66	-33.33	-36	-30.22	-37.77
-12	-19.55	-24.44	-21	-23.55	-29.44	-29	-27.11	-33.88	-37	-30.66	-38.33
-13	-20.00	-25.00	-22	-24.00	-30.00	-30	-27.55	-34.44	-38	-31.11	-38.88
-14	-20.44	-25.55	-23	-24.44	-30.55	-31	-28.44	-35.00	-39 ^b	-31.55	-39.44
-15	-20.88	-26.11	-24	-24.88	-31.11	-32	-28.00	-35.55	-40	-32.00	-40.00
-16	-21.33	-26.66									

^a A mixture of two parts of alcohol and one of water freezes.

^b Melting point of quicksilver.

The human body can bear a high degree of heat diffused in the atmosphere. There are cases, on record, where air of 400° and upwards of Fahrenheit's scale, has been breathed with impunity for a short time. It can likewise withstand very severe cold. In the expedition of Capt. Back to the Arctic regions, the thermometer was as low as -70° of Fahr.

Excessive heat disposes the body to gastric and intestinal diseases, and particularly to inflammation and enlargement of the liver; hence, the frequency of such affections within the torrid zone.

Heat is often used therapeutically: the actual cautery, at a white heat, disorganizes the parts to which it is applied: a lesser degree occasions violent inflammation. Heat higher than that of the human body is excitant; of a lower degree, sedative. Excessive cold acts as a powerful sedative—inducing sleep, the tendency to which, after long exposure, becomes irresistible. See Cold.

Many of the topical applications as cataplasms act wholly by virtue of their warmth and moisture.

In Pathology;—*Internal heat*, (F) *Chaleur interne*, is a sensation of heat, felt by the patient but not sensible to the touch. *External heat*, (F) *Chaleur extérieure*, that which can be felt by others. Heat, *Ardor*, is called *moist*, (F) *halitueuse*, when accompanied with moisture, like that felt after bathing; *dry*, (F) *sèche*, when the skin has not its ordinary suppleness. It is called *acid* and *pungent*, (F) *âcre et mordicante*, when it conveys a disagreeable tingling to the fingers. The French employ the terms *nervous heat* and *erratic heat*, *Chaleur nerveuse* and *Chaleur erratique*, for that which comes by flushes, alternating with chills, and which moves rapidly from one part to another. M. Double has used the term *septic heat*, (F) *Chaleur septique*, for that which produces a *piquante* sensation on the hand, similar to that of the acid heat, but milder and more uniform, and which is accompanied with feebleness and frequency of pulse, &c.

HEAVY, *Gravis*, (F) *Gravatif*, from Sax. heafan, 'to heave,' an epithet given to any pain, which consists in a sensation of weight or heaviness, or is accompanied by such sensation.

HEBE, ἡβη. This word has been em-

ployed to designate, 1. The hair which grows on the pubes. 2. The pubic region, and 3. The age of puberty.

HEBREWS, MEDICINE OF THE. Medicine seems to have been at a very low ebb with the ancient Hebrews. Of *anatomy* they knew nothing. Their *physiology* was imperfect and filled with superstitions, and their *therapeutics* unsatisfactory. *Hygiène* appears to have been most attended to: of the other departments of medicine we cannot judge of their knowledge.

HECTEUS, ἑκτεύς. A Greek measure, containing about 72 chopines or pints.

HECTIC FEVER, *Febris hec'tica*, *Hecticopyra*, *Hecticopyretos*, *Syntecopyra*, *Syntecticopyra*, *Febris marasmo'des*, *Fièvre Hectique*, *F. Étique*, *Febris tab'ida*, *Leucopyr'ia*, *Epan'etus hec'tica*, *Febris lenta*, *F. amphimer'ina hec'tica*, *Febris amato'ria*, *Chloro'sis amato'ria*, from ἑξίς, 'habit of body;' because in this disease, every part of the body is emaciated; or perhaps from ἐκτείνω, 'I consume,' 'I am exhausted.' The name of a slow, continued, or remittent fever, which generally accompanies the end of organic affections, and which has been esteemed idiopathic, although it is probably always symptomatic. It is the fever of irritability and debility; and is characterized by progressive emaciation; frequent pulse; hot skin; especially of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; and, towards the end, colliquative sweats and diarrhœa.

Being symptomatic, it can only be removed by getting rid of the original affection. This is generally difficult and almost hopeless in the disease, which it most commonly accompanies,—consumption.

HECTISIS, (F) *Étisie*. Same etymon. The state of those who have hectic fever.

HECTOGRAMME, *Hectogram'ma*, from ἑκατον, 'a hundred,' and γράμμα, a measure of 100 grammes, i. e. 3 ounces, 2 drachms, and 12 grains, Avoirdupois.

HECTOLITRE. A measure, containing 100 litres or 26.42 wine pints.

HEDERA HELIX, *Hed'era arbo'rea*, *Bac'chica*, *Cissos*, κισσός, *Cittos*, κίττος, *Ed'e-ra*, *Corymb'etra*, *Corym'bos*. The *ivy*. (F) *Lierre*. The taste of *ivy leaves* is bitter, styptic, and nauseous. They are not used in medicine. According to Haller, they were recommended in Germany against the atro-

phy of children; and the common people of England sometimes apply them to running sores and to keep issues open.

The *berries* were supposed, by the ancients, to have an emetic and purgative quality; and a watery extract was made from them, called by Quercetanus—*Extractum purgans*. From the stalk of the tree a resinous juice exudes in warm climates, called *Gummi Hederae*, *Gomme de lierre*, *Resine de lierre*. It is possessed of tonic and astringent properties but is not used.

HEDRA, ἡδρα, ἡδρη, 'a vestige.' A fracture of the bones of the cranium, in which the trace of the fracturing instrument is still perceptible. It was, also, used, by the ancients, for the anus, the fæces, and for the bottom of an abscess.

HEL'COS, from ἑλκος, 'an ulcer.' Hence:

HELCYD'RION, *Helcyd'rium*, ἑλκυδριον, *ulcus'culum*, a small ulcer.—Galen, Paulus, Foësius.

HELCYSTER, from ἑλκω, 'I draw.' An iron hook or crotchet for extracting the fœtus. See Crotchet.

HEL'ICINE, from *Helix*, 'the tendril of the vine.'

The **HELICINE ARTERIES** of the penis, as described by Müller, are short vessels given off from the larger branches as well as from the finest twigs of the artery of the organ; most of these come off at a right angle and project into the cavity of the spongy substance, either terminating abruptly or swelling out into a club-like process without again subdividing. Almost all these vessels are bent like a horn, so that the end describes half a circle or somewhat more. They have a great resemblance to the tendrils of the vine, whence their name. A minute examination of them, either with the lens or the microscope, shows that although they at all times project into the venous cavities of the corpora cavernosa, they are not entirely naked, but are covered with a delicate membrane, which under the microscope appears granular.

HEL'ICIS MAJOR. A muscle of the ear, which originates from the anterior, acute part of the helix, upon which it ascends and is inserted into the helix. It pulls the part into which it is inserted a little downwards and forwards.

HELICIS MINOR. This muscle originates from the under and fore part of the helix, and is inserted into the helix, near the fissure in the cartilage, opposite the concha. Its use is, to contract the fissure.

HELIOTROPIUM EUROPEUM, *Veruca'ria*. The *He'liotrope*. (F) *Tournesol*, *Herbe aux verrues*. This plant is considered to possess aperient properties; and to be capable of destroying cutaneous excrescences; hence one of its names.

HELIX, ἑλιξ, *Capreolus*, from ἑλεειν, 'to envelope,' 'surround.' The fold is thus call-

ed, which forms the outer circumference or ring of the external ear.

HELIX POMA'TIA. A large kind of snail, transported from the South of Europe to England by Sir Kenelm Digby, for his lady, when in a decline. It was considered highly restorative.

HELLEBORIS'MUS or **ELLEBORIS'MUS**. The method of treating diseases, amongst the ancients, by hellebore. This comprised, not only the choice, preparation, and administration of the medicine, but, likewise, the knowledge and employment of preliminary precautions and remedies, proper for aiding its action, and preventing the pernicious effects, which it might occasion.

HELLEBORUS FETIDUS, *Helleboras'ter*, *Elleboraster*, *Stinking Hel'lebores* or *Bear's Foot*. (F) *Hellébore ou Ellébore fétide*, *Pied de Griffon*. The leaves of this plant are said to be anthelmintic. The smell of the fresh plant is extremely fetid, and the taste bitter and acrid. It usually acts as a cathartic.

HELLEBORUS NIGER, *Melampodium*, *Ec'tomon*, ἑκτομον, *Black Hel'lebores*, *Christmas Rose*. (F) *Hellébore noir*. The root of this European plant has a disagreeable odour, and bitter, acrid taste. It is possessed of cathartic properties and has been recommended as an emmenagogue. It has been given in mania, melancholia, dropsy, suppressed menses, &c. Dose, gr. x to ʒ j, as a cathartic.

HELMINTHAGOGUES, *Helminthago'ga*, *Helmin'thics*, from ἑλμινς, 'a worm,' and ἀγα, 'I expel.' Remedies, used against intestinal worms;—*Anthelmin'thics*, *Ver'mifuges*.

HELMINTHIA ERRATI'CA. Worms, introduced by accident and without finding a proper habitation in the stomach or intestines; producing spasmodic colic, with severe tormina, and occasionally vomiting or dejections of blood:—the 12th genus of the order *Enterica*, class *Cœliaca*, of Good.

HELMINTHIASIS, from ἑλμινς, 'a worm.' A generic name for diseases caused by the presence of intestinal worms. It is, also, called *Helmin'thia*, *Vermina'tio*, *Vermi'tio*, *Morbus vermino'sus*, *Status vermino'sus*, *Sabur'ra vermino'sa*, *Scoleciasis*, *Parasitis'mus intestinalis*, *Worms*, *Invermination*. See Worms.

HELMINTHOL'OGY, *Helmintholog'ia*, from ἑλμινς, 'a worm,' and λογος, 'a description.' A treatise on worms.

HELMINTHOP'YRA, *Helminthopyretos*, from ἑλμινς, 'a worm,' and πυρ 'a fever.' Fever occasioned by worms.

HELO'SIS, *Helotis*; from ἑλω, 'I turn.' Inversion of the eyelids and convulsions of the muscles of the eye.

HEMERA, ἡμερα, 'a day.' Hence:

HEMER'ALOPS, *Dorea*. One labouring under hemeralopia.

HEMERALO'PIA, from ἡμερα, 'the day,'

and *οπτομαι*, 'I see.' *Dysō'pia Tenebra'rum*, *Parop'sis Noctif'uga*, *Visus diur'nus*, *Nyc-talo'pia* (of some), *Amblyo'pia crepuscula'ris*, *Cæcitas crepuscula'ris*, *A'cies diurna*, *Day-sight*, *Day vision*, *Hen blindness*. (F) *Vue diurne*, *Aveuglement de Nuit*. A disease, in which the eyes enjoy the faculty of seeing, whilst the sun is above the horizon; but are incapable of seeing by the aid of artificial light. Its causes are not evident. The eye, when carefully examined, presents no alteration, either in its membranes or humours.

HEMEROPATHI'A, from *ἡμερα*, 'a day,' and *παθος*, 'an affection.' A disease, which continues only a day; or, which is only observed during the day.

HEMI, *ἡμι*, *ἡμισυς*, 'half,' 'semi.' Hence:

HEMICEPH'ALUS, from *ἡμι*, 'half,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' One who has half a head.

HEMICRA'NIA, *Migra'na*, *Grana*, *Hemipa'gia*, *Hemipe'gia*, *Heterocra'nia*, *Mono-pa'gia*, *Cephalæ'a Hemicra'nia*, *Megrim*, from *ἡμισυς*, 'half,' and *κρανιον*, 'cranium.' (F) *Migraine*. Pain, confined to one half the head. It is almost always of an intermittent character;—at times, continuing only as long as the sun is above the horizon; and hence sometimes called *Sun pain*,—and is cured by cinchona, arsenic, and the remedies adapted for intermittents.

HEMIEC'TON, **HEMIEC'TEON**, *Semi-sêxtum*. A vessel, capable of containing 36 chopines or pints, and in which fumigations were made in diseases of the uterus and vagina.—Hippocr.

HEMIMERION, from *ἡμισυς*, and *μοιρα*, 'a part.' 'One half.'—Foësius. Also, half a drachm.—Erotian.

HEM'INA, a Greek measure, answering to the *Cotylê*, *κοτυλη*, i. e. one half the sextarius; or about half a pint, English.

HEMIOBO'LION, or **HEMIOB'OLON**. Half the obolus. A weight of about five grains.—Gorræus.

HEMIO'LION. A weight of 12 drachms, or oz. 1½.—Galen.

HEMIO'PIA, *Hemiop'sis*, *Visus dimidia'tus*, *Marmor'ygê Hippoc'ratis*, from *ἡμισυς*, 'one half,' and *οπτομαι*, 'I see.' Depraved vision, in which the person sees only one half of an object.

HEMIPLE'GIA, *Hemiplex'ia*, *Paral'ysis Hemiplegia*, *Epiplegia*, from *ἡμισυς*, 'one half,' and *πλησσω*, or *πληττω*, 'I strike.' Paralysis of one side of the body. See Paralysis. One, so palsied, is said to be *hemipleg'ic*, *semi-sidera'tus*.

HEM'ISPHERE, *Hemisphe'rium*; from *ἡμισυς*, 'one half,' and *σφαιρα*, 'a sphere.' One half of a sphere or of a body having a spheroidal shape. The *hemispheres of the brain* are the upper spheroidal portions of the brain, separated from each other by the *falx cerebri*.

HEMITRITÆ'A, *Semi-tertia'na*, *Fièvre demi-tierce*, *Febris sesquialtera*. (F) *Semi-*

tierce. A semi-tertian fever, so called because it seems to possess both the characters of the tertian and quotidian intermittent.—Galen, Spigelius.

HEMIUN'GION, *Semuncia*. Half an ounce.

HEPAR, *ἥπαρ*, genitive, *ἥπατος*, 'liver.' The ancient name for the *liver of sulphur*, *Hepar sul'phuris*; which is sometimes a compound of sulphur and potassium; at others, of sulphur and potassa.

Hepar antimoniatum is a compound of a sulphuret of antimony and an alkali.

Hepar martia'le, a compound of sulphuret of potass and an oxide of iron.

HEPATAL'GIA, from *ἥπαρ*, 'liver,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the liver.

HEPATAPOSTE'MA, from *ἥπαρ*, the 'liver,' and *αποστημα*, 'an abscess.' Abscess of the liver.

HEPATEMPHRAX'IS, from *ἥπαρ*, 'liver,' and *εμφρασσα*, 'I obstruct.' Hepatic obstruction.—Ploucquet.

HEPATE'ROS, *Hepat'icus*, *Jecora'rius*. A variety of diarrhœa, *Fluxus hepaticus*.—Gorræus.

HEPAT'IC, *Hepaticus*, *Hepata'rius*, *Jeco-ra'rius*, from *ἥπαρ*, 'the liver.' Belonging or relating to the liver.

HEPATIC AR'TERY, *Arte'ria Hepatica*, one of the three branches given off by the *cœliac*. It passes towards the inferior surface of the liver; where it divides into two branches, a *right* and *left*, which proceed towards the corresponding parts of that organ. The right branch gives off the cystic artery. Before dividing, the hepatic artery sends off two considerable branches, the *A. pylorica* and *A. Gastro-epiploica dextra*.

The **HEPATIC VEINS** or *Supra hepatic veins* do not follow the course of the arteries of the same name. They arise in the substance of the liver; converge towards the posterior margin of that viscus and open into the *vena cava inferior*. They convey away the blood carried to the liver by the hepatic artery and *vena porta*.

The **HEPATIC DUCT**, (F) *Canal hépatique*, *Ductus hepaticus* is about three fingers' breadth in length, and of the size of a quill. It is formed by the union of all the biliary ducts, and joins the cystic duct at a very acute angle, to form the *ductus choledochus*. Its function is to convey the bile from the liver towards the duodenum.

The **HEPATIC PLEXUS**, *Plexus hepaticus*, consists of nervous filaments, sent by the *cœliac plexus* to the liver, which accompany the hepatic artery.

HEPATICA. A name formerly given to medicines, which were believed capable of removing diseases of the liver.

HEPATICA TRIL'oba, *Trifo'lium aureum*, *Liverwort*, (F) *Hépatique des jardins*. This plant is a gentle astringent, but not possessed of much virtue.

HEPATIRRHŒA, *Fluxus hepaticus*, *Dysent'ria hepatica*, *Diarrhœa hepatica*, *Hepatorrhœgia*, *Hæmate'ra*, *Aimatera*, (F) *Flux hépatique*, from ἥπαρ, 'the liver,' and γίω, 'I flow.' A species of diarrhœa in which the excreted matters seem to come from the liver; or are much mixed with bile, &c.

HEPATITIS, *Empres'ma hepatis*, *Inflamma'tio hepatis*, *I. Jecino'ris*, *Febris hepatica inflammato'ria*, *Hepatalgia phlegmonoi'des*, *Inflammation of the liver*. (F) *Hépatite*, *Inflammation du foie*, *Piece* (Provincial.) It may be seated either in the peritoneal covering or in the substance of the liver or in both; and may be acute or chronic. The peculiar symptoms are;—pain in the right hypochondrium, shooting to the back and right shoulder, and increased on pressure; difficulty of lying on the left side; sometimes jaundice and cough, and synocha.

Its termination is generally by resolution: in tropical climates it often runs on to supuration; the abscess breaking either externally, or forming a communication with the intestines or chest, or breaking into the cavity of the abdomen. The *causes* are those of inflammation in general. Heat predisposes to it; hence its greater frequency in hot climates. On dissection of those, who have died from it, the liver has been found hard and enlarged; colour of a deep purple; or the membranes have been more or less vascular: or adhesions, or tubercles, or hydatids, or abscesses, or biliary calculi have been met with. The treatment must be bold. Bleeding, general and local. Fomentations, blisters, purgatives. The antiphlogistic regimen, and, in hot climates especially, a new action must be excited by mercury as early as possible.

CHRONIC HEPATITIS or *Chronic liver disease*, is not as common as is believed. It may be suspected from the existence of the symptoms above mentioned, but in a minor degree; with enlargement and constant dull pain in the region of the liver; sallow countenance; high-coloured urine; clay-coloured fæces, &c.

The great object of treatment is, to excite a new action by mercury and counter-irritants, and to keep the liver free by cathartics.

HEPATIZA'TION, *Hepatisa'tio*, from ἥπαρ, 'the liver.' Conversion into a liver-like substance. *Splenization*. Applied to the lungs when gorged with blood or plastic matters, so that they are no longer pervious to the air. In such state they are said to be *hepatized*.

HEPATOCE'LE, from ἥπαρ, 'the liver,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' *Hernia of the Liver*. The liver has never been found entirely out of the abdominal cavity. Increase of its bulk or injuries of the parietes of the abdomen have been the sole cause of the protrusions, which have been occasionally met with, especially in infants, in whom the upper part

of the linea alba is very weak, and indeed scarcely seems to exist. Sauvages has distinguished two species of hepatocèle;—the *ventral* (in the linea alba) and the *umbilical* or *hepatomphalum*.

HEP'ATO-COL'ICUM. A ligament of the liver, described by Haller, as passing from the gall-bladder and contiguous sinus portarum, across the duodenum to the colon. Another, termed *Hepato-renal*, descends from the root of the liver to the kidney. They are both peritoneal.

HEPATOGRAPHY, *Hepatogra'phia*; from ἥπαρ, 'the liver,' and γραφή, 'a description.' The part of Anatomy, which describes the liver.

HEPATOL'OGY, *Hepatolo'gia*; from ἥπαρ, 'the liver,' and λογος, 'a discourse,' 'treatise.' A treatise on the liver.

HEPATON'CUS, from ἥπαρ, 'the liver,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' Tumefaction of the liver.

HEPATOPAREC'TAMA, from ἥπαρ, 'the liver,' and παρεκταμα, 'considerable extension.' Augmentation of the liver.

HEPATOT'OMY, from ἥπαρ, 'the liver,' and τέμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the liver.

HEPTAPHAR'MACUM, from ἑπτα, 'seven,' and φαρμακον, 'a remedy.' A medicine, composed of seven substances; cerusse, litharge, pitch, wax, colophony, frankincense, and bullock's fat. It was regarded as laxative, suppurative, and healing.

HERACLE'UM SPONDYL'IUM, *Branca ursi'na Germanica*, *Spondyl'ium*, *Cow Parsnep*, *All-heal*, (F) *Berce*, *Branc-ursine bâtarde*, *Fausse Acanthe*. Family, Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. The root of this plant has a strong, rank smell; and a pungent, almost caustic, taste. It has been given as a tonic, stomachic, and carminative; both in powder and in decoction. The Russians, Lithuanians, and Poles obtain from its seeds and leaves, by fermentation, a very intoxicating spirituous liquor, which they call *Parst*.

The **HERACLE'UM LANA'TUM** or *Masterwort*, is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

HERB, *Herba*.

The **FIVE EMOLLIENT HERBS**, *Quinque herbæ emollientes*, were, anciently;—beet, mallow, marsh-mallow, French mercury, and violet.

The **FIVE CAPILLARY HERBS**, *Quinque herbæ capilla'res*, were hart's tongue, black, white, and golden maiden-hair, and spleenwort.

HERBIV'OROUS, *Herbiv'orus*, from herba, 'grass,' and voro, 'I eat.' An epithet, applied to animals which feed on herbs.

HERBORIZA'TION, *Herba'rum inquisi'tio*. An excursion, made with the view of collecting plants. Such excursions are directed by the Apothecaries' Company of London, for the use of their apprentices, &c.

HERBORIST, *Herba'rius*. One who deals in useful plants. A *Her'balist* or *Herbarist*.

HEREDITARY, *Heredita'rius*, *Gentil'ius*, *Sym'phytos*, *Syn'genes*. An epithet given to diseases, communicated from progenitors. Such diseases may exist at birth; or they may supervene at a more or less advanced period of existence.

HERMAPHRODITEITY, *Hermaphrodis'mus*, *Hermaph'rodism*; from *Ἑρμης*, 'Mercury,' and *Ἀφροδίτη*, 'Venus.' Appertaining to Mercury and Venus. Union of the two sexes in the same individual.

HERMAPHRODITE. Same etymon. *Hermaphroditus*, *Gyni'da*, *Androg'ynus*. One, who possesses the attributes of male and female: who unites in himself the two sexes. A term, applied to an animal or plant which is, at the same time, both male and female. True hermaphrodites are met with only in the lower degrees of the animal scale, amongst the zoophytes, molluscs, or gasteropodes. The individuals of the human species, regarded as hermaphrodites, owe this appearance to a vicious conformation of the genital organs; a kind of monstrosity, which renders them unfit for generation, although an attentive examination may exhibit the true sex. Hermaphrodites have, likewise, been described; who, instead of uniting the attributes of both sexes, cannot be considered male or female. These have been called *neutral hermaphrodites*.

HERMETICA DOCTRINA, (F) *Hermetique*. The doctrine of Hermes, a celebrated Egyptian philosopher, who is considered the father of Alchemy. That part of chymistry, whose object was the pretended transmutation of the metals.

HERMODACTYLUS, *Dactyle'tus*, *Anima articulo'rum*, from *Ἑρμης*, 'Mercury,' and *δακτυλος*, 'a finger;' or rather from *Hermus*, a river in Asia, upon whose banks it grows, and *δακτυλος*, 'a date;' or from *Ἑρμης*, 'Mercury,' and *δακτυλος*, 'a date.' (F) *Hermodactyle*, *Hermodacte* ou *Hermodate*. The root of the *Hermodactyl* was formerly used as a cathartic. By some it is supposed to be identical with the *Iris tuberosa*. The best testimony seems to be in favour of its being a variety of the colchicum,—the *Colchicum Illyricum*.

HERNIA, *Ramex*, *Ruptu'ra*, *Crepatu'ra*, *Ectop'ia hernio'sa*, *Celē*, *κλῆη*, *Rupture*. (F) *Hargne*, *Descente*, *Effort*, *Greveure*, *Rompereure*. Any tumour, formed by the displacement of a viscus or a portion of a viscus, which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture and projects externally. Herniæ have been divided into,—

1. Hernia of the Brain.—*Encephalocèle*.
2. " Thorax.—*Pneumocèle*.
3. " Abdomen.

ABDOMINAL HERNIÆ are remarkable for their frequency, variety, and the danger attending them. They are produced by the

protrusion of the viscera, contained in the abdomen, through the natural or accidental apertures in the parietes of that cavity. The organs, which form them most frequently, are the intestines and the epiploon.

These herniæ have been divided, according to the aperture by which they escape, into:

1. *In'guinal Herniæ* or *Supra-Pubian*. These issue by the inguinal canal; they are called *Bu'bonocèle*, when small;—and *Scro'tal Hernia* or *Oscheocèle* in man, when they descend into the scrotum;—*Vulvar Hernia* or *Puden'dal* or *Labial Hernia*, *Episiocèle*, in women, when they extend to the labia majora.

2. *Crural* or *Femoral Herniæ*, *Me'rocèle*, when they issue by the crural canal.

3. *Infra-Pubian Herniæ*, (F) *Hernies sous-pubiennes*, where the viscera escape through the opening, which gives passage to the infra-pubian vessels.

4. *Ischiatic Herniæ*; when they take place through the sacro-sciatic notch.

5. *Umbilical Hernia*, *Exom'phalos*, *Omphalocèle*; which occurs at the umbilicus or near it.

6. *Epigas'tric Hernia*;—occurring through the linea alba, above the umbilicus.

7. *Hypogas'tric* or *Infra-umbilical Hernia*, *Cæliocèle*, *Hypogastrocèle*,—which occurs through the linea alba, below the umbilicus.

8. *Perinæ'al Hernia*; *Mesoscelocèle*,—which takes place through the levator ani, and appears at the perineum.

9. *Vag'inal Hernia*;—through the parietes of the vagina.

10. *Diaphragmatic Hernia*; which passes through the diaphragm.

Herniæ are likewise distinguished,—according to the viscera forming them,—into *Enterocèle*, *Epiplocèle*, *En'tero-epiplocèle*, *Gastrocèle*, *Cystocèle*, *Hepatocele*, *Splenocèle*, &c.

The **CONGENITAL HERNIA**, *Hernia congenita*, is a protrusion of some of the contents of the abdomen into the *Tunica vaginalis testis*, owing to a want of adhesion between its sides, after the descent of the testicle.

When a hernia can be restored to its natural cavity, by the aid of pressure, &c., properly applied, it is said to be *reducible*. It is, on the contrary, *irreducible*, when adhesion, bulk, &c. oppose its return. When the aperture, which has given passage to the hernia, occasions more or less constriction on the protruded portion, the hernia is said to be *incarcerated* or *strangulated*: and, if the constriction be not removed, constipation, hic-cough, vomiting, and all the signs of violent inflammation, followed by gangrene, supervene, with alteration of the features, small pulse, cold extremities, and death.

The therapeutical indications are,—

1. As regards *reducible hernia*;—to re-

place the viscera in the abdomen by the taxis; and to retain them there by the use of a truss, which, if properly adapted, like that of Chase, may effect a radical cure.

2. *As regards irreducible hernia*;—to support the tumour by an appropriate suspensory bandage.

3. *As regards strangulated hernia*;—to have recourse to the taxis; blood-letting; warm bath; tobacco glysters; ice to the tumour; and, if these should not succeed, to perform an operation, which consists in dividing the coverings of the hernia, and cutting the aponeurotic ring, which causes the strangulation;—reducing the displaced viscera, unless their diseased condition should require them to be retained without;—dressing the wound appropriately, restoring the course of the fæces by means of gentle glysters;—preventing or combating inflammation of the abdominal viscera;—conducting the wound to cicatrization, by appropriate means; and afterwards supporting the cicatrix by a bandage.

HERNIA HUMORALIS, *Empres'ma Orchitis*, *Orchitis*, *Inflammatio testium*, *Inflammation of the Testicle*, *Swelled Testicle*, *Hernia ven'enis*, *Orchiocele*, *Orchidocèle*, *Orchidon'cus*. Swelling and inflammation of the testicle is a common symptom of gonorrhœa; but it may arise from external injuries, or from other causes. It is a disease, which cannot be mistaken, and the treatment must obviously be strongly antiphlogistic, supporting the testicle during the treatment, and for some time afterwards; methodical compression has also been found useful. The disease is not generally of a serious character, going off as suddenly as it comes on.

HERNIAL, *Herniarius*. (F) *Herniaire*. Belonging to, or concerning, hernias:—as *Hernial Bandage*, *Hernial Sac*, &c.

The (F) *Hernié* is applied to a part enveloped in a hernial sac; *Hernieux* means one affected with hernia; and *Chirurgien herniaire*, one who devotes himself to the treatment of hernia.

HERNIA'RIA GLABRA, *Milligra'na*, *Em'petrum*;—*Rupture Wort*. (F) *Herniaire*, *Tarquette*, *Herniole*. This plant, which, as its name imports, was formerly considered efficacious in the cure of hernia, seems destitute of all virtues.

HERNIOT'OMY, *Hernioto'mia*, from *hernia* and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' The operation for hernia.

HERPES, *Erpes*, from *ἔρπω*, 'I creep;' because it creeps and spreads about the skin. *Ecphlysis Herpes*, *Cytis'ma Herpes*, *Tetter*, (F) *Dartre*. A vesicular disease, which, in most of its forms, passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, decline, and termination in about 10 or 14 days. The vesicles arise in distinct, but irregular clusters, which commonly appear in quick succession, and near together, on an inflamed base; generally attended with heat, pain, and

considerable constitutional disorder. The term, like all others which refer to cutaneous diseases, has not been accurately defined. The ancients had three varieties; the *miliaris*, *κεγχρίας*; *vesicular*, *φλυκταινώδης*, and *eroding*, *εσθιομενός*. Bateman has the following varieties.

1. HERPES PHLYCTÆNO'DES, *Herpes miliaris*, *Ecphlysis Herpes Miliaris*, (F) *Dartre phlyctenoides*, in which the vesicles are millet-sized; pellucid; clusters commencing on an uncertain part of the body, and being progressively strewed over the rest of the surface; succeeded by fresh crops.

2. HERPES ZOSTER, *Zoster*, *Zona ignea*, *Ignis Per'sicus*, *Cinzilla*, *Sacer ignis*, *Ecphlysis Herpes zoster*, *Herpes peris'celis*, *Erysip'elas zoster*, *Erysip'elas phlyctænoi'des*, *Zona*, (F) *Ceinture*, *C. dartreuse*, *Feu Persique*, *Erysipèle pustuleux*, *Shingles*: in which the vesicles are pearl-sized; the clusters spreading round the body, like a girdle: at times confluent, and occasionally preceded by constitutional irritation.

3. HERPES CIRCINATUS, *Formi'ca ambulato'ria*, *An'nulus repens*, *Herpes Serpi'go*, *Serpigo*, *Ecphlysis Herpes Circinatus*, *Ring-worm*, consisting of vesicles with a reddish base, uniting in rings: the area of the rings slightly discoloured; often followed by fresh crops.

4. HERPES LABIA'LIS.—5. HERPES PRÆPUTIA'LIS,—appearing, respectively, on the lips and prepuce:—and

6. HERPES IRIS, *Iris*, *Rainbow-worm*,—occurring in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings of different colour.

To these may be added the

HERPES EXEDENS, *Ecphlysis Herpes exedens*, *Herpes esthiom'enus*, *H. depas'cens*, *Agria*, *H. esthiom'enus*, *Lupus vorax*, *Formi'ca corrosi'va*, *Pop'ula fera*, *Ul'cerative Ring-worm*, *Nirles*, *H. ferus*, (F) *Dartre rongeante*, in which the vesicles are hard; clusters thronged; fluid dense, yellow or reddish, hot, acrid, corroding the subjacent skin, and spreading in serpentine trails.

All the varieties demand simply an antiphlogistic treatment, when attended with febrile irritation. The *herpes circinatus*, alone, requires the use of astringent applications, which have the power of repressing the eruption.

HERPETIC, *Herpet'icus*, (F) *Dartreux*. Possessing the nature of herpes.

HERPETON, *Herpet'icon*, from *ἔρπειν*, 'to creep.' A creeping eruption or ulcer.—Hippocr.

HETEROCRIN'IA, from *ἕτερος* 'other,' and *κρίνω*, 'I separate.' Modification in the situation of secretions.—Andral.

HETEROPHO'NIA, from *ἕτερος*, 'other,' and *φωνή*, 'voice.' A cracked or broken voice.

HETEROS, from *ἕτερος*, 'the one of two,' 'the other.' Hence:

HETERORRHYTHMOS, 'having another rhythm.' An epithet given to the pulse, when it is such in any individual, as is usually felt at a different age.

HEUCHE'RA CORTU'SA, *H. America'na*, *Alum Root*, *American San'icle*. The root is a powerful astringent, and is the basis of a *cancer powder*. The American Indians apply the powdered root to wounds, ulcers, and cancers. It is said to have been sold for the colchicum.

HEX'IS, ἕξις, habit, constitution. Hence—*hectic*, *cachectic*, &c.

HIA'TUS, from *hīa're*, 'to gape,' 'to open.' A foramen or aperture.

THE HIATUS OR FORA'MEN OF WINSLOW, is an opening—situated behind the lesser omentum, and behind the vessels and nerves of the liver—which forms a communication between the peritoneal cavity and that of the omenta.

HIBER'NICUS LAPIS, *Teg'ula Hiber'nica*, *Arde'sia Hiber'nica*, *Harde'sia*, *Irish Slate*. A kind of slate or very hard stone, found in different parts of Ireland, in masses of a bluish-black colour, which stain the hands. It has been taken, powdered, in spruce beer, against inward contusions.

HIBIS'CUS ABELMOS'CHUS. The name of the plant whose seeds are called *Grana Moschi* or *Muskseed*. It is the *Belmus'chus*, *Abelmos'chus*, *Granum Moschi*, *Ketmia Ægyptiaca*, *Moschus Ar'abum*, *Ægyptia moscha'ta*, *Bamix moscha'ta*, *Alcea*, *Alcea Indica*, *Alcea Ægyptiaca Villo'sa*, *Abelmosch*, *Abelmusk*, *Musk-mallow*, (F) *Graine de Musc*, *Herbe à la poudre de Chypre*, *Ambrette*, *Guimauve veloutée*. It is indigenous in Egypt and the Indies. The seeds are chiefly used as perfumes; and especially in the formation of the *Cyprus Powder*.

HIBIS'CUS POPULEUS, *Balimba'go*. A small Molucca tree. The fruit is full of a juice similar to camboge. The root is emetic. It is used in chronic diarrhœa, colic, dyspepsia, &c.

HI'DROS, ἰδρῶς, 'sweat.' Hence—*Hidrop'ya*, *Hidrosis*, &c.

HIERA DIACOLOCYN'THIDOS, from ἱερός, 'holy.' *Hiera of Col'ocynth*. An electuary, composed of 10 parts of *colocynth*, as much *agaric*, *germander*, *white horehound*, *stachas*:—5 parts of *opoponax*, as much *sagapenum*, *parsley*, *round birthwort root*, and *white pepper*:—4 parts of *spikenard*, *cinnamon*, *myrrh*, and *saffron*; and 3 pounds, 3 ounces, and 5 drachms of *honey*.

HIERA PICRA, from ἱερός, 'holy,' and πικρός, 'bitter.' *Holy bitter*, *Pulvis aloë'ticus*, formerly called *Hiera loga'dii*, when made into an electuary with honey. It is now kept in the form of dry powder;—prepared by mixing *socotrine aloes* one pound, with 3 ounces of *canella alba*.

HIERACI'TES, ἱερακίτης, *Lapis accip'itrum*. The ancient name of a precious stone;

believed to be capable of arresting the hemorrhoidal flux.—Pliny, Galen, Paulus.

HIERA'CIUM MURO'RUM, *Pulmona'ria Gall'ica*, *Auricula mu'ris major*, (F) *Epervière des murailles*, *Pulmonaire des Français*. A European plant; which is a slight tonic.

HIERA'CIUM PILOSEL'LA. The systematic name of the *Auricula Muris*, or *Mouse-ear*, *Pilosel'la*, *Myosotis*, (F) *La Piloselle*, *Oreille de Souris*. This plant contains a bitter, lactescent juice; which has a slight degree of astringency. The roots are more powerful than the leaves.

HIEROGLYPH'ICA, from ἱερός, 'holy,' and γλυφῶ, 'I carve.' A name given to the signs employed in medicine; and also to the folds in the hands, feet, and forehead, which afford Chiromancy its pretended oracles.

HIMAS, ἵμας, 'a thong of leather.' The uvula; likewise, elongation and extenuation of the uvula. It is also called *Himanto'sis*, *Himanto'ma*.

HIPACĒ, ἱππακῆ. A cheese prepared from mare's milk. *Ca'seus Equi'nus*,—from ἵππος, 'a horse.'

HIPPANTHRO'PIA, from ἵππος, 'a horse,' and ἀνθρωπος, 'a man.' A variety of melancholy, in which the patient believes himself changed to a horse. The Greek word ἱππανθρωπος means the fabulous Centaur.

HIPPIATRI'A, from ἵππος, 'a horse,' and ἰατρικῇ, 'medicine,' (F) *Hippiatrique*. A science, whose object is the knowledge of the diseases of the horse, and of other domestic animals.

HIPPOCAM'PUS MINOR, *Unguis*, *Unciform Em'inence*, *Collic'ulus cavæ posterioris ventriculor'um latera'lium*, (F) *Ergot*, *Éperon*. A medullary tubercle or projection, observed in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

HIPPOCRAT'IC, *Hippocrat'icus*. Relating to Hippocrates, or concerning his doctrine,—as *Hippocratic doctrine*, *Hippocratic face*, &c.

HIPPOCRATIST. A partisan of the Hippocratic Doctrine.

HIPPOPATHOL'OGY, *Hippopatholo'gia*, from ἵππος, 'a horse,' παθος, 'a disease,' and λόγος, 'a discourse.' A knowledge of the diseases of the horse. Pathology of the horse.

HIPPOSTEOL'OGY, *Hipposteolo'gia*, from ἵππος, 'a horse,' ὀστέον, 'a bone,' and λόγος, 'a discourse.' Osteology of the horse.

HIPPOT'OMY, *Hippotomia*, from ἵππος, 'a horse,' and τέμνειν, 'to cut.' Anatomy of the horse.

HIPPURIS VULGA'RIS. The systematic name of the *Horse's Tail* or *Mare's Tail*, *Equisetum minus*, *Equisetum*, (F) *Prêle*, *Presle*, *Asprêle*. It is an astringent, and frequently used, by the vulgar, as tea, in diarrhœa and hemorrhage. The same virtues are attributed to the *Equisetum arven'se*, *fluviat'ile*, *limosum*, &c.

HIPPUS, from ἵππος, 'a horse;' a disease

of the eyes, in which, from birth, they perpetually twinkle, like those of a man on horseback. Also, a tremulous condition of the Iris, which occasions repeated alternations of contraction and dilatation of the pupil.

HIPS, *Sax.* heopa. The fruit of the dog-rose, *Rosa Canina*. They are chiefly used as a confection. See *Confectio Rosæ Caninæ*.

HIRSU'TIES, *Hair'iness, Trich'osis Hir-su'ties*. Growth of hairs in extraneous parts, or superfluous growth in parts; as in cases of bearded women.—Good.

HIRU'DO, *The Leech, Sanguisuga, βδελ-λα, Bdel'la*. In medicine, the *Hiru'do Medi-cina'lis, Bde'lla Medicina'lis*, or *Medicinal Leech* is employed. (F) *Sangsue*. It lives in fresh water, and feeds on the blood of animals, which it sucks, after having pierced the skin with its three sharp teeth. This habit has been taken advantage of, to produce local blood-letting. In applying the leech, the part must be wiped dry; and if there be difficulty in making the leech bite, a little milk or cream may be applied. When satiated, it will drop off, and by applying a little salt to its head it will disgorge the blood. A good English leech will take about half an ounce of blood, including that which flows by fomenting the part subsequently. The American takes less.

HIRUN'DO, *χελιδων, Chelidon*, from *hæ-ren'do*, 'sticking;' because it sticks its nests against the houses. (?) *The Swallow*. The nests of the swallow were once employed as rubefacients, boiled in vinegar.

HISTORY, MEDICAL, Histo'ria Medi-ci'næ. A narration of the chief circumstances, and the persons connected with them, in the progress of medicine.

HISTOS, *ιστος*, 'the organic texture.' Hence:

HISTOGEN'IA, from *ιστος*, 'the organic texture,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' The formation of the organic textures.

HOLCĒ, *ὀλκη*, a dram.—Galen.

HOL'CIMOS, *ὀλκιμος*, from *ὀλκη*, 'a weight.' A tumour of the liver.

HOLOTON'ICUS, *ὅλος*, 'the whole,' and *τείνω*, 'I stretch.' A spasm of the whole body. A variety of tetanus.—Sauvages.

HOL'YWELL, MINERAL WATERS OF. H. is a town in Wales; and takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred. It is a simple cold water, remarkable for its purity.

HOMO, (F) *Homme*, Man, the chief and most perfect of the mammalia; in Greek, *ανθρωπος*, from *ανω*, 'upwards,' and *τροπος*, 'I turn,' because man, alone, of all animals, possesses the natural power of standing erect. He is, also, the only animal whose incisor teeth, wedged in a projecting jaw, are absolutely vertical. Man is especially distinguished from other mammalia by the faculty, which he possesses of classing his ideas; comparing them with each other; and connecting, representing and transmitting them

by signs and articulate sounds. He possesses, in the highest degree, all the attributes of intelligence, memory, judgment, and imagination. He inhabits all countries,—the burning regions of the torrid zone, and the chilling atmosphere of the polar climes. In different situations, he presents, in his figure, colour, and stature, some differences, which have caused the human race to be divided by naturalists into different races or varieties. The number of such races can only be approximated. Cuvier admits but three, the *Caucasian*, *Negro*, and *Mongolian*; to these may be added the *American*. Every division must necessarily be arbitrary, and the individuals composing each variety are far from being alike.

HOMŒOPATHY, *Homeopathy*, from *ὁμοιος*, 'like,' and *παθος*, 'affection.' A fanciful doctrine, which maintains, that disordered actions in the human body are to be cured by inducing other disordered actions of the same kind, but only much slighter in degree.

HOMOL'OGY, from *ὁμοιος*, 'like,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of similar parts. Thus, the two sides of the body are said to be 'homologous.' *Homologous* tissues, are those that resemble others; in opposition to the *heterologous* or *heteroclite*, which are new formations.

HOMOIO'SIS, *Homio'sis*, from *ὁμοιωω*, 'I resemble,' 'I assimilate.' An elaboration of the nutritious juice, by which it becomes proper for assimilation.

HOMOPH'AGUS, from *ἄμω*, 'raw,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' One, who eats raw flesh.

HOMOT'ONOS, *Æqua'lis*, from *ὁμος*, 'equal,' and *τονος*, 'tone.' That which has the same tone. Continued fevers, whose symptoms have an equal intensity during the whole course of the disease, have been so called.

HOOK, *Sax.* hoce, hooc, Dutch *hoeck*, *Uncus, Unci'nus, Anc'ura, αγκυρα*. (F) *Erigne, Airigne, ou Érine*. An instrument, consisting of a steel wire, flattened at the middle, and having the extremities crooked and pointed. Some hooks are furnished with a handle at one extremity—the other having one or two hooks;—constituting the *single* and *double hook*.

The Hook is used by anatomists and surgeons, to lay hold of, and raise up, certain parts; the dissection of which is delicate, or which would slip from the fingers.

The *Tenaculum* is a variety of the Hook.

The **BLUNT HOOK** is an instrument which is passed over the flexures of the joints to assist in bringing down the fœtus.

HOPLOCHRY'SMA, from *ὅπλον*, 'a weapon,' and *χρῖσμα*, 'salve.' *Unguentum armatorium, Arm'atory Unguent*. A salve, which was supposed to cure wounds by sympathy:—the instrument with which the wound was inflicted being anointed with it.

HOPLOMOCH'LION, *ὀπλομοχλιον*. The

name of an iron machine or apparatus, which embraced the whole body like armour; and the figure of which is given by Fabricius ab Acquapendente.

HORDEOLUM, diminutive of *Hordeum*, *Barley*; *Sclerophthalmia*, *Crithē*, a *Stye*, a *Styan*, *Crithid'ion*, *Crythē*. (F) *Orgelet*, *Orgeolet*. A small, inflammatory tumour, of the nature of a boil, which exhibits itself near the free edge of the eyelids, particularly near the inner angle of the eye.

HORDEUM, *Crithē*. The seeds of the *Hordeum vulgare* or *Scotch Barley* are ranked amongst the *Cereal*ia. (F) *Orge*. They afford a mucilaginous decoction, which is employed as a diluent and antiphlogistic. The seeds of the *Hordeum distichon* and *H. hexastichon* possess similar properties. Barley is freed from its shells in mills; and, at times, is rubbed into small, round grains, somewhat like pearls, when it is called *Hordeum perlatum* or *Pearl Barley*, (F) *Orge perlé*, and forms the *Hordei semina tuniciis nuda'ta*, of the pharmacopœias.

HORNY EXCRESCENCES, *Lepidos'is Ichthyiasis cornig'era*, *Cornua cutanea*. (F) *Cornes de la peau*. Certain excrescences, which occasionally form in some part of the skin, and resemble, in shape, the horns of animals.

HORRIDA CUTIS, *Goose-skin*, *Cutis anseri'na*. A state of the skin accompanying the rigor of an intermittent.

HORRIPILATION, *Horripila'tio*, *Horror*, φρίκη, *Phrice*, *Phricas'mus*, from *horre're*, 'to bristle up,' and *pilus*, 'hair.' (F) *Horripilation*, *Frissonnement*. General chilliness, preceding fever; and accompanied with bristling of the hairs over the body.

HOSPITAL, *Nosocomi'um*, *Infirmari'um*, *Infirmatori'um*, *Nosodochi'um*. (F) *Hôpital*. An establishment for the reception of the sick, in which they are maintained and treated medically, until their health is restored, or they are declared incurable. Hospitals were first instituted about the end of the 4th century; a period at which the word νοσοκομειον was employed, for the first time, by St. Jerome.

HOSPITAL GANGRENE, *Phagedæ'na gangræno'sa*; *Putrid* or *Malignant Ulcer*, *Gangræ'na Nosocomio'rum*, *Hospital Sore*, *Gangræ'na contagio'sa*, *Putre'do*, (F) *Pourriture* ou *Gangrène d'hôpital*. Gangrene, occurring in wounds or ulcers, in hospitals, the air of which has been vitiated by the accumulation of patients, or some other circumstance. Hospital gangrene—many different varieties of which are met with, and always preceded or accompanied by fever—commonly commences with suppression of the suppuration of the wound, which becomes covered with a grayish and tenacious sanies. The gangrene then manifests itself. It extends from the centre of the ulcerated surface towards the edges; these become swollen, pain-

ful, and everted; and the patient dies with all the signs of typhus. The treatment must be varied, according to circumstances. Sometimes, it requires the use of stimulating, acid, caustic, and antiseptic applications; with, occasionally, the actual cautery, aided by the exhibition of tonics, internally:—at others, the antiphlogistic regimen and emollient applications may be necessary.

HOUSE-SURGEON, *Resident Surgeon*. Usually a senior pupil or graduate, who attends in an hospital, to every accident and disease, in the absence of the regular physician or surgeon. It answers, in the British hospitals, to the *Elève interne* of the French.

HUILE ACOUSTIQUE (F), *Oleum acusticum*, *Acoustic oil*. An oil for deafness, prepared of *olive oil*, 3 ij, *garlic*, *oxgall* and *bayleaves*, each 3 j; boiled for a quarter of an hour, and strained.

HUIT DE CHIFFRE. Figure of 8. A bandage in which the turns are crossed in the form of the figure 8. Such is the bandage used after bleeding from the arm.

HUMECTANTIA. A name formerly given to drinks, which appeared to possess the property of augmenting the fluidity of the blood.

HUMERAL, *Humeralis*. That which belongs to, or is connected with, the arm or humerus.

HUMERAL ARTERY, *Artéria humera'lis*. See *Brachial Artery*.

HUMERUS, *Sca'pula*, ὤμος, *Omos*, *Armus*, (F) *Épau*le. The most elevated part of the arm. The bones, which concur in forming it, are;—the scapula, head of the humerus and the clavicle, united together by strong ligaments, and covered by numerous muscles.

The *Os HU'MERI*, *Humerus*, or *Os bra'chii*, *Os adjuto'rium*, *Os brachia'le*, *Brachium*, is the cylindrical, irregular bone of the arm; the upper extremity of which has a hemispherical head, connected with the scapula; and two *tuberosities* or *tubercles*, a *greater* and *lesser*, for the attachment of muscles, between which is the *Bicipital groove* or *Fossa*. At the inferior extremity may be remarked—the *inner condyle*, the *outer condyle*; the *small head*, which is articulated with the radius; the *trochlea* articulated with the ulna, &c.

The humerus is developed by seven points of ossification;—one for the body; one for the head; one for the greater tuberosity; one for the trochlea; one for the epitrochlea; one for the epicondyle, and another for the lesser head.

HUMIDUM RADICALE, *Hu'midum primige'nium*; *Rad'ical Moisture*, (F) *Humide radicale*. This name was formerly given to the liquid, which, by means of the circulation, was conceived to give flexibility and proper consistence to the different organic textures.

HUMOUR. Every fluid substance of an

organized body;—as the blood, chyle, lymph, &c.

The *Humours*, *χυμοί*, *Chymi*, *Humores*,—differ considerably, as to number and quality, in the different species of organized beings; and even in the same species, according to the state of health or disease.

The ancients reduced them to *four*; which they called *cardinal humours*;—the blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and atrabilis or black bile. The modern classification of the humours is given under *Fluid*.

HUMORAL, *Humoralis*. Proceeding from, or connected with, the humours.

HUMORISM, *Humoral Pathology*. A medical theory, founded exclusively on the part, which the humours were considered to play in the production of disease. Although traces of this system may be found in the most remote antiquity, the creation, or at all events, the arrangement, of it may be attributed to Galen, who enveloped it in metaphysical subtleties, relating to the union between the elements and the four cardinal humours.

HUMORIST. The Galenical physicians, who attributed all diseases to a depraved state of the humours, or to vicious juices collected in the body.

HUMP. Perhaps from *umbo*, 'the boss of a buckler.' *Hunch*, *Gibbus*, *Gibba*, *Tuber*, (F) *Bosse*. A prominence, formed by a deviation of the bones of the trunk. Commonly, it is formed by the spine or sternum, and is seated at the posterior or anterior part of the trunk. It may, also, be produced by deviation of the ribs or pelvis. The spine may be curved in three principal directions. 1. *Backwards*, and this is the most common case; this the ancients called *κυφωσις*, *Cyphosis*, *gibbositas*. 2. *Forwards*, *λορδωσις*, *Lordosis*, *recurvatio*; and, 3. *Laterally*, *σκολιωσις*, *Scoliosis*, *obstipatio*.

Most *curvatures* occur at a very early age, and are caused by scrophula, rickets, &c.; and, not unfrequently, they are accompanied by caries of the vertebræ. See *Vertebral Disease*.

HUMULUS LU'PULUS, *Convolvulus perennis*; the *Hop-plant*. *Nat. Ord.* *Urticæ*. (F) *Houblon*, *Vigne du nord*. Its cones or strobiles, *Humuli strobili* (Ph. L.), have a fragrant odour; and bitter, aromatic taste, depending on a peculiar principle, named *Lupuline*, extractive and essential oil; which may be extracted, equally by water and spirit, from the dried strobiles.

The Hop is employed as a tonic and hypnotic, and enters into the composition of ale and beer.

HUNGER, *Fames*, *Limos*, *Peine*, *Esuries*, *jejunium*, *jejunitas*, *esuriatio*, *esuri-go*. (F) *Faim*. The necessity for taking food. Hunger is an internal sensation, which some authors have attributed to the friction between the sides of the stomach in its empty state; others, to the compression of the

nerves, when the organ is contracted; others, to the action of the gastric juice, &c. It is dictated by the wants of the system: farther we know not. See *Appetite*.

HY'ALOID, *Hyalodes*, *Hyaloides*, *Vitreus*, from *ύαλος*, 'glass,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Resembling glass.

The **HY'ALOID MEMBRANE**, *Tunica Hyaloidea*, *Membra'na Arachnoidea*, *T. vitrea*, is the extremely delicate membrane, which forms the exterior covering of the vitreous humour, and transmits within it prolongations, which divide it into cells. Fallopius discovered this membrane, and gave it the name *Hyaloid*. On a level with the entrance of the optic nerve into the eye, the hyaloid membrane forms, by reflection, a cylindrical canal, which pierces the vitreous humour from behind to before, as far as the posterior part of the crystalline. To this, its discoverer gave the name—*Canal hyaloidien* or *Hyaloid Canal*.

HYDATID, *Hydatidis*, *Bulla*, *Aquula*, *Hydroa*, *Tænia hydatig'ena*, *Echinococcus humanus*, from *ύδαγ*, 'water.' This name was long given to every encysted tumour, which contained an aqueous and transparent fluid. Many pathologists, subsequently, applied it to vesicles, softer than the tissue of membranes, more or less transparent, which are developed within organs, but without adhering to their tissue. It is by no means clear, that these formations are really entozoa. They have been found in various parts of the body; sometimes in the uterus, occasioning signs nearly similar to those of pregnancy, but being sooner or later expelled. The expulsion is generally attended with more or less hemorrhage. See *Acephalocystis*.

The word *Hydatidis*, *Aquula*, *Phlyctænula*, *Verruca Palpebrarum*, *Milium*, was, also, given to small, transparent tumours of the eyelids.—Galen, C. Hofmann.

HYDATIDOCE'LE, *Hydatocèle*, from *ύδατις*, 'hydatid,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' A tumour, formed by hydatids. Oscheocèle, containing hydatids. The *Oscheocèle hydatidosa*, of Sauvages.

HYDATIS'MUS, from *ύδαγ*, 'water.' The noise, caused by the fluctuation of pus contained in an abscess.—Aurelian., Foësius.

HYDATOCH'OLOS, from *ύδαγ*, 'water,' and *χολη*, 'bile.' *Aquoso-bilious*. An epithet given to evacuated matters, when mixed with water and bile.—Hippocr., Foësius.

HYDATOID, *Hydatoides*, *Aqueus*, *Aquosus*, *Hydatodes*, from *ύδαγ*, 'water,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Resembling water. This name has been given to the membrane of the aqueous humour; and, also, to the aqueous humour itself.

HYDOR, from *ύδαγ*, genitive, *ύδατος*, 'water.' Hence:

HY'DRAGOGUES, *Hydrago'ga*, *Hydrop'ica*, *Hydrot'ica*, *Aquiduca*, from *ύδαγ*, 'water,' and *αγα*, 'I expel.' Medicines, believed

capable of expelling serum effused in any part of the body. These are generally cathartics or diuretics.

HYDRARGYRANATRIPSIS, from *ὑδράργυρος*, 'quicksilver,' and *ἀνὰ τριψιν*, 'rubbing in.' The rubbing in of an ointment of quicksilver. *Hydrargyrotrip'sis*.

HYDRARGYRI, CYANURETUM, H. *Borus'sias, Hydrargyrum Cyanogenatum, H. Hydrocyanicum, Prussias Hydrargyri, Cyanuret or Prussiate of Mercury.* (F) *Cyanure de Mercure.* This preparation has been strongly recommended as a powerful antisyphilitic, and is admitted into the Parisian codex. Twelve to 24 grains may be dissolved in a quart of distilled water, and 3 or 4 spoonfuls of the solution be taken daily, in a glass of any appropriate liquid.

HYDRARGYRI NITRAS, *Nitras hydrargyri in crystallos concretus*,—*Nitrate of Mercury.* It is employed in syphilis; and, externally, in fungous, obstinate ulcers.

It is used in the formation of the *Soluble Mercury of Hahnemann.*

WARD'S WHITE DROPS,—a once celebrated, antiscorbutic nostrum,—were prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid; and adding a solution of carbonate of ammonia; or, frequently, they consisted of a solution of sublimate with carbonate of ammonia.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM, *Hydrargyrus nitrat'us ruber, Mercurius corrosivus ruber, Mercurius præcipitatus corrosivus, M. præcipitatus ruber, Arca'num corallinum, Mercurius corallinus, Pulvis principis, Præcipitatus ruber, Oxydum hydrargyri completum, O. hydrargyr'icum, Panacea mercurii rubra, Pulvis Joan'nis de Vigo, Oxydes hydrargyri rubrum, Hyperoxodes hydrargyri, Nitric oxide of mercury, Red precipitate, Oxydum hydrargyri nitricum, Oxidum hydrargyri rubrum per ac'idum nitricum.* (F) *Oxide nitrique de mercure.* It is a stimulant and escharotic, and used as such in foul ulcers; being sprinkled on the part, in fine powder, or united with lard into an ointment.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINE'REUM, *Oxydum hydrargyri nigrum, Æthiops per se, Mercurius niger Moscati, Oxydum hydrargyrosum, Oxydum hydrargyr'icum præcipitatum, Oxydulum hydrargyri nigrum, Pulvis mercurialis cinereus, Mercurius cinereus, Turpe'thum nigrum, Mercurius præcipitatus niger, Gray or black oxide of mercury,* (F) *Oxide de mercure cendré, Oxide gris ou noir de mercure.* This oxide is made in various ways. It may be formed by boiling submuriate of mercury in lime-water. The dose of this *Pulvis hydrargyri cinereus*, is from 2 to 10 grains. There are four other preparations of it in estimation, viz. *Plenck's solution*, made by rubbing mercury with mucilage. 2. By rubbing equal parts of sugar and mercury together. 3. A compound of honey or liquorice and purified mercury. 4. The blue pill

and ointment. All these possess the usual properties of mercury.

The *Mercurius solubilis* of Hahnemann is formed from a black oxide of mercury. It is the *Mercurius solubilis Hahneman'ni seu oxidum hydrargyri nigri median'te ammo'niâ ex protonitra'te hydrar'gyri præcipita'tum.* It is used in the same cases as the *Hydrargyri Oxydum cinereum.*

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM, *Mercurius calcina'tus, Hydrargyrus Calcinatus,* (F) *Oxide de mercure rouge, Red oxide of mercury.*

It is stimulant and escharotic; and, in large doses, emetic. Owing to the violence of its operation it is seldom given internally, but is chiefly used as an escharotic.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS, *Hydrargyrus muriat'us, Murias hydrargyri corrosivus, Murias hydrargyri oxygena'tus, Sublima'tus corrosivus, Mercurius corrosivus, Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus, Bichlo'ride of mercury, Hydrargyri permu'rias, Supermu'rias hydrargyri, Murias hydrargyri basi oxydi imperfecti, Murias hydrargyri corrosivum,* (F) *Muriate oxygéné de mercure, Sublimé corrosif, Oxymuriate of mercury, Corrosive sublimate.* It is used as an antisyphilitic stimulant, in venereal complaints; old cutaneous affections, &c. gr. iij to ℥j of water forms a good gargle in venereal sore throats, or an injection in gonorrhœa. Externally, it is applied in cases of tetter, and to destroy fungus or stimulate old ulcers. Dose, gr. 1-16 to gr. 1-8 in pill, once in 24 hours. White of egg is the best antidote to it, when taken in an overdose.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS, *Calom'elas, Draco mitiga'tus, Submu'rias Hydrargyri mitis, Submu'rias Hydrargyri Sublima'tum, Mercurius dulcis, M. dulcis sublima'tus; when precipitated, M. dulcis precipitatus, Panacea mercurialis* (when nine times sublimed), *Murias hydrargyri dulcis sublima'tus, Mercurius sublimatus dulcis, Aquila, Manna Metallorum, Panchymago'gum miner'alè, P. Quercetanus, Chloride of Mercury,* (F) *Mer-cure doux, Protochlorure de mercure.* Properties. Antisyphilitic and sialagogue; in large doses, purgative. Dose. One or two grains given at night gradually excite ptyalism. Gr. v to xx, purge. Children bear larger doses than adults.

The **BLACK WASH**, *Lotio Hydrargyri nigra* is formed of calomel ℥ij, *Lime water* ℥j. Used to syphilitic sores.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM, *Hydrargyrus vel mercurius cum sulphurè, Æthiops minera'lis, Hydrargyrus e sulphurè, Pulvis hypnot'icus, Æthiops narcot'icus,* (F) *Sulphure de mercure noir, Black sulphuret of mercury, Æthiops mineral.* Used chiefly in scrophulous and cutaneous affections. Dose, gr. x to ʒss.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM, *Hydrargyrus sulphura'tus ruber, Min'ium pu-*

rum, Minium Græcorum, Magnes Epilepsia, Ammion, Purpurisum, Cinnabaris, Mercurius Cinnabarinus, Cinabaris, Cinabarium, Red Sulphuret of Mercury, Cinnabar, Vermilion, (F) Sulphure de Mercure rouge, Cinabre.

It is antisyphilitic, but is chiefly used in fumigation against venereal ulcers of the nose, mouth and throat;—3ss being thrown on a red hot iron. This preparation is the basis of a nostrum, called *Boerhaave's Red Pill*.

HYDRARGYRI TARTRAS, H. PROTO-TARTRAS, *Tartrate of mercury*. Antisyphilitic. Dose, one or two grains twice a day.

HYDRARGYRUM, *Hydrargyrus*, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ἀργύρος, 'silver;' *Mercurius, Argentum vivum, A. mobile, A. fusum, A. fugitivum, Fumus albus, Arca arcanorum, Dædalus, Mercury, Quicksilver, (F) Mercure, M. cru, Vif Argent, Mater Metallo'rum*. A fluid, brilliant, metal; of a slightly bluish white colour; fluid above—39° of Fahr. and under 656°. S. G., when liquid, 13.568 (Cavendish); easily oxydized. Metallic quicksilver does not act on the body, even when taken into the stomach. When oxydized and combined with acids, it acts powerfully. It has been exhibited in cases of constriction of the bowels and in intussusception, from a notion, that it must certainly pass through the bowels by its gravity. The water, in which mercury has been boiled, has been recommended as a vermifuge; but it probably enjoys no such property, as chymical tests do not exhibit the presence of the metal. When the crude metal is distilled in an iron retort, it forms the *Hydrargyrum purificatum*.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA, *Hydrargyrus cum cretâ, Mercurius alkalisatus, Mercury with chalk, (F) Mercure avec la craie, Æthiops alcalisatus*. A protoxide of mercury, formed by trituration with carbonate of lime. It is somewhat uncertain; and consequently not much employed. It possesses the properties of the black oxide of mercury, and may be advantageously exhibited in cases of diarrhœa in children, dependent upon acidity and vitiated secretions. Dose, gr. v to 3ss, twice a day, in any viscid substance.

The HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNE'SIA of the Dublin Pharmacopœia resembles it in properties.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM, *Hydrargyrum ammonia'to-muriat'icum, Mercurius cosmet'icus, Murias oxidi hydrargyri ammonia'calis, Submu'riasammoni'aco-hydrargyr'icus, Calx Hydrargyri alba, Submu'rias Hydrargyri ammonia'tum—S. H. præcipita'tum—Murias hydrargyri sub-oxygena'tus præcipita'tionē para'tus, Præcipita'tum album, White precipitate of mercury, White precipitate,—Calcina'tum majus Pote'rii, (F) Sous-muriate de mercure précipité ou Précipité blanc*.

A peroxide, combined with muriatic acid and ammonia, forming a triple salt. It is

used, in powder, to destroy vermin; and, united with lard, for the same purpose, as well as in scabies and some other cutaneous affections.

HYDRARGYRUM SACCHARATUM, *Æthiops saccharatus, Mercurius saccharatus, Ox'idum hydrargyri saccharatum, Sac'charum hydrargyri vermifugum*. A mild mercurial formula in several of the Pharmacopœias of Continental Europe; formed by triturating one part of mercury with two of white sugar. It is used in the venereal affections of children.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS, *Sperma mercurii, Terra foliata mercurii, Mercurius aceta'tus, Hydrargyri Acetas, Acetas vel Proto-acetas Hydrargyri, Ac'etate of mercury*. This was the basis of *Keyser's pills*, and was once much celebrated in the cure of the venereal disease. The dose is from three to five grains, but it is not much used.

The formula for *Keyser's Anti-venereal pills* was as follows: *Hydrarg. Acet. 3 iv, Mannæ 3 xxx, Amyl. 3 ij, Muc. G. Trag. q. s.* into pills of gr. vj each. Dose, two pills.

HYDRARGYRUS PHOSPHORATUS, *Phosphuretted mercury*. This preparation has been recommended in cases of inveterate venereal ulcers, but it is now scarcely used.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS, *Turpe'thum minera'le, Mercurius emet'icus flavus, Calx mercurii vitriola'ta, Mercurius caust'icus flavus, M. luteus, Hydrargyri sulphas, Subsul'phas Hydrargyri flavus, Oxydum hydrargyri sulphu'ricum, Subsul'phas hydrargyri peroxida'ti, Turbith min'eral. (F) Sous-sulfate de mercure ou turbith minéral*. Two grains of this mercurial act on the stomach violently. It is sometimes recommended as an errhine in amaurosis.

HYDRAS'TIS CANADEN'SIS, *Yellow Root*. It is used in Kentucky as a mouth-water, and as an outward application in wounds, and local inflammations.

HYDRARTHURUS, *Hydarthrus, Hydrarthrus synovia'lis, Hydrops articulo'rum, Hydar'thron, Hydar'thros, Melice'ria, Spina vento'sa* of Rhazes and Avicenna. *Arthrit'is Hydar'thros, Hydarthro'sis, Emmyx'ium articula'rē, Tumor albus*;—*White Swelling*; from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ἄρθρον, 'a joint.' (F) *Tumeur blanche, T. lymphatique des articulations*. The French surgeons apply the term *Hydarthrus* to dropsy of the articulations.

White swelling is an extremely formidable disease. It may attack any one of the joints; but is most commonly met with in the knee, the haunch, the foot, and the elbow, and generally occurs in scrophulous children. It consists, at times, in tumefaction, and softening of the soft parts and ligaments, which surround the joint; at others, in swelling and caries of the articular extremities of bones; or both these states may exist at the same time. The treatment consists in the

employment of counter-irritants; the use of iodine internally and externally, &c.

HYDRELÆON, *Hydrolæum*, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ελαιον, 'oil.' A mixture of water and oil.

HYDRENCEPH'ALOID, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' εγκεφαλος, 'the brain,' and εδος, 'resemblance.' Resembling hydrencephalus. Diseases of the bowels, and exhaustion are at times attended with hydrencephaloid symptoms.

HYDRENTEROCE'LE, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' εντερον, 'intestine,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Intestinal hernia, the sac of which incloses fluid.

HYDRO'A, *Hidro'a*, *Aquila*, *Boa*, from ὕδωρ, 'water.' An affection, which consists in an accumulation of water or serous fluid under the epidermis. Some have used *hydro'a* synonymously with *sudamina*, others with *pemphigus*. In the first case, it has generally, however, been written *hidro'a*, from ιδρως, 'sweat,' and in the latter *hydro'a*.

HYDROA'RION, *Hydrops ova'rii*, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ωαριον, 'ovarium.' Dropsy of the ovary.

HYDROBLEPHARON, *Hydrops Pal'pebræ*, *Blepharœdema aquosum*. An œdema or watery swelling of the eyelids; from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and βλεφαρον, 'eyelid.'

HYDROCE'LE, *Hydrops Scroti*, *Oscheocelë*, *Oscheophyma*, *Hydror'chis*, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' A collection of serous fluid in the cellular texture of the scrotum or in some of the coverings, either of the testicle or spermatic cord. To the first of these varieties the names—*External Hydrocele*, *H. œdematodes*, (F) *H. par infiltration* have been given; and to the second those of *Hydrocelë interna*, *H. tunicæ vaginalis testis*, *Hydrél'ytron*, (F) *H. par épanchement*. When the collection occurs in the envelope of the testicle, it is called *H. of the tunica vaginalis*; and the epithet *congenital* is added, when the interior of the membrane, in which it is situate, still communicates freely with the cavity of the abdomen. When it exists in the spermatic cord, it is called *encysted*, or *diffused Hydrocele of the spermatic cord*, as the case may be. The tumour of the distended scrotum is oblong; greater below than above; indolent and semi-transparent. When it becomes inconveniently large, the fluid may be evacuated by puncturing with a trocar, but, as the fluid collects again, this operation can only be considered palliative. The radical cure consists, usually, in injecting, through the canula of the trocar, which has been left in after puncturing, some irritating liquid, as wine. This is kept in the tunica vaginalis for a few minutes and then withdrawn. The coat inflames; adhesion takes place, and the cavity is obliterated.

HYDROCEPH'ALUS, *Hydrocephalum*, *Hydrocephalë*, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and κεφαλη, 'the head.' *Water in the head*, *Dropsy of*

the head, *Hydrops Cap'itis*, *Dropsy of the brain*. A collection of water within the head. It may be *internal* or *external*.

The **HYDROCEPHALUS INTER'NUS**, *Hydrocephalus Acu'tus*, *H. meningeus*, *Hydrops cer'ebrî*, *Encephalal'gia hydrop'ica*, *Phrenicula hydrocephal'ica*, *Hydrencephalus*, *Febris Hydrocephal'ica*, *Apoplex'ia hydrocephal'ica*, *Carus hydrocephalus*, is seated in the interior of the brain, and is observed particularly in childhood. Its march is extremely acute and often very rapid; admitting, generally, however, of division into three stages. The symptoms of the *first stage* are those of general febrile irritation, with headache, intolerance of light and sound, delirium, &c. Those of the *second*, which generally denote, that the inflammation has ended in effusion, are, great slowness of pulse, crying out as if in distress, moaning, dilated pupil, squinting, &c. and lastly, in the *third stage*;—profound stupor, paralysis, convulsions, involuntary evacuations, quick pulse, and frequently death.

The disease is of uncertain duration; sometimes, destroying in two or three days, at others, extending to two or three weeks. The prognosis is unfavourable. The treatment must be most active during the stage of excitement, and precisely that necessary in phrenitis. In the second stage, the indication is;—to promote the absorption of the effused fluid. This must be done by counter-irritants, and mercury, chiefly. On dissection, in these cases, water is generally found in the ventricles, or at the base of the brain; or there are signs of previous, vascular excitement, effusions of coagulable lymph, &c. (F) *Hydrocephale aigu*, *Fièvre cérébrale des Enfans*.

The **HYDROCEPHALUS CHRON'ICUS**, *Hydrencephalocelë*, *Hydrops Cap'itis*, *Hydrocephalus externus* of some, commonly commences at an early period of existence, and, the accumulation of fluid, gradually produces distention of the brain, and of the skull, with separation of the sutures. It generally proves fatal before puberty.

The *Hydrocephalus externus* of some is a mere infiltration into the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the cranium.

HYDROCIRSOCE'LE, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' κιστος, 'varix,' κηλη, 'tumour.' A tumour, formed by the varicose distention of the veins of the spermatic cord and by the accumulation of serous fluid in the cellular texture of the scrotum. *Hygrocirsocele*.

HYDROCYAN'IC ACID, *Ac'idum Hydrocyan'icum*; from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and κυανος, 'blue.' *Prussic Acid*, *Acidum Prus'sicum*, *A. Borus'sicum*, *A. Zoöt'icum*, *A. Zoötin'icum*. This acid exists in a great variety of native combinations in the vegetable kingdom, and imparts to them certain properties, which have been long known and esteemed; as in the *bitter almond*, *Cherry laurel*, leaves

of the *Peach tree*, kernels of fruit, pips of apples, &c. When concentrated, it is liquid, colourless, of a strong smell and taste, at first cool, afterwards burning. Its s. g. at 7°, centigrade, is 0.7058. It is very volatile and enters into ebullition at 26°.5, Cent. It speedily undergoes decomposition, sometimes in less than an hour, and consists of a peculiar gaseous and highly inflammable compound of carbon and azote, to which the name *Cyanogen* has been assigned; and of hydrogen, which acts as the acidifying principle—hence its name *Hydrocyanic acid*. According to Magendie, the acid, prepared after Scheele's method—the one in common use—is of irregular medicinal power; he, therefore, recommends Gay Lussac's acid, diluted with 6 times its volume, or 8.5 times its weight of distilled water, for medicinal purposes, and this he calls *Medicinal Prussic Acid*. Dr. Ure has proposed, that the specific gravity should indicate that which is proper for medicinal exhibition; and, after comparative experiments of the gravity of the acids, obtained by different processes, he states, that the acid, usually prescribed, is of s. g. 0.996 or 0.997. Great caution is, however, necessary. One drop of pure prussic acid instantly destroys, and the animal shows hardly any traces of irritability, a few moments after death. It has been advised in tracheal phthisis, in tubercular phthisis, pulmonary inflammation and irritation, dyspepsia, uterine affections, hectic cough, cancer, chronic rheumatism, and mania, and as a local remedy in impetiginous affections; but, although possessed of powerful sedative properties, it is so unmanageable and the preparation so uncertain, that it is not much used.

The dose of Scheele's Acid or of the *Medicinal Prussic Acid* is from a quarter of a drop to two drops.

HYDROCYSTIS, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and κύστις, 'a bladder.' A cyst containing a watery or serous fluid.

HYDRO-ENTERO-EPIPOCE'LE, *Hydro-epiplo-enteroce'le*; from ὕδωρ, 'water,' εντερον, 'intestine,' and επιπλοον, 'omentum.' Entero-epiplocele; the sac of which contains a serous fluid.

HYDRO - ENTERO - EPIPLOMPHALUM, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' εντερον, 'an intestine,' επιπλοον, 'the caul,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, the sac of which contains intestine, epiploon, and serum.

HYDRO - ENTEROM'PHALUM, *Hydreuterom'phalum*; from ὕδωρ, 'water,' εντερον, 'an intestine,' and ομφαλος, 'the umbilicus.' Hernia umbilicalis; the sac of which contains, intestine and serum.

HYDRO-EPIPOCE'LE, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' επιπλοον, 'omentum,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Hernia, formed by omentum; the sac of which contains serum.

HYDRO-EPIPLO-ENTEROCE'LE, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' επιπλοον, 'the omentum,' εντε-

ρον, 'an intestine,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Entero-epiploic hernia; the sac of which contains serum.

HYDRO-EPIPLOMPH'ALUM, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' επιπλοον, 'the omentum,' and ομφαλος, 'the umbilicus.' Umbilical hernia; the sac of which contains epiploon, and serum.

HYDROG'ALA, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and γαλα, 'milk.' A mixture of water and milk.

HY'DROGEN, *Hydroge'nium*, *Inflam'mable air*, *Phlogiston*, *Princip'ium hydrogeneticum*, *P. hydroticum*, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and γινναω, 'I produce.' This gas, when breathed, kills the animal by depriving it of oxygen. When diluted with two-thirds of atmospheric air, it occasions some diminution of muscular power and sensibility, and a reduction of the force of the circulation. It has been respired in catarrh, hæmoptysis, and phthisis.

The **CARBURETTED HYDROGEN**,—obtained by passing the vapour of water over charcoal, at the temperature of ignition, in an iron tube—has been found possessed of similar properties, when diluted, and has been used in like cases.

The **SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN**, *Hydrothi'on*, *Gaz hepat'icum*, *Gaz hydrogen'ium sulphura'tum*, *Mephitis hepat'ica* may be disengaged from any of the sulphurets by the addition of a strong acid. It is a violent poison, but has been recommended to be inhaled, diluted, to allay the increased irritability which occasionally exists after diseases of the lungs. See *Hydro-sulphuretted Water*.

HYDROGENESES. Baumes gives this name to diseases, which he fancifully considers to depend upon disturbed *hydrogenation*. In it he includes intermittent and remittent fevers.

HYDROL'OGY, *Hydrol'ogia*; from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on waters. By the term *Medical Hydrol'ogy* is meant that part of physics, whose object is the study of water, considered as it respects medicine; and consequently embracing that of mineral waters. *Medical Hydrography* comprises the study of the influence, exerted by the sea or by navigation on the health of man.

HYDROMA'NIA, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and μανια, 'mania.' A name given by Strambi to Pellagra, in which the patient has a strong propensity to drown himself.

HYDRO-MEDIASTI'NA. Effusion of serous fluid into the mediastinum.

HYDROM'ELI, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and μελι, 'honey.' *Aqua mulsa*, *Meliti'tes*, *Mulsum*, *Melic'ratum*, *Braggart*, *Medo*. A liquid medicine, prepared with an ounce and a half of honey and a pint of tepid water. It is used as a demulcent and laxative, and is generally known under the name *Simple hydromel*. *Vinous hydromel*, *Mead*, *Hydrom'eli vino'sum* is a drink made by fermenting honey and water. It is much used as a drink in some countries.

HYDROMETRA, *Hydros u'teri*; from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and μήτρα, 'the womb.' *Dropsy of the womb*. A disease, characterized by circumscribed protuberance in the hypogastrium,—with obscure fluctuation,—progressively enlarging, without ischury or pregnancy. If it ever occur, it must be a rare disease.

HYDROM'PHALUM, *Hydros umbilicalis*, *Exom'phalus aquo'sus*, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ομφαλός, 'the navel.' A tumour, formed by the accumulation of serum in the sac of umbilical hernia; or simply by distention of the navel in cases of ascites.

HYDROMYRIN'GA, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and myringa or myrinx, 'the membrana tympani.' Dropsy of the drum of the ear; giving rise to difficulty of hearing,—the *Dyseca'a hydropica*.

HYDROPEDE'SIS, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and πεδᾶω, 'I break out.' Excessive sweating.

HYDROPERICAR'DIUM, *Hydropericardium*, *Hydropericarditis*, *Hydros Pericardii*, *Hydrocar'dia*,—*Dropsy of the pericardium*. This is not a common disease, and it is not easily distinguished from hydrothorax in general. Palpitations; irregular or intermitting pulse; excessive dyspnoea, amounting often to orthopnoea, will cause the pericardium to be suspected.

The treatment is that of dropsies in general. It is, usually, however, of the active kind.

HYDROPERIONE, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' περὶ, 'around,' and ᾠον, 'an egg, or ovum.' The sero-albuminous substance secreted in the uterus, prior to the arrival of the impregnated ovum in that cavity.—Breschet.

HYDROPHOBIA, *Parapho'bia*, *Phobodip'son*, *Pheugydron*, *Pheugopho'bia*, *Cynolys'sa*, *Phreni'tis latrans*, *Lyssa cani'na*, *Pantopho'bia*, *Rabies cani'na*, *Erethis'mus hydropho'bia*, *Clonos hydropho'bia*, *Hygropho'bia*, (F) *Rage*, *Canine madness*, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and φόβος, 'dread.'

The term *Rabies* is more appropriate for the aggregate of symptoms resulting from the bite of rabid animals. *Hydrophobia* literally signifies, a 'dread of water;' and, consequently, ought to be applied to one of the symptoms of rabies, rather than to the disease itself. It is a symptom which appears occasionally in other nervous affections. Rabies is susceptible of spontaneous developement in the dog, wolf, cat, and fox; which can thence transmit it to other quadrupeds or to man; but it has not been proved that it can super-vene,—without their having been previously bitten,—in animals of other species; or that the latter can, when bitten, communicate it to others.

A number of facts induce the belief, that the saliva and bronchial mucus are the sole vehicles of the rabid virus; the effects of which upon the economy appear, sometimes, almost immediately after the bite, and are, at

others, apparently dormant for a considerable period. The chief symptoms are—a sense of dryness and constriction of the throat; excessive thirst; difficult deglutition; aversion for, and horror at, the sight of liquids as well as of brilliant objects; red, animated countenance; great nervous irritability; frothy saliva; grinding of the teeth, &c. Death most commonly happens before the fifth day.

Hydrophobia has hitherto resisted all therapeutic means. Those which allay irritation, are obviously most called for. In the way of prevention, the bitten part should always be excised, where practicable; and cauterized.

In some cases, symptoms like those which follow the bite of a rabid animal, are said to have come on spontaneously. This affection has been termed *nervous* or *spontaneous hydrophobia*.

HYDROPTHAL'MIA, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and οφθαλμός, 'the eye.' *Dropsy of the Eye*, *Hydros Oc'uli*, *Buphthal'mus*, *Oculus Bovinus*, *Oculus Bu'bulus*, *Oculus Elephan'tinus*, *Ophthalmopto'sis*, *Parop'sis Staphylo'ma simplex*, (F) *Hydrophthalmie*, *Hydropisie de l'œil*. This affection is caused, at times, by an increase in the quantity of the aqueous, at others, of the vitreous, humour. In the former case, the iris is concave anteriorly, and pushed backwards:—in the latter, it is convex, and pushed forwards. Most commonly, the disease seems to depend on both humours at the same time. *Hydrophthalmia* sometimes affects both eyes; at others, only one. Children are more exposed to it than adults or old persons. The treatment must vary according to the causes; its longer or shorter duration; greater or less extent, &c. Hence, according to circumstances, hydragogue medicines, purgatives, general and local blood-letting, blisters, setons, moxa, cupping-glasses, fomentations, collyria, and fumigations of different kinds have been employed. When all means fail, and the disease continues to make progress, the fluid may be evacuated, by a puncture made with a cataract needle at the lower part of the transparent cornea.

HYDROPTHAL'MION. Same etymon. An œdematous swelling of the conjunctiva in hydropic persons.

HYDRO-PHYSOCE'LE, *Hydropneumatoc'e'le*, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' φυσά, 'wind,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Hernia, which contains a serous fluid and gas.

HYDRO'PIC, *Hydropicus*,—*Hyphydros*, ὑφύδρος, (F) *Hydropique*. One labouring under dropsy.

HYDROPNEUMO'NIA, *Hydros Pulmo'num*, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and πνεύμων, 'the lung.' Infiltration of the lungs.

HYDROPNEUMOSAR'CA, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' πνεύμα, 'wind, air,' and σαγξ, 'flesh.' An abscess, containing water, air, and matters similar to flesh.—M. A. Severinus.

HYDROPOI'DES, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and

ποιεω, 'I make.' Watery excretions, such as sometimes take place in Hydropics.

HYDROPOTA, *Pota'tor Aquæ*, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ποτης, 'a drinker.' A *Water Drinker*. One who drinks only water, or drinks it in an extraordinary quantity.

HYDROPS, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' *Phlegma'tia*, *Dropsy*, *Hyderos*, *Affectus hydero'des*, *Hydropisis*, *Hydron'osus*, (F) *Hydropisie*. A preternatural collection of a serous fluid in any cavity of the body, or in the cellular texture. When the cellular texture of the whole body is more or less filled with fluid, the disease is called *Anasarca* or *Leucophlegmatia*;—and when this variety is local or partial, it is called *Œdema*. The chief dropsies, designated from their seat, are:—*Anasarca*, *Hydrocephalus*, *Hydrorachitis*, *Hydrothorax*, *Hydropericardium*, *Ascites*, *Hydrometra*, *Hydrocele*, &c.

Encyst'ed Dropsy, *Hydrops sacca'tus*, *in-carcera'tus* vel *cyst'icus*, is that variety, in which the fluid is inclosed in a sac or cyst; so that it has no communication with the surrounding parts. *Dropsy of the Ovarium*, *Hydrops Ova'rii*, *Ascites Ova'rii*, *Ascites sacca'tus*, is an instance of this variety.

Dropsy may be active or passive. The former consists in an increased action of the exhalants, so that those vessels pour out much more fluid than is absorbed: the latter arises from a state of atony of the absorbent vessels, which allows of an accumulation of fluid. It may also be *mechanical*, or produced by obstructions to the circulation, as in cases of diseased liver.

Active dropsy, occurring accidentally in a sound individual, generally ends favourably. Those, which supervene on other diseases, or are symptomatic of some internal affection, are rarely curable.

The treatment consists in the use of all those remedies, which act on the various secretions: so that the demand being increased, the supply will have to be increased accordingly; and in this manner some of the collected fluid may be taken up by the absorbents. To this end, bleeding, if the dropsy be very active; purgatives; diuretics; sudorifics; sialagogues, &c., are the remedies chiefly depended upon.

HYDROPYR'ETOS, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and πυρετος, 'fever.' Fever with sweating. *Hidropyretos* would be more proper, from ιδρωρ, 'sweat.'

HYDRORACHIS, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ραχις, 'the spine.' *Hydrorachi'tis*, *Hydror-rha'chia*, *Hydrops Cavita'tis Colum'næ Ver-tebra'lis*, *Spina bif'ida*, *Hydrops medul'læ spina'lis*, *Hydroce'le spina'lis*, *Hydrorachi'tis spinosa*, *Hydrops spinæ*, *Spinola*. A soft, frequently transparent, tumour; formed by the membranes of the spinal marrow being distended and projecting backwards from the vertebral canal, the posterior paries of which is wanting to a certain extent. The disease is often accompanied with paralysis of the

lower extremities. It is congenital, and situate in the lumbar or sacral regions. It is almost always fatal:—the tumour rupturing, and death occurring instantaneously. On *dissection*, a simple separation or complete absence of the spinous processes of the vertebræ is perceived, with, at times, destruction or absence of spinal marrow. The treatment is the same as in *hydrocephalus chronicus*; and, as in it, advantage seems occasionally to have been derived by puncturing with a fine needle.

HYDROSAC'CHARUM, *Aqua sacchara'ta*, (F) *Eau sucrée*. Sugared water.

HYDROSAR'CA, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and σαξ, 'flesh.' A tumour, containing a fluid as well as portions of flesh. Also, *Anasarca*.

HYDROSARCOCE'LE, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' σαξ, 'flesh,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' *Sar-co-hydroce'le*. A tumour, formed by a sarcocele, complicated with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

HYDROSULPHURET'ED WATER, *Aqua hydrosulphura'ta simplex*, *Aqua hepatica*, (F) *Eau hydrosulphurée simple*. (*Sulphuret of iron* 1000 parts, *sulphuric acid* 2000 parts, *distilled water* 4000 parts; add the water to the acid, and put the sulphuret of iron into a retort, to which a Wolff's apparatus of 5 or 6 vessels is adapted: the last containing about an ounce of potassa, dissolved in a quart of water. Pour the diluted acid gradually on the sulphuret: and, ultimately, throw away the water in the last vessel. *Ph. P.*) It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and deobstruent (?), and is used in rheumatism, diseases of the skin, &c.

It has been, also, called *Ac'idum Hydrothion'icum liq'uidum*.

HYDROTHORAX, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and θωραξ, 'the chest.' *Hydrops Thora'cis*, *Hydrops pec'toris*, *Hydrops pulmo'nis*, *Dyspnæa et Orthopnæ'a hydrothora'cica*, (F) *Hydropisie de Poitrine*, *H. des Plèvres*. Idiopathic Hydrothorax, termed, by Laennec, *Hydropisie des plèvres*, *Dropsy of the Pleuræ*, is a very rare disease, and very difficult of diagnosis. It generally exists only on one side; which, if the fluid effused be considerable, projects more than the other. Dyspnæa, and fluctuation perceptible to the ear, are characteristic symptoms. When the chest is examined with the stethoscope, respiration is found to be wanting every where, except at the root of the lung. The sound is also dull on percussion.

Effusion into the chest, as a result of inflammation of some thoracic viscus, is as common as the other is rare. It is usually a fatal symptom. It has been called *symptomatic hydrothorax*.

In Hydrothorax, the course of treatment, proper in dropsies in general, must be adopted. Diuretics seem, here, to be especially useful; probably on account of the great activity of pulmonary absorption. Paracentesis can rarely, if ever, be serviceable.

HYDRO'TIS, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ὠς, gen. ὠτος, 'the ear.' Dropsy of the ear.

HYGIENE, from ὑγίεια, 'health.' *Hygie-sis*, *Hygiei'a*; *Conservati'va medici'na*; *Hygieiolo'gia*, from ὑγιής, 'healthy.' The part of Medicine, whose object is the preservation of health. It embraces a knowledge of healthy man, both in society and individually, as well as of the objects used and enjoyed by him, with their influence on his constitution and organs.

HYGRA, from ὕδωρ, 'water,' or ὑγρός, 'humid.' Liquid plasters. *Hygremplas'tra*.

HYGROBLEPHAR'ICI, from ὑγρός, 'humid,' and βλεφαρον, 'eyelid.' *Hygrophthal'mici*. The excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland have been so called.

HYGROL'OGY, *Zoöch'ymy*,—from ὑγρός, 'humid,' and λόγος, 'a discourse.' The anatomy of the fluids of the body.

HYGRO'MA, from ὑγρός, 'humid.' *Tumor cyst'icus sero'sus*, *Cystis sero'sa*. Dropsy of the bursæ mucosæ.

HYGROM'ETRY, *Hygrome'tria*, *Hygrosco'pia*; from ὑγρός, 'humid,' and μέτρον, 'measure.' The part of Physics, which concerns the measurement of the dryness or humidity of the atmosphere. It is probable, that diseases are as frequently caused by the varying moisture of the atmosphere, as by changes in its weight or temperature. The *hygrometer* ought, consequently, to form part of every apparatus for medical meteorological observations.

HY'LE, ὕλη, *Mate'ria*, 'Matter.' *Materia Medica*:—also, the Philosopher's Stone.

HYLOPH'AGOUS, from ὕλη, 'wood,' and φάγω, 'I eat.' One that feeds upon the young shoots of trees, roots, &c. Hylophagous tribes yet exist in some parts of Africa.

HYMEN, ὕμην, which signifies, 'marriage,' 'nuptial song,' 'membrane or pellicle.' *Claustum*, seu *Flos*, seu *Sigillum*, seu *Custodia*, seu *Columna*, seu *Zona virginita'tis*, *Cir'culus membrano'sus*, *Bucton*, *Intersep'tum virgin'ale*, *Cento virginal'is*, *Argumentum Integrita'tis*, *Munimen'tum* seu *Zona Castita'tis*, *Pannicu'lus hymenæ'us*, *Eugion*, *Valvula vagi'næ*, *Membran'ula luna'ta vaginæ*. The semilunar, parabolic, or circular fold, situate at the outer orifice of the vagina in virgins, especially during youth, and prior to menstruation. This membrane is ordinarily ruptured by the first venereal act, and is effaced by accouchement; some irregular flaps remaining, to which the name *Carun'culæ Myrtifor'mes* has been given, by reason of their resemblance to the leaves of the myrtle. Many circumstances of an innocent character may occasion a rupture or destruction of this membrane. It is often, indeed, found absent in children soon after birth; whilst it may remain entire, after copulation. Hence, the presence of the hymen does not absolutely

prove virginity; nor does its absence, incontinence: although its presence would be *primâ facie* evidence of continence.

HYMENOG'RAPHY, *Hymenogra'phia*, from ὕμην, 'a membrane,' and γράφω, 'I describe.' That part of anatomy, whose object is the description of the different membranes.

HYMENOL'OGY, *Hymenolo'gia*, from ὕμην, 'a membrane,' and λόγος, 'a description.' A treatise on the membranes.

HYMENOT'OMY, *Hymenoto'mia*, from ὕμην, 'a membrane,' and τέμνω, 'I cut,' 'I dissect.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the dissection of membranes. The term has, also, been applied to the incision of the hymen, practised in certain cases of imperforation of the vagina, in order to give exit to the blood, retained and accumulated in the cavity of the uterus.

HYO-EPIGLOTTICUS. Belonging to the os hyoides and epiglottis. Some anatomists have given the name *Hyo-epiglottic ligament* to a bundle of condensed cellular tissue, which passes from the posterior part of the body of the hyoid bone to the base of the epiglottic fibrocartilage.

HYOGLOS'SUS, *Hyodeo-glossus*, *Hyo-chondro-glossus*, *Hypsiloglossus*, *Cerato-glossus* of Douglas and Cowper;—*Basio-Cerato-Chondro-glossus*. A large, thin, quadrilateral muscle, situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck. Its insertions, at three different points of the os hyoides, permit it to be divided into three portions:—the *first* (*Cerato-glossus* of Albinus), is attached to the great cornu of the os hyoides: the *second* (*Basio-glossus* of Albinus), arises from the superior part of the body of the same bone: and the *third* (*Chondro-glossus* of Albinus), arises from the lesser cornu and the cartilage situate between the body and greater cornu. The fibres of these three bundles are inserted into the lateral and inferior parts of the tongue. This muscle depresses the base of the tongue, or raises the os hyoides, when the tongue is fixed.

HYOI'DES, OS, *Os Bico'r'nē*, *Os hypseloi'des*, *Os Lambdoi'des*, *Os Gut'turis*, *Os Lingua'e*, *Os Lingua'lē*, *Upsiloi'des*, *Ypsiloides*. The *Hyoid Bone*; from the Greek υ and ὠδός, 'shape:' having the form of the 'upsilon.' The hyoid bone is a very movable, osseous arch; of a parabolic shape; convex before, and suspended horizontally in the substance of the soft parts of the neck, between the base of the tongue and the larynx. This bone, separated entirely from the rest of the skeleton, is composed of five distinct portions, susceptible of motion on each other. The first and most central is the *body of the hyoid*, *Ossiculum medium Hyoidis*, which affords attachment to several muscles; the two others are lateral, and bear the name of *branches*, or *greater cornua*. The two last are smaller, situate above the other, and are known under the

name *lesser cornua*. The os hyoides is ossified from five points.

HYOSCY'AMUS, from ὕς, 'a swine,' and κνᾶμος, 'a bean.' *Faba suilla*, Bengi, *Jusquiamus*, *Henbane*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Apollina'ris alter'cum*, *Altercum*, *Ag'onē*, *Altercan'genon*. (F) *Jusquiaume*, *Fève a Cochon*, *Hannebane*, *Potélée*. The leaves and seeds are the parts used in medicine. Their odour is narcotic and peculiar; taste insipid and mucilaginous. The virtues are yielded to proof spirit. The hyoscyamus is narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, and slightly stimulant. It is used as a substitute for opium, where the latter disagrees; and is applied, externally, as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings. Dose, gr. iij to x of the powder.

The **HYOSCYAMUS ALBUS** or *White Henbane* possesses similar virtues.

HYPÆ'MIA, from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and αἷμα, 'blood,' *Oligæ'mia*. Deficiency of blood.—Andral. Also, Extravasation of blood.

HYPALIP'TRON, ὑπαλειπτρον, *Hypaleip'trum*, *Specil'lum*, *Spatha*. A sort of spatula for spreading ointments.—Hippocr.

HYPAMAURO'SIS, from ὑπο, 'under,' and *amaurosis*. Imperfect amaurosis, *Meramauro'sis*.

HYPE'NĒ, ὑπηνη. The beard, which grows under the chin, according to some. Also, the upper lip.—Vesalius.

HY'PER, ὑπερ, 'above,' 'in excess.' Hence:

HYPERÆ'MIA, from ὑπερ, 'above,' and αἷμα, 'blood.' Preternatural accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels.—Andral.

HYPERÆSTHĒ'SIS, from ὑπερ, 'above,' and αἰσθησις, 'the faculty of feeling.' Excessive sensibility.

HYPERAPH'IA, from ὑπερ, 'in excess,' and ἄφη, 'touch.' Excessive acuteness of touch.

HYPERAUXE'SIS, from ὑπερ, 'over,' 'above,' and αὐξησις, 'augmentation.' *Hyperepidosis*. Excessive increase or enlargement of a part:—as *Hyperauxe'sis Ir'idis*, an excessive enlargement of the iris so as to stop up the pupil.

HYPERBOL'IC (*Al'titude*), ὑπερβολικός, excessive. Galen, by this term, designates certain extraordinary attitudes, in which the limbs and vertebral column are in a state of complete extension or flexion.

HYPERBO'REAN, from ὑπερ, 'beyond,' and βορρæς, 'the north wind.' A race of men, found at the extreme north of the two continents, in the vicinity of the polar circle. It includes the Thibetans, Ostiaks, Kamtschadales, Laplanders, Samoiedes, Esquimaux, &c.

HYPERCATHAR'SIS, *Hyperine'sis*, *Hyperinos*, *Superpurga'tio*, from ὑπερ, 'in excess,' and καθαρσις, 'purgation.' Superpurgation.

HYPERCORYPHO'SIS, ὑπερ, 'above,' and κορυφή, 'the vertex;' 'the extreme point of any thing.' The lobes of the liver and lungs.—Hippocr.

HYPERCRIN'IA, from ὑπερ, 'above,' and κρῖναι, 'I separate.' A morbid increase in the quantity of the secretions.

HYPER'CRISIS, same etymon. *Super-excre'tio*, *Superevacua'tio*. An excessive crisis.—A very violent, critical effort, or too copious critical evacuations.—Galen.

HYPERENCEPH'ALUS, from ὑπερ, 'above,' and κεφαλή, 'the head.' A monster whose brain is situate in the skull.—G. St. Hilaire.

HYPERESIA, ὑπηρεσία, 'a ministry.' This word is sometimes applied to the organs;—when it means function.

HYPERERETHISIA, from ὑπερ, 'in excess,' and ἐρεθίζω, 'I excite.' Excessive irritability.

HYPER'ICUM BACCIF'ERUM, *Arbus-cula gummif'era Brazilien'sis*, *Caa-opia*. A Brazilian tree, whose bark emits a juice, when wounded, which resembles Camboge.

HYPERICUM PERFORA'TUM, *Fuga Dæm'onum*, *Androsæ'mum*, *Co'rion*, *Perforated* or *Common St. John's Wort*, *Hyper'icum*, (F) *Millepertuis ordinaire*. It is aromatic and astringent, and enters into a number of aromatic preparations; and, amongst others, into the *Falltrancks*. The *Oil of St. John's Wort*, *O'leum hyper'ici*, *Bal'samum hyper'ici sim'plex*, is made by infusing 3 iv of the flowers in a quart of olive oil. It is vulnerary.

HYPERIDRO'SIS, from ὑπερ, and ἰδρωσις, 'sweating.' Excessive sweating.

HYPERO'A, from ὑπερ, 'upon,' and ὤον, 'a high place.' The palatine arch,—the base of the cranium.

HYPEROSPHERE'SIA, from ὑπερ, and οσφρησις, 'smell.' Excessive acuteness of smell.

HYPERSARCO'MA, *Hypersarco'sis*, *Hypersarx'is*, from ὑπερ, 'above,' and σαρξ, 'flesh.' A soft fungous excrescence, especially such as appears upon ulcerated parts.—Galen.

HYPERSTHENI'A, *Hyperdyna'mia*, *Hyperzoödyna'mia*, *Status inflammato'rius verus*, from ὑπερ, 'beyond,' and σθένος, 'strength.' Super-excitement. A morbid condition, characterized by over-excitement of all the vital phenomena.

HYPERTO'NIA, ὑπερ, 'beyond,' and τόνος, 'tone.' Excess of tone in parts. It is opposed to atony.

HYPERTROPHÆ'MIA, from ὑπερ, 'above,' τροφή, 'nourishment,' and αἷμα, 'blood.' Plastic powers of the blood increased.

HYPER'TROPHY, *Hypertro'phia*, from ὑπερ, 'beyond,' and τροφή, 'nourishment.' The state of a part, in which the nutrition is performed with greater activity; and which, on that account, at length acquires considerable bulk.

HYPEX'ODOS, ὑπεξόδος, from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and ἐξόδος, 'passing out.' An alvine discharge or flux.—Hippocr.

HYPNO'DES, ὑπναδης, from ὑπο, 'under,' and ὕπνος, 'sleep.' One, in a state of slumber or somnolency.

HYPNOLOG'ICA, *Hypnolog'icē*. The part of Dietetics, which treats of sleep.

HYPNOL'OGY, *Hypnolog'ia*, from ὑπνος, and λόγος, 'a discourse.' Same etymon. A treatise on sleep.

HYPO, ὑπο, 'under,' 'sub.' Hence:

HYPOCARO'DES, *Subsopora'tus*, from ὑπο, 'under,' and καρος, 'a heavy sleep.' One, who is in a state approaching carus.—Hippocr.

HYPOCATHAR'SIS, from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and καθάρσις, 'purgation.' Too feeble purgation. A word, opposed to hypercatharsis.—Hippocr., Galen.

HYPOCAUS'TUM, from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and καίω, 'I burn.' A name, given to a stove, or any such contrivance, to sweat in. Also, a furnace in any subterraneous place, used for heating baths:—ὑποκαυστόν, *Balnearium, Vaporiarium*.

HYPOCERCHA'LEON, from ὑπο, and κερχάλειος, 'hoarse.' Roughness of the fauces affecting the voice.—Hippocr.

HYPOCHLOROM'ELAS, *Sub pal'lide nigricans*, from ὑπο, χλωρός, 'green,' and μέλας, 'black.' A term applied to one whose skin is pale, with a blackish hue.—Hippocr., Galen.

HYPOCHON'DRE, *Hypochondrium, Subcartilagin'eum, Regio Hypochondriaca, Hypochondriac Region*, from ὑπο, 'under,' and χονδρός, 'a cartilage.' Each lateral and superior region of the abdomen is so called, because it is bounded by the cartilaginous margin of the false ribs, which forms the base of the chest. There is a *right* and a *left* hypochondrium.

HYPOCHON'DRIAC, *Hypochondriacus*; same etymon. Belonging to hypochondriasis. One labouring under hypochondriasis.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS. Same etymon. *Alu'sia hypochon'drias, Morbus hypochondriacus, Malum hypochondriacum, Hallucina'tio hypochondriasis, Hypochondriacismus, Dyspep'sia hypochondriasis, Pas'sio hypochondriaca, Affec'tio hypochondriaca, Anathymia'sis, Hypercine'sis gastrica, Splenes, Melancholia nervea, M. flatulo'sa, Fomes ventriculi, Hypo, Spleen*,—the *Vapours*, the *English Malady, Low Spirits*. (F) *Hypochondrie, Maladie imaginaire, Maladie Anglaise*. This disease is probably so called, from the circumstance of some hypochondriacs having felt an uneasy sensation in the hypochondriac regions. The disease seems really to be, as Pinel has classed it, a species of neurosis and of mental alienation, which is observed in persons, who, in other respects, are of sound judgment, but who reason erroneously on whatever concerns their own disease. Hypochondriasis is characterized by disordered digestion, without fever or local lesion; flatulence; borborygmi; extreme increase of sensibility; palpitations; illusions of the senses; a succession of morbid feelings, which appear to simulate the greater part of

diseases; panics; exaggerated uneasiness of various kinds, chiefly in what regards the health, &c. Indigestion has, usually, been considered the cause of hypochondriasis. They are, unquestionably, much connected with each other: but there is every reason to believe, that the seat of the affection is really, though functionally, in the brain. The disease almost always appears at the adult age, most commonly in irritable individuals; and, in those exhausted, or rather in the habit of being exhausted, by mental labour, overwhelmed with domestic or public affairs, &c.

The treatment is almost entirely moral. The condition of the digestive function must, however, be accurately attended to.

HYPOCLEP'TICUM, from ὑπο, 'beneath,' and κλέπτω, 'I steal.' A chymical vessel, formerly used for separating oil from water.

HYPOCOI'LON, from ὑπο, 'under,' and κοίλον, 'a cavity.' A cavity, situate above the upper eyelid.

HYPOCRA'NIUM, from ὑπο, 'under,' and κρανιον, 'the cranium.' A collection of pus between the cranium and dura mater.

HYPOGAS'TRIC, *Hypogastricus*. Relating or belonging to the hypogastrium.

The **HYPOGASTRIC ARTERY**, *A. Iliaca inter'na, A. Iliaca poste'rior, A. pel'viennae*,—(Ch.) is the more internal of the two branches into which the primary iliac divides. It descends into the cavity of the pelvis and gives off a considerable number of branches, which arise, at times, separately; at others, by common trunks. These branches are, 1. The *posterior*, i. e. the ilio-lumbar arteries, lateral, sacral, and gluteal. 2. The *anterior*, i. e. the umbilical, vesical, and obturator. 3. The *internal*, the middle hemorrhoidal arteries, uterine, and vaginal in women. 4. The *inferior*, i. e. the *ischiatric arteries*, and internal pudic.

The **HYPOGASTRIC VEIN** furnishes nearly the same branches.

The **HYPOGASTRIC PLEXUS**, *Plexus sous-mesentérique* of Winslow is situate at the lateral and posterior parts of the rectum and the *basfond* of the bladder. It is formed by the sacral nerves and the inferior mesenteric plexus, and gives off numerous filaments, which accompany the arteries, that pass to the rectum and genital organs.

HYPOGASTRIC OPERA'TION of lithotomy, (F) *Taille hypogastrique*. The high operation, or that practised above the pubes.

HYPOGAS'TRIUM, *Hypogastrion*, from ὑπο, 'under,' and γαστήρ, 'the stomach or belly.' *Etron, ητρον, Venter imus, V. parvus, Aqualic'ulus, Sumen, Rumen*. The lower part of the abdomen. The *Hypogastric region*, which extends as high as three fingers' breadth beneath the umbilicus, is divided into three secondary regions—one *middle* or *pubic*, and two *lateral* or *inguinal*.

HYPOGASTROCE'LĒ, from ὑπο, 'under,' γαστήρ, 'the stomach or belly,' and κήλη, 'a tumour.' Hernia in the hypogastric region,

occurring through the separated fibres of the lower part of the linea alba.

HYPOGLOSSUS, from ὑπο, 'under,' and γλῶσσα, 'the tongue.' That which is under the tongue.

The **HYPOGLOSSAL NERVE**, *Nerf Hypoglosse* ou *Grand Hypoglosse*, *Hypoglossien* (Ch), *Lingual N.*, *Gustatory N.*, *Lingua'lis Me'dius*, is the *ninth pair of nerves* of many anatomists. It arises by 10 or 12 very fine filaments from the grooves, which separate the corpora pyramidalia from the C. olivaria; issues from the cranium by the foramen condyloideum anterius; and divides, near the angle of the jaw, into two branches; the one the *cervica'lis descen'dens* or *descen'dens noni*. It forms, with the cervical plexus, a large anastomotic arch and furnishes branches to several of the muscles of the neck.

The other, the *lingual branch*, is the continuation of the principal trunk and gives its numerous filaments to the muscles of the tongue and pharynx. The ninth pair communicates motion to the muscles to which it is distributed.

HYPOGLUTIS, from ὑπο, 'under,' and γλουτος, 'the nates.' The lower and projecting part of the nates.—Gorræus.

HYPO'MIA, from ὑπο, 'under,' and ὤμος, 'the shoulder.' The projecting part of the shoulder.—Castelli, Galen.

HYPON'OMOS, *Ulcus subtus depas'cens*, from ὑπο, 'under,' and νιμω, 'I feed.' A deep fistula or ulcer.

HYPON'YCHON, from ὑπο, 'under,' and ονυξ, 'the nail.' *Ecchymo'ma Hyponychon*. Effusion of blood under a nail.

HYPOPE'DIUM, from ὑπο, 'under,' and πους, 'the foot.' A cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

HYPOPH'ASIS, from ὑπο, 'under,' and φαινω, 'I appear.' That state of the eyes in which the white only is seen through the opening of the eyelids.—Hippocrates.

HYPOPH'ORA, from ὑπο, 'under,' and φερω, 'I carry.' A fistulous ulcer.—Galen.

HYPOPH'THAL'MION, from ὑπο, 'under,' and οφθαλμος, 'the eye.' The part under the eye where œdema generally commences in chronic diseases.—Hippocrates.

HYPOPO'DIA, from ὑπο, 'under,' and πους, 'the foot.' Remedies, as sinapisms, which are applied under the foot.

HYPOPYON, *Hypopyum*, *Hypophthalmia*, *Pyophthalmus*, *Empy'e'sis Oc'uli*, *Diapye'sis Oc'uli*, *Oculus purulentus*, *Lunell'a*, *Hypog'ala*, *Hypopyum lacteum*, *Pyo'sis*, *Abscessus Oc'uli*, *Parop'sis Staphylo'ma purulentum*; from ὑπο, 'under,' and πους, 'pus,' because the pus is under the cornea. This name has been given to small abscesses between the laminae of the cornea, as well as to different purulent collections in the chambers of the eye; hence, some pathologists have distinguished *Hypo'pyon of the chambers*, and *Hypo'pyon of the Cor'nea*. In abscesses

of the chambers the purulent matter is mixed with the aqueous humour, which it renders turbid; and is deposited particularly at the lower part of the eye; forming behind the cornea a kind of whitish crescent, that rises, more or less, before the pupil, and closes it entirely or in part. It requires the use of local and general antiphlogistics, and sorbefacients. At times, it is necessary to puncture the cornea and evacuate the pus.

HYPORIN'ION, from ὑπο, 'under,' and ριν, 'the nose.' That part of the beard, which grows beneath the nose. The mustaches. Also, the upper lip.

HYPOSAR'CA, from ὑπο, 'under,' and σαρχ, 'flesh.' *Hyposarcidiosis*. *Anasarca*. In Linné's and in Cullen's Nosology, it is synonymous with *Physconia*.

HYPOSPA'DIAS, *Hypospadia*, from ὑπο, 'under,' and σπασω, 'I draw.' A malformation, in which the canal of the urethra, instead of opening at the apex of the glans, terminates at its base or beneath the penis, at a greater or less distance from the symphysis pubis. When the orifice of the urethra is very near the root of the penis, the scrotum is divided, as it were, into two great labia; and this malformation has often been taken for a case of hermaphroditism. *Hypospadias* is ordinarily incurable; and an idea has been entertained that it is the cause of impotence. It is not exactly so, but it renders impregnation less probable.

HYPOSPHAG'MA, from ὑπο, 'under,' and σφαζω, 'I kill.' The coagulated blood, which is collected when an animal is killed and used for food. Also, an effusion of blood, especially under the conjunctiva.

HYPOS'TROPHE, ὑποστρεφω, change of position, from ὑπο, and στρεφω, 'I turn.' Act of a patient's turning himself. Also, relapse, return of a disease.—Hippocrates, Foësius.

HYPOTH'ENAR, *Sub'vola*, from ὑπο, 'under,' and θενας, 'the palm of the hand or sole of the foot.'

The **HYPOTHENAR EMI'NENCE** is the fleshy projection of the palmar surface of the hand, which corresponds with the little finger, and is supported by the fifth metacarpal bone. This eminence is formed by four muscles; the *Palmaris brevis*, *Adductor minimi digiti*, *Flexor brevis minimi digiti*, and *Opponens minimi digiti*. The name *Hypothenar* has also been given to different muscles of the hand. The *Hypothenar min'imi dig'iti* of Riolan comprehended the *Adductor*, *Flexor brevis* and *Opponens minimi digiti*; and his muscle, *Hypothenar pol'licis*, corresponded to the *Adductor*, and a portion of the *Flexor brevis pollicis*. Winslow called *muscle petit hypothenar* ou *hypothenar du petit doigt*, the *Adductor minimi digiti*.

HYPOZO'MA, from ὑπο, 'under,' and ζαννυμι, 'I bind round.' *Membrana succin'gens*, a membrane or septum, as the mediastinum, diaphragm, &c.

HYPTIAS'MOS, from ὑπτιάζω, 'I lie with the face upwards.' Lying in a supine posture. Also, inversion of the stomach, as in nausea, regurgitation, or vomiting.—Hippocrates, Galen.

HYSSOPI'TES. Ancient name of a wine, of which *Hyssop* was the chief ingredient, and which Dioscorides extolled in chronic inflammation of the chest. It was regarded as diuretic and emmenagogue.

HYSSO'PUS, from the Hebr. *Azob*, *Cassiala*, *Hyssopus officinalis*, *Common hyssop*. It has been chiefly used as an aromatic, stimulant, and pectoral, in the form of infusion.

HYSTERA, ὑστερα, ὑστερη, 'the uterus.' Hence:

HYSTERAL'GIA, (F) *Fortraiture*, from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the uterus. Hippocrates uses the word *Hysteralgies*, ὑστεραλγης, for any thing that excites uterine pain; and, especially, for vinegar.

HYSTERIA, *Hystericis'mus*, *Hysteris'mus*, *Hyperciné'sia uteri'na*, *Utero adscensus*, *Suffoca'tio hyster'ica*, *Præfoca'tio matri'cis*, *Syspa'sia hysteria*, *Malum hyster'icum*, *Vapores uteri'ni*, *Vapours*, *Hyster'ics*, *Hysteric fit*, *Affec'tio hyster'ica*, *Passio hysterica*, *Strangula'tio uteri'na*, from ὑστερα, 'the uterus.' (F) *Hystérie*, *Mal de Mère*, *Maladie imaginaire*. A species of neurosis, classed amongst the spasmi by Sauvages and Cullen, and in the *Névroses de la génération*, by Pinel. It received the name *hysteria*, because it was reputed to have its seat in the uterus. It generally occurs in paroxysms; the principal characters of which consist in alternate fits of laughing and crying, with a sensation as if a ball set out from the uterus and ascended towards the stomach, chest, and neck, producing a sense of strangulation. If the attack be violent, there is, sometimes, loss of consciousness (although the presence of consciousness generally distinguishes it from epilepsy) and convulsions. The duration of the attacks is very variable. It appears to be dependent upon irregularity of nervous distribution in very impressible persons, and is not confined to the female; for well marked cases of hysteria are occasionally met with in men. During the fit:—dashing cold water on the face; stimulants, applied to the nose or exhibited internally, and antispasmodics form the therapeutical agents. Exercise, tranquillity of mind, amusing and agreeable occupations constitute the prophylactics.

HYSTEROCE'LE, from ὑστερα, 'the womb,' and κηλη, 'hernia.' *Hernia of the womb*. This is a rare disease. The womb

may protrude through the inguinal or the crural canal, or through the lower part of the linea alba.

HYSTERO-CYSTIC, *Hys'terocysticus*, from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and κυστις, 'the bladder.' Relating to the uterus and bladder. Some authors have called *Hystero-cystic Retention of urine*, that which is caused by the compression of the bladder by the uterus, during pregnancy.

HYSTERO-CYSTOCE'LE, from ὑστερα, 'the womb,' κυστις, 'the bladder,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Hernia of the uterus complicated with displacement of the bladder.

HYSTEROLOX'IA, *Hysterelosis*, *Obliquitas u'teri*, *Situs obli'quus uteri*, *Flexio seu versio incomple'ta uteri*, *Inclina'tio uteri*, *Metrolox'ia*, *Uterus Obli'quus*, *U. Inclina'tus*; from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and λοξος, 'oblique.' An oblique position of the uterus, occurring during pregnancy. *Anteversion of the uterus*, *Hysterolox'ia anterior*, *Antever'sio u'teri*, *Prona'tio uteri*, *Venter propendens*; and *Retroversion of the uterus*, *Hysterolox'ia posterior*, *Retrover'sio uteri*, *Reflex'io uteri completa*, are varieties.

HYSTEROMALA'CIA, *Hysteramalacosis*, *Malacosis uteri*, *Putrescentia u'teri gravidi*, from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and μαλακία, 'softness.' Softness of the uterus, during pregnancy, which renders it liable to rupture in labour.

HYSTERON'CUS, from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and ογκος, 'tumour.' A tumour of the uterus.

HYSTEROPH'YSIS, from ὑστερα, 'the uterus,' and φυση, 'wind.' Distention of the uterus with air. *Emphysema uteri*.

HYSTEROPTO'SIS, from ὑστερα, 'the womb,' and πτωσις, 'fall.' *Prolapsus uteri*. Also *Inversio uteri*. In a general sense, a protrusion of any of the genital organs or of excrescences from them into the genital passages: *Ædoptosis*.

HYSTEROSTOMAT'OMUS, from ὑστερα, 'the womb,' στομα, 'orifice,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' An instrument invented by Coutouly, for dividing the os uteri, when it is important to deliver immediately, as in cases of convulsions.

HYSTEROT'OMUS, from ὑστερα, 'the womb,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' An instrument for dividing the womb by the vagina. It is a kind of *Bistouri caché*, and is intended to divide the cervix uteri.

HYSTRICI'ASIS, *Hystriacis*, *Hys'trix*, *Hystricis'mus*, *Cerostró'sis*, *Trichó'sis setó'sa*, from ὑστρεξ, 'a hedgehog or porcupine.' A disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect like the quills of a porcupine.

I

IATRALEP'TES or **IATRALEIP'TES**, *Iatralip'ta*, *Med'icus Unguenta'rius*; from *ιατρος*, 'a physician,' and *αλειψω*, 'I anoint.' One who treats diseases by unguents, frictions, and by external means generally. Prodicus, a disciple of Æsculapius, was the chief of the Iatroleptes.

IATRALEIP'TICĒ, *ιατραλειπτικη τεχνη*, same etymon. The method of treating diseases adopted by the Iatroleptes.

IATRI'NĒ, *ιατρινη*, a female practitioner of medicine.

IATREUSIOLO'GIA, from *ιατρευσις*, 'the exercise of the art of healing,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The doctrine of the exercise of the healing art.—Reil.

IĀTRI'ON, *Iatre'on*, *Iatron*. The house of a physician or surgeon. Also, the physician's fee or *honorarium*.

IBICUIBA, *Becuiba*, or *Becuiba nux*. A species of nut from Brazil, the emulsive kernel of which is ranked amongst balsamic remedies.

IBIS, *ιβις*. A bird, held sacred by the Egyptians. When sick, it is asserted, that it was wont to inject the water of the Nile into its fundament; whence, according to Langius, was learned the use of glysters.

ICE, *Glacies*, *Frozen water*. (F) *Glace*. Iced water is much used internally, as the best refrigerant in fever. It is, also, applied externally, in cases of external inflammation, as well as in phrenitic, and hernial affections, &c.

ICE-COLD, *Icy cold*, (F) *Froid glacial*. A very strong sensation of cold, compared by the patient to that which would be produced by the application of pieces of ice.

ICELAND, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. Hot springs are found in every part of Iceland. The most noted of these is one called Geyser, two days' journey from Hecla, and near Skalholt. The diameter of the basin is 59 feet; and the height, to which the water is thrown, often more than 100. The heat of the water is 212°.

I'CHOR, *ιχωρ*, *Sanies*, *Sordes*, *Virus*, *Pus malignum*, *Tabum*. A thin, aqueous, and acrid discharge.

ICH'OROUS, *Ichoro'sus*, *Ichoroï'des*. Belonging to or resembling ichor.

ICHTHYOCOL'LA, from *ιχθυς*, 'a fish,' and *κολλα*, 'glue.' *Colla Piscium*, *Fish glue*. (F) *Icthyocolle*, *Colle de Poisson*. A name given to the dried fish bladder of the *Acipenser huso*, which is almost wholly composed of gelatine, and is employed in medicine in the formation of nutritive jellies. It is, also, occasionally, used in anatomical injections. The *English Court Plaster* is made with it.

ICHTHYOPH'AGIST, *Ichthyoph'agus*, from *ιχθυς*, 'a fish,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' People, who feed habitually on fish;—generally the most uncivilized of mankind.

ICHTHYO'SIS, from *ιχθυς*, 'a fish;' from the resemblance of the scales to those of a fish—*Lepido'sis Ichthyiasis*, *Lepra Ichthyo'sis*, *Lepido'sis Ichthyo'sis*, *Fishskin*. A permanently harsh, dry, scaly, and, in some cases, almost horny texture of the integuments of the body, unconnected with internal disorder. Willan and Bateman have two varieties, *I. simplex*, and *I. cornea*. Alibert has three, the *I. nacrée* or *pearly*, the *I. cornée*, and the *I. pellagre* or *pellagra*.

I'CICA ARACOUCHI'NI. *Aracouchini* is a balsam extracted, by incision, from this tree in Guyana. The Galibis use it for healing wounds.

IC'TERUS, *Ic'terus flavus*, *I. verus*, from *ικτις*, a species of weasel, whose eyes are yellow. *Morbus arcua'tus vel arquatus*, *Auri'go*, *Auri'go*, *Morbus regius*, *Morbus lute'olus*, *Cholelith'ia ic'terus*, *Suffu'sio aurigino'sa*, *Il'eus flavus*, *I. Icteroides*, *Cachex'ia icter'ica*, *Fellis suffu'sio*, *Fellis obstruc'tio*, *F. Superfu'sio*, *Jaundice*. (F) *Ictère*, *Jaunisse*, *Bile repandue*. A disease, the principal symptom of which is yellowness of the skin and eyes, with white fæces and high-coloured urine. It admits of various causes; any thing which, in fact, can directly or indirectly obstruct the course of the bile, so that it is taken into the mass of blood and produces the yellowness of surface; the bile being separated by the kidneys causing the yellowness of urine, and its being prevented from reaching the intestine, occasioning the pale-coloured fæces. The *Prognosis*, in ordinary cases, is favourable;—when complicated with hepatic disease, unfavourable.

The treatment is simple:—an emetic or purgative, given occasionally so as to elicit the return of the bile to its ordinary channels; light tonics; unirritating diet; cheerful company, &c.

The **ICTERUS INFAN'TUM** or *Yellow gum*, *Pædict'erus*, *Auri'go neophyto'rum*, (F) *Ictère des nouveau-nés* is a common affection and frequently dependent upon obstruction of the choledoch duct, by the meconium. It requires time; and castor oil, occasionally.

ICTUS. A stroke or blow; *Plege*, *Plaga*, *Ictus solis*, a stroke of the sun. See *Coup de soleil*. *Ictus*, also, means the pulsation of an artery; and the sting of a bee or other insect.

IDE'A, *Ido'lum*, *ιδεα*, *Ideach* (? *Paracelsus*) *ιδεα*. (F) *Idée*. The image or representation of an object in the mind, from *ιδω*, 'I see.'

IDEN'TITY (PERSONAL), *Iden'titas*, *Sameness*. It is sometimes a question in legal medicine to decide upon personal identity; that is, whether an individual is the same he represents himself to be. Physical marks form the great criteria.

IDEOL'OGY, *Ideolo'gia*, from *ιδω*, 'I see,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The science of ideas. Intellectual philosophy.

IDIOPATHI'A or **IDIOPATHEI'A**, *Protopathi'a*, *Pro'prius affec'tus*, from *ιδιος*, 'peculiar, proper,' and *παθος*, 'an affection.' A primary disease; one not depending on any other.

IDIOPATH'IC, *Proprio habitu*, *Constitutio'nē pro'pria pendens*, *idiopath'icus*. Primary affections and their symptoms are so denominated.

IDIOSYN'CRASY, *Idiosyn'crasis*, *Idiotro'phia*, *Idioc'rasis*, *Idiosyncrasis*, from *ιδιος*, 'peculiar,' *συν*, 'with,' and *κρασις*, 'temperament.' A peculiarity of constitution, in which one person is affected by an agent, which, in numerous others, would produce no effect. Thus shellfish, bitter almonds, produce urticaria in some, by virtue of their idiosyncrasies. Others faint at the sight of blood, &c.

ID'IOT, *Idio'ta*, foolish, stupid, ignorant. One who is fatuous or who does not possess sufficient intellectual faculties for the social condition, and for preserving himself from danger.

ID'IOTISM, **ID'IOCY**, **ID'IOTCY**, *Idiotis'mus*. Same etymon. *Mo'ria demens*, *Ana'a*, *Mo'ria*, *Moro'sis*, *Fatu'itas*, *Amen'tia*. A species of unsound mind, characterized by more or less complete obliteration of the intellectual and moral faculties. It frequently supervenes on mania and melancholia, but more commonly depends upon original conformation. It may, also, be symptomatic of organic disease of the brain, which has come on after birth. Idiotism exists in various degrees. Some idiots are mere automata; exhibiting scarcely any sensibility to external impressions; others are capable of articulating a few words and possess certain mental emotions to a limited extent. The physiognomy is usually vacant; step unsteady, and articulation imperfect or broken. The affection is almost always incurable.

IGNA'TIA AMA'RA. The systematic name of the plant, which affords *St. Ignatius's Bean*. *Faba In'dica*, *Faba Sancti Ignatii*, *Faba febrifuga*. (F) *Ignatie*, *Fève de Saint Ignace*. The seeds are bitter and poisonous; containing Strychnine, which see.

IGNIS, 'fire.' Hence:

IGNIS CAL'IDUS. 'A hot fire.' A violent inflammation, about to degenerate into gangrene.

IGNIS FRIG'IDUS. 'A cold fire;' a sphacelus.

IGNIS SAPIEN'TIUM. The ancient name for the heat of horses' dung.

IGNIS SYLVAT'ICUS, *I. sylves'tris*, *I. volat'icus*, *I. vola'grius*, *Stroph'ulus sylves'tris*, *S. volat'icus*. (F) *Feu sauvage*, *F. volage*. Probably, the *Porri'go larva'lis* or *crusta lactea* of infants. Also, a transient redness of the face and neck, sometimes observed in hysterical and chlorotic females.

ILECH, *Y'lech*, *Ilei'as*, *Ilias'ter*, *Ylia'ter*, *Elias'ter*, *Ilias'trum*, *Ilei'ados*, *Ilei'dos*, *Ilei-adum*, *Ili'adus*. Terms, used by Paracelsus to designate the first matter:—the beginning of every thing.

ILEO-LUMBAR, *Ileo-lumba'lis*, or *Ilio-lumbalis*. Belonging to the ilium and lumbar region.

The **ILEO-LUMBAR** or **ILIO-LUMBAR ARTERY**, *Iliaco-mus'cular* (Ch.), is given off by the hypogastric, opposite the base of the sacrum. It ascends behind the psoas muscle, and divides into two branches;—an *ascending* and *transverse*, which give off numerous ramifications to the neighbouring parts.

The **ILEO-LUMBAR LIG'AMENT**, *Ilio-lumbo-ver'tebral L.*, *Vertebro-Iliac L.*, is a broad, membraniform, triangular ligament, extending horizontally from the transverse process of the 5th lumbar vertebra to the upper and posterior part of the iliac crest. It unites the vertebral column with the pelvis.

IL'EON, *Il'eum*, *Eil'eon*, *Intesti'num circumvolu'tum*, from *ελεειν*, 'to turn,' 'to twist.' Anatomists have given this name to the longest portion of the small intestine, which extends from the jejunum to the cæcum. It was so called, from its forming a considerable number of convolutions.

ILEUS, *Eil'eos*, from *ελεειν*, 'I twist or contract.' *Col'ica Ileus*, *Colica spasmod'ica*, *Ileus spasmod'icus*, *Chordap'sus*, *Passio Iliaca*,—the *Iliac Passion*, *Vol'vulus*, *Ileo'sis*, *Misere'rē mei*, *Convol'vulus*, *Tormen'tum*. (F) *Colique de Misericorde*. A disease, characterized by deep-seated pain of the abdomen, stercoraceous vomiting, and obstinate constipation. It is often occasioned by hernia obstructing the passage of the faeces through a part of the intestinal canal. The term Ileus has been applied to various affections—to simple nervous colic, intussusception, and to strangulation of the small intestine, &c. Various remedies have been employed;—the majority for the purpose of procuring alvine evacuations: e. g. purgatives, in draught, pill, or glyster; suppositories, tobacco glysters; pure mercury; leaden bullets; antispasmodics and narcotics; blisters to the epigastrium; ice by the mouth or injected into the rectum. Some of these have, occasionally, succeeded; especially the tobacco glyster, and ice to the tumour, where the disease has been occasioned by strangulated hernia. It is very dangerous.

ILEX AQUIFO'LIUM. The systematic name of the *Common Holly*, *Aquifo'lium*, *Agrifo'lium*. (F) *Houx*, *H. commun* ou *Chêne vert*. The leaves of this plant have been re-

commended as tonic, astringent, and antiseptic, and have been prescribed in atonic gout; intermittents; dyspepsia, &c. The *Ilicine* or active principle has also been advised. It is obtained by dissolving the alcoholic extract of the leaves of the holly in water, and successively treating it with the subacetate of lead, sulphuric acid, and carbonate of lime. The filtered and evaporated product is then dissolved in alcohol: the mixture filtered and evaporated in shallow vessels.

ILEX MAJOR. From the berries of this tree, called by the Spaniards, *Bellotas*, a juice may be expressed, which forms a slightly astringent emulsion with water, and has been recommended by some Spanish physicians in humid cough, hæmoptysis, &c.

ILEX VOMITORIA, ILEX CASI'NÆ, Cassi'na, Dahoon holly, Apalachinē Gallis, South-Sea Tea, Evergreen Cassi'nē, Cassee'na, Yau-pon, Yopon. (F) *Thé des Apalaches, Houx Apalachine, Apalachine, Thé de la Mer du Sud.* A tree, indigenous in the southern parts of the United States. The leaves when dried, are aromatic, stimulant, stomachic, and expectorant, and are used as tea. When fresh, they are emetic and cathartic.

The **ILEX PARAGUEN'SIS**, a native of Paraguay, affords the celebrated *Mattee*, or *Maté*, drunk in place of the Chinese tea by the people of Paraguay.

ILIAC, Iliacus, from *Iliā*, 'the flanks.' Relating to, or connected with, the flanks.

The **ILIAC FOSSÆ** are two in number: the *internal*, the depression—presented by the ilium on its interior, and at the upper part—in which the *Iliacus internus* is lodged:—and the *external*, an excavation on the outer surface of the same bone, occupied by the *Glutæi muscles*.

The **ILIAC CREST, Crista Ilii**, is the upper margin of the ilium. (F) *Crête Iliaque.* It is very thick, and curved like the italic *S*. It affords attachment to the broad muscles of the abdomen.

The **ILIAC SPINES**, or *Spinous Proc'esses of the Ilium*, are four in number. They are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. Of the *anterior*, one is *superior*. It bounds the crista ilii anteriorly, and affords origin to the sartorius muscle. The other is *inferior*, and receives the tendinous origin of the rectus femoris.

The two **POSTERIOR ILIAC SPINES** are divided, like the anterior, into *superior* and *inferior*. They afford insertion to strong ligaments, which unite the ilium with the sacrum.

The **ILIACUS INTER'NUS MUSCLE, Iliacus, Iliaco-trochantérien** (Ch.); *Femur moven'tium sep'timus, Iliac muscle*, is situate in the fossa iliaca, and at the anterior and superior part of the thigh. It is broad, radiated, triangular; and is attached, *above*, to the two upper thirds of the fossa iliaca, and to the internal part of the iliac crest:—*below*, it termi-

nates by a tendon, which is common to it and the *psoas magnus*, and is fixed into the lesser trochanter. When this muscle contracts, it bends the pelvis on the thigh, or *vice versâ*. It is also a rotator of the thigh outwards, and prevents the trunk from falling backwards.

ILIAC AR'TERIES, Arte'riæ Iliacæ. This term has been given to several arteries. The *Primary Iliacs*, (F) *A. Iliques primitives*,—*Pelvi-crurales* (Ch.), arise from the bifurcation of the aorta, opposite the body of the 4th lumbar vertebra, and descend, in a divergent manner; until, opposite the sacro-iliac symphysis, they divide into two considerable trunks,—the *internal iliac* or *Hypogastric* (which see), and the *external iliac*—*Portion Iliaque de la crurale*, (Ch.) This proceeds from the sacro-iliac juncture as far as the crural arch, when it assumes the name *Femoral Artery*. Before passing under the arch, it gives off two pretty considerable branches,—the *Epigastric* and the *Circumflexa Ilii*. This last, which is called, also, *anterior Iliac* by some anatomists,—*Circonflexe de l'Ilium* (Ch.); leaves the external iliac, at the crural arch. It ascends along the outer edge of the iliacus muscle, and divides into two branches,—an *internal* and *external*. The *Iliac Region* is the side of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.

The **ILIACA INTER'NA MINOR vel Ilio-lumbalis** is a small artery, which sometimes arises from the hypogastric, at others, from the beginning of the gluteal. It is sent, chiefly, to the *psoas* and *iliacus internus* muscles.

ILIO-PECTINEA, belonging to the ilium and to the pecten or pubis.

The **LINEA ILIO-PECTINEA**, or *Linea innominata*, is the projecting line or ridge of the ilium and pubis, which forms part of the brim of the pelvis.

The **ILIO-PECTINEAL EMINENCE** is so called, from being formed by the junction of the ramus of the ilium with that of the pubis. It affords attachment to the *psoas minor*.

ILIO-SCROTAL, Ilio-scrotalis. Professor Chaussier calls thus the external twig, furnished by the anterior branch of the first lumbar pair of nerves. It distributes its ramifications to the muscles of the abdomen, and to the integuments of the groin, pubis and scrotum.

ILION, Ilium, Haunch Bone. The largest of the three bones, which constitute the os innominatum in the fœtus and child. It was probably so called, from its seeming to support the intestine ileon; or, perhaps, because its crest is curved upon itself, from *εἰλέω*, 'I twist,' 'I roll.' This portion of the os innominatum is usually so called in the adult. The posterior surface is called *Dorsum*, the internal, *Venter*. The upper semicircular edge is the *Crista* or *Spine*: at the anterior part of which is the *anterior and superior spinous process*; and, below, the *anterior and inferior*

spinous process. At the back part of the spine are two *spinous processes*, the *posterior* and *superior*, and *posterior* and *inferior*. See *Iliac*.

ILITHYIA, *ελιθυια*, *Lucina*, *Juno Lucina*. The Goddess, who presided over parturient females, with the Greeks and Romans.

ILLEGITIMATE, *Illegitimus*, from *in*, 'negation or opposition,' and *legitimus*, 'legitimate;' from *lex, legis*, 'law.' That which is contrary to law; which has not the conditions required by law,—as an illegitimate birth—one out of wedlock, and admitting of medico-legal discrimination.

ILLEGITIMATE OR BASTARD FEVERS are those, whose progress is anomalous.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM, *Yellow-flowered Aniseed Tree*; *Anisum stellatum*, *Anisum Sinense*, *Semen Badian*, (F) *Anis de la chine* *A. étoilé*, *Badiane*. *Fam. Magnoliaceæ*; *Sex. Syst. Polyandria Polygynia*. The seeds are used like the aniseed. The same tree is supposed to furnish the aromatic bark, called *Cortex Anisi Stellati*, or *Cortex Lavola*.

ILLO'SIS, *ιλλωσις*, from *ιλλος*, 'the eye.' Distortion of the eyes.

ILLUTAMEN'TUM, *Illutatio*. An ancient form for a topical medicine, with which the limbs of wrestlers and others were rubbed, especially after bathing.—Baccius.

ILLUTATIO, from *in*, 'upon,' and *lutum*, 'mud.' A word used, by the ancients, for the act of covering any part of the body with mud, with therapeutical views.

IMAGINATION, *Imaginatio*, *Figuratio*, *Phantasia*, *Dianoëma*, from *ima'go*, 'image.' The faculty of forming in the mind an assemblage of images and combinations of ideas, which are not always in connexion with external objects.

IMBECILITY, *Imbecillitas*. Weakness, especially of the intellect.

IMBER'BIS. One devoid of beard.

IMBIBITION, *Imbibitio*, *Emp'tosis*, *Endosmose*, *Aspiration*, from *imbibere*, 'to drink, to imbibe.' The action, by which a body becomes penetrated by a liquid. See *Endosmose*. Many of the phenomena of absorption are owing to imbibition.

IMMINENCE, *Imminen'tia*. Some authors have designated, by this term, the period which precedes the invasion of a disease; and when certain indications foretell its approach.

IMPACTION, *Impactio*, from *impingere*, 'to strike against.' A fracture of the cranium, ribs, or sternum, with depression of some of the fragments and projection of others externally.

IMPERATORIA, *I. Ostruthium*, *Ostruthium*, *Astrantia*, *Magistrantia*, *Masterwort*, (old Fr.) *Austruche*. The roots of this plant were formerly considered a *divinum remedium*. They are merely aromatic and bitter, and are not used.

IMPERFORATION, *Imperforatio*, *Atré-*

sia, *Atrétismus*, *Cap'etus*. Absence of a natural aperture; as, of the mouth, anus, vulva, nostrils, &c. It is congenital, being dependent upon faulty conformation.

IMPETIGO, from *im'peto*, 'I infest.' *Darta*, *Der'bia*, *Im'petus*, *Peti'go*, *Ecpye'sis impeti'go*, *Phlysis impeti'go*, *Running Scall* or *Tetter*. A word, used in various acceptations. In some writers, it is synonymous with itch. In others, it means a variety of herpes. Sauvages employs it as a generic term, under which he comprises syphilis, scorbutus, rachitis, elephantiasis, lepra, the itch, tinea, scrophula, &c. It forms, also, a genus in the class *Cachexiæ* of Cullen. In Bateman, it is the first genus of the 5th order, *Pustulæ*, and is defined—the *humid or running tetter*; consisting of small pustules, denominated *Psydracia*. It is unaccompanied by fever; not contagious, or communicable by inoculation. He has five species:—the *I. figura'ta*, *I. sparsa*, *I. erysipelato'des*, *I. scab'ida*, and *I. rodens*.

IMPLIC'ITI MORBI, *Implic'iti*, *complic'ati*, *M.* Diseases, which exist at the same time in an organ; and produce, concurrently, disorder of the same function.

IMPOTENCE, *Acrati'a*, *Impoten'tia*, (F) *Impuissance*. Loss of power over one or more of the members.

Commonly it means want of sexual vigour; incapacity for copulation, *Asty'sia*, *Asyno'dia*, *Adynamia virilis*. It has, also, been used synonymously with *sterility*. Impotence may be *absolute* or *relative*, *constitutional* or *local*, *direct* or *indirect*, *permanent* or *temporary*.

IMPOVERISHED, *Effe'tus*, *Depauperatus*, (F) *Appauvri*. 'Having become poor.' The Humorists applied this epithet to an humour, deprived of a part of its constituents, and particularly to the blood. This fluid was considered to be impoverished, when it was pale; without the proper consistence; and abounding in serum. It was, on the contrary, rich, in their opinion, when of a scarlet colour; possessing consistence; when it coagulated promptly, and the quantity of serum, compared with that of the clot, was by no means considerable. There is truth in these ideas.

IMPRES'SION, *Impres'sio*, *Pros'bolë*, (F) *Empreinte*. A more or less deep indentation which certain organs seem to make on others. The inequalities observable on the bones: and which appear to be made by the suprajacent organs.

DIG'ITAL IMPRES'SIONS, are the depressions of various forms, observable at the inner surface of the cranium, which look, at first view, as if they were made with the fingers.

IMPU'BER, *Impu'bes*, *Impu'bis*, *Ane'bus*, from *in*, 'negation,' and *puber'tas*, 'puberty,' (F) *Impubère*. One, who has not attained the age of puberty.

INANI'TION, *Inani'tio*, *Inan'itas*, from *inanire*, 'to empty.' *Ceno'sis*. Exhaustion

for want of nourishment. To die from inanition is—to die from such exhaustion.

INAURA'TION, *Inaura'tio*, from *in* and *aurum*, 'gold.' The gilding of pills or boluses.

INCANTA'TION, *Incanta'tio*, *Incantamen'tum*, *Ep'odē*. A mode of curing diseases by charms, &c., defended by Paracelsus, Van Helmont, and others.

INCARCERA'TION, *Incarcera'tio*, from *in*, 'in,' and *carcer*, 'prison.' A hernia is said to be *incarcerated*, when, owing to constriction about the neck of the hernial sac or elsewhere, it cannot be reduced with facility. I. is sometimes used in the same sense as strangulation.

INCAR'NANS, *Incarnat'i'vus*, *Sarco'ticus*, *Plerot'icus*, *Anaplerot'icus*. Medicines, which were fancied to promote the regeneration of the flesh. Certain bandages and the sutures have, also, been so called.

INCEN'DIUM, from *incen'dere*, 'to burn.' *Pyrca'a*, *πυρκαϊα*, *Causis*, *Phlogo'sis*. A burning fever or any burning heat:—*Incendium febrile*, *Incensio*.—Willis.

INCERA'TION, *Incera'tio*, *Encero'sis*, *εγκεροσις*, from *cera*, 'wax.' The act of incorporating wax with some other body; or rather, that operation whose object is to communicate to a dry substance the consistence of wax.

INCERNIC'ULUM, from *incer'nere*, 'to sift.' A strainer or sieve.

INCIDENTIA, from *incid'ere*, 'to cut.' (F) *Incisifs*. This name was formerly given to medicines to which was attributed the property of cutting thick or coagulated humours. The fixed alkalies, hydrosulphurets of alkalies, sulphurous water, &c. were considered to belong to this class.

INCIS'ION, *Incis'io*, *Encopē*, *Incisu'ra*, *Tomē*, (F) *Taillade*. A methodical division of the soft parts, with a cutting instrument.

INCIS'IVE, *Incisi'vus*; same etymon. The *Fossa incisiva*, *F. myrtifor'mis*, is a depression in the superior maxillary bone, above the incisor teeth.

The INCISIVE OR INCISOR TEETH, *Den'tes incis'ores*, *tom'ici*, *ctenes*, *dichasteres*, *gelasini*, *primo'res*, *raso'rii*. The teeth which occupy the anterior part of the upper and lower jaws are so called, because they are used for cutting the food in the manner of cutting instruments.

INCISO'RIUM, *Tomion*. An operating table.

INCOMPAT'IBLE, from *in*, 'negation,' and *compet'ere*, 'to agree.' A substance, which cannot be prescribed with another, without interfering with its chemical composition or medicinal activity.

INCONTINEN'TIA, from *in*, 'negation,' and *contineo*, 'I contain.' 'Incontinence.' Inability to retain the natural evacuations. Abuse of the pleasures of love.

INCORPORA'TION, *Incorpora'tio*, *Cor-*

pora'tio, *Ensomato'sis*. An operation, by which medicines are mixed with soft or liquid bodies, in order to give them a certain consistence. Also, the thorough admixture of various substances.

INCRASSAN'TIA, *Incrassati'va*, *Inviscant'ia*, *Spissan'tia*, *Ecpyc'tica*, *Condensantia*, *Pachyn'tica*, *Pycnot'ica*. Medicines, which were formerly believed to possess the power of thickening the humours, when too thin. All mucilaginous substances were so regarded.

IN'CREASE, *Incremen'tum*, *Auze'sis* from *in*, and *cres'cere*, 'to grow.' (F) *Accroissement*. Augmentation of the size or weight of a body, by the application of new molecules around those which already exist.

INCRUSTA'TION, *Incrusta'tio*, *Coniasis*. The act of forming a crust on the surface of a body, as well as the crust itself. Also, the calcareous deposits or cartilaginous plates, which sometimes form in organs.

INCUBA'TION, *Incuba'tio*, from *incuba're*, 'to lie upon.' This word, which is used in natural history for the sitting of birds upon their eggs, is employed, figuratively, in medicine for the period that elapses between the introduction of a morbid principle into the animal economy and the invasion of the disease.

IN'CUBUS. Same etymon. *Ephial'tes*, *Ephial'tes noctur'nus*, *Ephial'tes*, *Epilep'sia nocturna*, *Asthma noctur'num*, *Puigalion*, *Succubus*, *Oneirodyn'ia gravans*, *Erethis'mus oneirodyn'ia*, *Noctur'na oppres'sio*, *Epib'olē*, *Nightmare*. (F) *Cauchemar*, *Cauchevieille*, *Cochemar*, *Oneirodynie gravative*. A sensation of a distressing weight at the epigastrium during sleep, and of impossibility of motion, speech, or respiration; the patient at length awaking in terror, after extreme anxiety. The nightmare is, often, the effect of difficult digestion or of an uneasy position of the body. At other times, it occurs in consequence of severe emotions. The sensation of suffocation was formerly ascribed to the person's being *possessed*, and the male spirits were called *incubes*—the female, *succubes*. The disease requires no particular treatment. The causes must be avoided.

INCUBUS VIGILAN'TIUM, *Ephial'tes vigilan'tium*, *E. hypochondriaca*. This is produced during wakefulness; the sense of pressure being severe and extending over the abdomen; respiration frequent, laborious, and constricted; eyes fixed; sighing, deep and violent; intellect undisturbed.

INCUS, *Acmon*, *ακμων*, *Os incudi simile*, *Ossic'ulum Incudi seu molar'i denti compara'tum*. (F) *Enclume*. One of the small bones of the ear, so called from its fancied resemblance to a smith's anvil. It is situate in the cavity of the tympanum, between the malleus and orbiculare. Its body is articulated with the malleus; its *horizontal ramus*, which is the shortest, corresponds with the

entrance of the mastoid cells; and its *vertical ramus* is articulated with the os orbiculare. The incus is composed of a compact tissue and is developed from a single point of ossification.

INDEX, *Dig'itus indicato'rius*, *Lich'anos*, *Deicticos*, δεικτικός, from *indica're*, 'to point out.' The forefinger, index finger.

INDIANA (U. S.), MINERAL WATERS OF. A medicinal spring, near Jeffersonville, is much frequented. Its waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron.

IN'DICANT, *In'dicans*, *Endeicticos*, ενδεικτικός. (F) *Indicatif*. Any thing which, in the course of a disease or in what precedes or accompanies it, concurs in pointing out the means to be used for its cure.

IN'DICATING DAYS, *Dies In'dices*, *D. Indicato'rii*, *D. contemplan'tes*. (F) *Jours indicateurs*. Hippocrates and others have thus called the middle day of the septenary; because they imagined, that indications were sometimes given, then, of the crises which would occur in the last day of the septenary.

INDICA'TION, *Indica'tio*, from *in'dico*, 'I show.' *Accusa'tio*, *Dela'tio*, *Endeix'is*, ενδειξις, *Boethemat'icum Semei'on*. The object proposed in the employment of any means, which are had recourse to for the cure of disease. It may, also, be defined—the manifestation afforded by the disease itself of what is proper to be done for its removal.

INDIG'ENOUS, *Indig'enus*. Whatever is native in a country, in opposition to *exotic*; as an *indigenous remedy*, *indigenous disease*, &c.

IN'DIGO, *Indigum*, *Indicus color*, *Pigmen'tum In'dicum*. A dye-stuff, in small, solid masses, of a deep azure blue colour and devoid of smell and taste. It is obtained, by a fermentative process, from the *Indigofera anil*, *I. argentea*, and *I. tinctoria*; and is sometimes used by the apothecary for colouring certain preparations. It has likewise been administered internally of late, in spasmodic diseases, especially in epilepsy. The dose may be at first grains, but it may be elevated to drams.

INDISPOSITION, *Mala disposi'tio*. (F) *Malaise*. A slight functional disturbance, which scarcely bears the name of disease.

IN'DOLENT, *In'dolens*. Exhibiting little or no pain. An epithet, particularly applied to certain tumours.

INDUC'TIO, *Apago'gē*, απαγωγή, from *in-du'cere*, 'to extend upon.' It is used especially for the action of extending a plaster upon linen.

INDURA'TION, *Indura'tio*, *Callos'itas*, *Indurescen'tia*, from *durus*, 'hard.' (F) *Endurcissement*. That hardness, which supervenes, occasionally, in an inflamed part. It is one of the terminations of inflammation, and is owing to a change in the nutrition of

the part. *Induration of the Cellular tissue*, *Indura'tio telæ cellulo'sæ neonato'rum*, *Compact Œde'ma*, *Cat'ochus Infan'tum*, *Indura'tio cellulo'sa*, *Sclere'mia*, *Sclere'mus*, (F) *Endurcissement du tissu cellulaire*, is a disease, which attacks infants a few days after birth, and which Chaussier has proposed to call *Sclérème*, from σκληρός, 'hard.'

INDU'RANS, *Sclerot'icus*. A medicine, which hardens the parts to which it is applied.

INDU'SIUM, *Chitoniscos*, χιτωνισκος. Strictly, 'a shirt,' 'a small tunic;' but some anatomists have so called the amnios.

INER'TIA, *Igna'via*. Sluggishness, inactivity.

Accoucheurs call *Iner'tia of the womb*, (F) *Inertie de la matrice*, the diminution and even total cessation of the contractions of the uterus during labour; as well as the species of languor into which it sometimes falls after the expulsion of the fœtus.

IN'FANCY, *Infantia*, from *in*, 'negation,' and *fari*, 'to speak.' Early childhood, Childhood, *Nepiotes*, *Paidi'a*. (F) *Enfance*. It generally includes the age from birth till the seventh year.

INFANS, *Paidion*, *Nepion*. (F) *Enfant*. An infant; a child; one in infancy.

INFAN'TICIDE, *Infanticid'ium*, *Tecnoc-tonia*, from *infans*, 'a child,' and *cæ'dere*, 'to kill.' The murder of a child newly born, or on the point of being born. It may be perpetrated by the mother, or by some other person; either by *commission*, i. e. in consequence of a direct, voluntary act;—or by *omission* of those cares, which are necessary for the preservation of the new-born.

INFERNAL, *Infernus*; relating to hell. A name applied to a caustic—*Lapis infernalis*—on account of its strong, burning properties.

INFIBULA'TIO, *Infibula'tion*, *Ancterias'mus*; from *fib'ula*, 'a clasp,' (F) *Bouclément*. An operation, formerly practised, which consisted in passing a ring through the prepuce, after having drawn it over the glans;—in order to prevent coition.

The ancients employed infibulation with their gladiators, to preserve all their strength by depriving them of venery. In the women, to preserve their chastity, the ring was passed through the labia majora.

INFILTRA'TION, *Infiltra'tio*, from *fil-tra're*, 'to filter.' The accumulation of a fluid in the cells of any texture, and particularly of the cellular membrane. The fluid effused is ordinarily serous;—sometimes blood or pus, fæces or urine. When infiltration of serum is general, it constitutes *anasarca*; when local, *œdema*.

INFIRMIER (F), from *infirmus*, *Infirmari'us*, νοσοκομος, *Nosoc'omus*, *Cura'tor infirmo'rum*. One employed in an hospital or infirmary, to take care of the sick.

INFIRM'ITY, *Infir'mitas*, *Astheni'a*, *In-*

valetu'do. Any disease, which has become habitual, either owing to its chronic character, or its numerous relapses.

INFLAMMA'TION, *Inflamma'tio*, from *in*, 'within,' and *flamma*, 'flame,' 'fire;' *Phleg'monē*, *Phlogo'sis*, *Phlegma'sia*, *Causo'ma*, *Hyperendosmose* (Dutrochet), *Incendium*, *Hyperhæmato'sis*, *Hyperæ'mia activa*, *Phlebo-plerō'sis ecphrac'tica*. It is so called in consequence of the acute or burning pain, felt in a part affected with it. An irritation in a part of the body occasioned by some stimulus;—owing to which the blood flows into the capillary vessels in greater abundance than natural, and those vessels become over-dilated; whence result pain, redness, heat, tension, and swelling: symptoms, which appear in greater or less severity, according to the structure, vital properties, and functions of the part affected, and its connexion with other parts, as well as according to the constitution of the individual.

The inflammations of the cellular and serous membranes greatly agree;—and those of the mucous and skin: the former being more active, and constituting the *phlegmonous* variety;—the latter, the *erysipelatous*. Inflammation may end by resolution, suppuration, gangrene, adhesion, effusion, or induration. Each of the inflammations of internal organs has received a name according to the organ affected;—as, *gastritis*, *cephalitis*, *enteritis*, *hepatitis*, &c.

Besides the inflammations—essentially morbid, there is an instinctive kind established for the union of parts, which have been divided; whether the union takes place *immediately*, or by the aid of an intermediate body. This is the *adhesive inflammation*. See Adhesion, Callus, Cicatrix.

Broussais considers, that the term *inflammation* should include every local exaltation of the organic movements, which is sufficiently great to disturb the harmony of the functions, and disorganize the texture in which it is situate. He, farther, extends the name *inflammation* to irritations, which do not induce disorganization of the textures, and which had been previously, and are still, called *fevers*.

External inflammation is easily detected by the characters already mentioned:—*internal*, by disturbance of function and pain upon pressure; but the last sign is often not available. Both forms require the removal of all irritation, and the reduction of vascular excitement and nervous irritability: hence, blood-letting—local and general—sedatives, refrigerants, and counter-irritants become valuable remedies in almost all cases of inflammation.

INFLAMMATIUN'CU'LA. A superficial and often insignificant inflammation of the skin, as in many cutaneous affections.—*Most*.

INFLAMMATORY, *Inflammatō'rius*; belonging to inflammation;—as, *inflammatory*

tumour, *inflammatory* fever, &c. The blood is said to be *inflammatory* when cupped or buffy.

INFLUENZA. The Italian for 'Influence,' *Morbus Verveci'nus*, *M. Arietis*, *Cephalal'gia contagio'sa* (epidemics of the 16th and 17th centuries:) (F) *Tac*, *Ladendo*, *Quinte*, *Florion*, *Coqueluche*, *Baraquette*, *Générale*, *Grippe*, *Follette*, *Grenade*, *Coquette*, *Petite Poste*, *Petit Courier*, *Allure*, *Epidemic catarrh*. A severe form of catarrh occurring epidemically, and generally affecting a number of persons in a community. See Catarrh, Epidemic.

Gluge, from his investigations, considers that the following is the chronological order of the return of the influenza:—14th century, 1323, 1326—15th century, 1410, 1411, 1414—16th century, 1510, 1557, 1562, 1574, 1580, and 1593—17th century, 1658, 1669, 1675, 1693—18th century, 1708, 1712, 1729, 1732, 1733, 1742, 1743, 1761, 1762, and 1775—19th century, 1800, 1803, 1831, and 1833.

INFRA-SPINA'TUS, from *infra*, 'beneath,' and *spina*, 'a spine.' Situate beneath the spine of the scapula.—*Infra-Spina'lis*.

FOSSA INFRA-SPINA'TA, (F) *Fosse sous-épineuse*. A large excavation on the posterior surface of the scapula, beneath its spine. It is filled by the

INFRA-SPINA'TUS Muscle, *Grand Scapulo-trochitérien*, *Superscapula'ris inferior*, (Ch.), (F) *Sous-épineux*, which is broad, flat, and triangular. It is attached, by its base, to the three inner quarters of the fossa; and is inserted, by a long tendon, into the middle part of the great tuberosity of the humerus, (*Trochiter*.) It turns the arm outwards, and, when the arm is elevated, carries it backwards.

INFUNDIB'ULUM, a Latin word signifying a *Funnel*:—*Choa'nē*, *Chonos*. (F) *Entonnoir*. A name, given to many parts which, more or less, resemble a funnel. It is particularly appropriated to the following organs:—

1. **THE INFUNDIB'ULUM OF THE BRAIN**, (F) *Pelvis seu Choana*, *seu Cyathus*, *seu Scyphus*, *seu Concha*, *seu Lacu'na*, *seu Embolum*, *seu Aquæduc'tus*, *seu Labrum*, *seu Concav'itas conchula'ris*, *seu Processus orbicula'ris Cer'e-bri*, *Entonnoir du ventricule moyen, du cer-veau*—*Tige pituitaire*, *Tige sus-sphénoïdale*. A depression in the inferior paries of the middle ventricle, above the pituitary gland. It was, anciently, regarded as a canal by which the fluid, collected in the ventricles of the brain, was evacuated and poured into the nasal fossæ.

2. **THE INFUNDIBULA OF THE KIDNEYS**. See Calix.

3. **THE INFUNDIBULUM OF THE ETHMOID BONE**. It is one of the anterior cells of that bone, which is broad and expanded above, and narrow below; opening, above, into the frontal sinus; below, into the anterior part of the middle meatus of the nasal fossæ.

In *Surgery*, infundibula are used to direct steam or vapours; to conduct the actual cautery to certain morbid parts, &c.

INFUNDIBULUM OF THE COCHLEA, *Scyphus Vieussenii*, *S. auditorius*, *Cucullus*, *Cana'lis Scala'rum commu'nis*. This, with the modiolus, forms the nucleus around which the gyri of the cochlea pass. It is an imperfect funnel, the apex of which is common with that of the modiolus; and the base is covered with the apex of the cochlea, termed *Cu'pola*.

INFUSION, *Infusio*, *En'chysis*, from *in-fun'dere*, 'to pour in,' 'to introduce.' A pharmaceutical operation, which consists in pouring a hot or cold fluid upon a substance, whose medical virtues it is desired to extract. *Infusion* is, also, used for the product of this operation.

In *Surgery*, infusion—*Chirur'gia infuso'ria*, *Ars clysmatica nova*—is the act of introducing into the veins, medicinal substances, by aid of an instrument called *Infusor*. This mode of introducing medicines was called the *Ars infuso'ria*.

INFUSUM, *En'chyma*. The product of an infusion.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS, *Infusion of Chamomile*. (*Anthemid. flor.* 3 ij, *aq. fervent.* ℥ ss. Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 j to 3 iss.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM, *Compound Infusion of Horse-radish*. (*Armorac. rad. recent. concis., sinapis sem. cont. sing.* 3 j, *aquæ fervent.* ℥ j. Macerate for two hours, strain, and add *sp. armorac. comp.* 3 j. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM, *Compound Infusion of Orange Peel*. (*Aurant. cort. sicc.* 3 ij, *limon. cort. recent.* 3 j, *caryoph. cont.* 3 ss, *aq. fervent.* ℥ ss. Macerate for 15 minutes, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 iss to 3 ij.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ, *I. Calumbæ; Infusion of Calumba*. (*Calumb. rad. concis.* 3 ij, *aq. fervent.* ℥ ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 iss to 3 iij.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLO'RUM, *Infusion of Cloves*. (*Caryoph. contus.* 3 j, *aq. fervent.* ℥ ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Dose, 3 iss to 3 ij.

INFUSUM CASCARIL'LÆ, *Infusion of Cascarella*. (*Cascarill. cort. cont.* 3 ss, *aq. fervent.* ℥ ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 iss to 3 ij.

INFUSUM CAT'ECHU COMPOSITUM, *Infusum Catechu*, *I. Aca'ciæ Catechu; Infusion of Catechu*. (*Catechu ext.* 3 iiss, *cinnam. cort. cont.* 3 ss, *aq. ferv.* ℥ ss. Macerate for an hour, and strain.) Dose, 3 iss to 3 ij.

INFUSUM CINCHO'NÆ, *I. Cinchonæ lancifolia*, *I. Cinchonæ sine calore; Infusion of Cinchona*. (*Cinch. lancifol. cort. contus.* 3 ss, *aq. fervent.* ℥ ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 j to 3 iij. The Pharmacopœia of the United States has an *Infusum Cincho'næ cum Aquâ Calcis*, and an *Infusum Cincho'næ cum Magne'siâ*.

INFUSUM CUSPA'RIÆ, *Infusion of Cusparia*. (*Cuspar. cort. contus.* 3 ij, *aq. ferv.* ℥ ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

INFUSUM DIGITA'LIS, *I. Digitalis purpureæ; Infusion of Foxglove*. (*Digital. fol. exsicc.* 3 j, *aq. ferv.* ℥ ss. Macerate, and add *sp. cinnam.* 3 ss.) Dose, 3 j.

INFUSUM GENTIA'NÆ COMPOSITUM, *Compound Infusion of Gentian*. (*Gent. rad. concis., aurantii cort. exsicc. sing.* 3 j, *limon. cort. recent.* 3 ij, *aq. ferv.* 3 xij.) Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

Marsden's Antiscorbutic Drops, an empirical preparation, consist of a solution of corrosive sublimate in an infusion of gentian.

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM, *I. Lini usitatis'simi; Infusion of Linseed*. (*Lini usitat. sem. cont.* 3 j, *glycyrrh. rad. cont.* 3 iv, *aquæ fervent.* ℥ ij. Macerate for four hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, a teacupful, *ad libitum*.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM, *Compound Infusion of Mint*. (*Fol. menth. sat. sicc.* 3 ij, *aq. fervent. q. s. ut colentur* 3 vj. Macerate for half an hour; and, when cold, strain: then add—*sacch. alb.* 3 ij, *ol. menth. sat. gtt* iij, dissolved in *tinct. card. c.* 3 ss. *Ph. D.*) Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ, *I. Quassiæ excel'sæ; Infusion of Quassia*. (*Quassiæ lign. conc.* 9 j, *aq. ferv.* ℥ ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 j to 3 iv.

INFUSUM RHEI, *Infusion of Rhubarb*. (*Rhei rad. concis.* 3 j, *aq. ferv.* ℥ ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 j to 3 iv.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM, *I. Rosæ Gallicæ; Infusion of the Rose*. (*Ros. gallic. petal. exsicc.* 3 iv, *aq. fervent.* ℥ iiss, *acid. sulph. d.* 3 iij, *sacch. purif.* 3 iss. Add the water, and afterwards the acid;—macerate for half an hour; strain, and add the sugar.) Dose, 3 iss to ℥ ss.

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM, *I. Cassiæ Sennæ, I. Sennæ simplex; Infusion of Senna*. (*Sennæ fol.* 3 iss, *zingib. rad. con.* 3 j, *aq. ferv.* ℥ j. Macerate for an hour, and strain. *L. D.*) Dose, 3 j to 3 iv.

The *Black Draught*, *Haustus niger*, is usually formed of this infusion. It may be made of *infus. sennæ comp.* 3 v, *aq. cinnam.* 3 j, *mannæ* 3 iv, *magnes. sulph.* 3 vj. Dose, a wineglass.

Selway's Prepared Essence of Senna is a concentrated infusion of the leaves, in combination with an alkali.

INFUSUM SIMAROU'BÆ, *Infusion of Simarouba*. (*Simaroub. cort. cont.* 3 ss, *aq. fervent.* ℥ ss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 ij.

INFUSUM TABACI, *Infusion of Tobacco*. (*Tabaci fol.* 3 j, *aq. ferv.* ℥ j. Macerate for an hour, and strain. *Ph. L.*)

INFUSUM ULMI, *Infusion of Slip'pery Elm*. This preparation, in the Pharmacopœia of the

United States, is made by infusing one ounce of *slippery elm bark*, in a pint of *boiling water*.

INFUSUM VALERIA'NÆ, *Infusion of Vale'rian*. (*Rad. valerian. in crass. pulv.* 3 ij, *aq. fervent.* 3 vij. Macerate for an hour, and strain. *Ph. D.*) Dose, 3 iss to 3 ij.

INGE'NIUM, (*Morbi.*) The genius of a disease. This word is employed, especially by the French, synonymously with *nature*. They speak, for instance, of *Génie inflammatoire, bilieux, &c.* Some, also, use *génie* in the place of *type* of an intermittent.

INGES'TA. Substances, introduced into the body by the digestive passages; as food, condiments, drinks, &c.

INGLU'VIES, *Aplestia, Victus intemperantia*:—Gluttony, Insatiableness; also, the *Crop* or *Craw* of Birds.

INGRAS'SIAS, (*Apophyses of*) the lesser alæ of the sphenoid bone.

INGUEN, *Bubon, βουβων*, 'the groin,' *Ædæon, αἰδοῖον, Hep'atis emuncto'ria*. (F) *Aine*. The oblique fold or depression, which separates the abdomen from the thigh. It is only, properly speaking, a line that extends from the anterior and superior spinous process of the ilium to the middle part of the horizontal ramus of the pubis.

IN'GUINAL, *Inguina'lis*, from *inguen*, 'the groin.' Belonging or relating to the groin. This epithet has been given to various parts met with in the region of the groin or inguinal region.

The INGUINAL or ABDOM'INAL RING, *An'nulus abdom'inis*, (F) *Anneau inguinal*, is the inferior aperture of the inguinal canal.

The INGUINAL CANAL is a canal, about two inches in length, proceeding obliquely downwards, inwards, and forwards at the lower part of the abdomen; through which passes the spermatic cord, in man; and the round ligament of the uterus, in women. This canal is formed, inferiorly and anteriorly, by the aponeurosis of the greater oblique muscle; posteriorly, by the *fascia transversalis*, which is joined to the preceding aponeurosis, and forms with it a deep channel, into which are received the lesser oblique and transversalis muscles. The inguinal canal has two apertures: the one, the *lower* and *inner*, is called the *inguinal* or *abdominal ring*. It is bounded by two strong tendinous pillars, which fix it—the innermost to the symphysis, the outermost to the spine of the pubis. The *upper and outer aperture* is formed by the *fascia transversalis*. From the edge of this aperture arises a membranous funnel,—a prolongation of the *fascia transversalis*,—which receives the spermatic vessels; forms their proper sheath, and accompanies them as far as the testicle. On its inside lies the epigastric artery. Above it, is the lower edge of the transversalis muscle; and, below, it is bounded by the channel of the greater oblique. By follow-

ing the oblique direction of this canal, and passing, consequently, on the outside of the epigastric artery, the viscera are displaced, so as to constitute internal inguinal hernia.

The INGUINAL ARTERY is that portion of the femoral artery, situate immediately beneath the crural arch in the inguinal region.

INGUINO-CUTA'NEUS. A name, given by Professor Chaussier to the middle ramus of the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve: because it sends its numerous filaments to the groin, scrotum, and to the skin of the superior part of the thigh.

INHA'LER, MUDGE'S, an apparatus for inhaling the steam of hot water, in affections of the air-passages. It consists of a pewter tankard, provided with a lid, into which a flexible tube is inserted. Through this, the vapour is inhaled.

INHE'RENT, *Inhæ'rens*, that which adheres, or which is joined or united to any thing.

The INHERENT CAUTERY, (F) *Cautère inhérent*, is the actual cautery, left in contact with a part until it is reduced to the state of a deep eschar.

INHUMA'TION, from *in'humo*, 'I put into the ground.' *Inhumatio*. The *sepulture of the dead*. This belongs to the subject of medical police.

INION, *ινιον*. Some of the Greek physicians gave this name to the occiput; others, to the back part of the neck, and the muscles of the occiput. Blanchard says, it is the commencement of the spinal marrow.

INI'TIS, from *ις, gen. ιως*, a fibre. Fibrous inflammation.

INJACULA'TIO, a term, employed by Van Helmont to designate an acute pain of the stomach, with rigidity and immobility of the body.

IN'JECTED, from *injie'ere*, 'to throw into.' The face and other parts are said to be *injected*, when the accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels gives them an evident red colour. A subject or part of a subject is, also, said to be *injected*, when its vessels have been filled, by the anatomist, with an appropriate composition.

INJE'CTION, *Injectio, Eis'bole, εισβολη*; same etymon. The act of introducing, by means of a syringe or other instrument, a liquid into a cavity of the body.

The liquid injected is also called an *injection*. Anatomists use injections for filling the cavities of vessels, in order that they may be rendered more apparent, and their dissection be facilitated. For this purpose, they use syringes of different dimensions, and various materials. The most common injections are made of soot, wax, and turpentine, coloured with lamp-black, vermilion, &c.

There are three kinds chiefly used by anatomists,—the *coarse*, the *fine*, and the *minute*. The following are formulæ for each.

COARSE INJECTION.

No. 1.

Pure yellow wax, oz. xvj.
Bleached rosin, oz. viij.
Turpentine varnish, by measure, oz. vj.

No. 2.

Yellow rosin, lb. ij.
Yellow wax, lb. j.
Turpentine varnish, a sufficient quantity to make the mixture flexible when cold.

No. 3.

Tallow, lb. ij.
White wax, oz. x.
Common oil, oz. vj.
Venice turpentine, oz. iv.
Mix and liquefy over a slow fire or over boiling water.

To make any of these mixtures

Red—add vermilion, oz. iij.
Yellow—King's yellow, oz. iiss.
White—best flake white, oz. vss.
Pale-blue { best flake white, oz. iiiss.
 { fine blue smalt, oz. iiiss.
Dark-blue—blue verditer, oz. xss.
Black—lamp-black, oz. j.
Green { powdered verdigris, oz. ivss
 { best flake white, oz. iss.
 { powdered gamboge, oz. j.

FINE INJECTION.

Brown spirit varnish, oz. iv.
White spirit varnish, oz. iv.
Turpentine varnish, oz. j.

To make this mixture

Red—add vermilion, oz. j.
Yellow—King's yellow, oz. j½.
White—best flake white, oz. ij.
Light-blue { fine blue smalt, oz. iss.
 { best flake white, oz. j½.
Dark-blue—blue verditer, oz. iv.
Black—lamp-black, oz. ss.

MINUTE INJECTION.

Take of transparent size, broken to pieces, or Isinglass, oz. viij.
Water, lb. iss. Dissolve.

To make this mixture

Red—add vermilion, oz. v.
Yellow—King's yellow, oz. iv.
White—best flake white, oz. v.
Blue—fine blue smalt, oz. viij.
Green { powdered verdigris, oz. iij.
 { best flake white, dr. ij.
 { powdered gamboge, dr. j.
Black—lamp-black, oz. j.

COLD INJECTION.

White lead and red lead, each oz. iv; linseed oil, enough to form a thick paste, when they are rubbed well together. Liquefy this paste with turpentine varnish, oz. viij.

The advantage of this mixture is,—that the subject need not be heated.

In order to inject the arteries, the injection must be forced from the great trunks towards their ultimate ramifications. To inject the veins, on the contrary, it is indispensable, on account of their valves, to send the injection from the smallest divisions towards the greater. The lymphatics are usually injected with mercury.

The Surgeon injects, by forcing, with a syringe, liquids, such as emollient, narcotic,

stimulant, and other decoctions or infusions, into different hollow organs, e. g. the rectum, vagina, nasal fossæ, urethra, tunica vaginalis, auditory canal, &c. to fulfil various therapeutical indications.

IN'NATE, (*Diseases*), *Morbi cognati*, *M. congeniti*, (F) *Maladies innées*. Diseases, with which the infant is born. They are not always hereditary, as hereditary diseases are not always innate.

INNERVA'TION, *Innervatio*, from *in*, 'in,' and *nervus*, 'a nerve.' By this term is meant,—the nervous influence, necessary for the maintenance of life and the functions of the various organs;—an influence, of whose character and source we are ignorant. It seems to resemble the galvanic or electric agencies. See Nerves.

INNOMINA'TUM, *ανωνυμον*, from *in* priv. and *nomen*, 'a name,' (F) *Anonyme*. Having no name.

The ARTE'RIA INNOMINATA, *A. brachio-cephalique* (Ch.)—*Arte'ria anonyma*, *Right Subclavian*, (F) *Artère innominée*, is the trunk common to the right primitive carotid and to the subclavian. It arises from the anterior part of the arch of the aorta; ascends obliquely to the right, along the trachea; and, after a course of about an inch in length, divides into two trunks, which go off at right angles. The one is *external*—the *right subclavian proper*; the other *superior*—the *primitive carotid*, of the same side.

CAV'ITAS INNOMINATA. A cavity of the outer ear, between the *helix* and *anthelix*.

The VENÆ INNOMINATÆ. Vieussens has given this name to two or three veins, which arise on the anterior surface and right margin of the heart; and open into the auricle, towards its right margin.

NERVI INNOMINATI *vel* ANONYMI. Some anatomists have thus called the nerves of the 5th pair.

OS INNOMINATUM, *Os Coxen'dicis*, *Os Coxæ*, (F) *Os innominé*, *Os coxal*, *Os anonyme*, &c. A very large, flat bone, which forms the anterior and lateral parietes of the pelvis. It is curved upon itself in two opposite directions. In the first periods of life, it is composed of three portions;—the *ilium*, *ischium*, and *pubis*, which join each other in the acetabulum. It is articulated *before* with its fellow,—*behind*, with the sacrum; and *laterally*, with the femur.

OSSA INNOMINATA MINO'RA,—*Lesser Ossa innominata*. Some anatomists have given this name to the three cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

FORA'MEN INNOMINATUM. A foramen, near the middle of the anterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, leading backwards, for the passage of the vidian nerve, reflected from the 2d branch of the 5th to the portio dura of the 7th pair.

INOCULA'TION, *Inoculatio*, *Insi'tio*, from *inocula're*, 'to ingraft;' i. e. from *in*,

'in,' and *oc'ulus*, 'an eye.' Any operation by which small-pox, cow-pox, &c. may be artificially communicated, by introducing the virus of the particular disease into the economy, by means of a puncture or scratch made in the skin.

When the word inoculation is used alone, it usually means that for the small-pox.

INORGAN'IC, *Inorgan'icus*; from *in* priv. and *or'ganum*, 'an organ.' A term, applied to bodies, which have no organs;—such as minerals. At the present day, naturalists admit of but two classes of bodies,—the *organized* and *inorganic*.

Parts of the body, which, like the Epidermis, are devoid of blood-vessels and nerves, have been called *anorganic*.

INQUI'ETUDE, *Inquietu'do*, *Jactita'tio*, from *in* priv. and *qui'es*, 'rest.' Agitation or trouble, caused by indisposition. Restlessness.

INSALIVA'TION, *Insaliva'tio*, the mixture of the food with the saliva, and other secretions of the mouth.

INSALU'BRIOUS, *Insalu'bris*, *Noso'ros*, *Noso'des*. That which is unhealthy,—which injures the health.

INSANITY, *Insa'nia*; from *in* priv., and *sanus*, 'sound.' *Mental aliena'tion*, *Aliena'tio Mentis*, *Arrep'tio*, *Unsound Mind*, *Derange'ment*, *Deranged intellect*, *Cra'ziness*, *Aphros'yne*, *Ecphro'nia*, *Delir'ia*, *Vesa'niæ*, *Delir'ium* (Crichton), *Insipien'tia*, (F) *Folie*, *Égarement d'Ésprit*. This term includes all the varieties of unsound mind,—Mania, Melancholia, and Idiocy, which see.

INSCRIPTIONES TENDIN'Æ MUSCULO'RUM, *Intersectio'nes tendin'æ musculor'um*. The tendinous portions which cross several muscles, and especially the straight muscles of the abdomen.

INSENSIBIL'ITY, *Anæsthe'sia*. Loss or absense of sensibility. It is very common in cerebral affections, and may extend to every part, or be limited to one or more. Some organs are much more sensible than others. The bones, cartilages, ligaments, &c. are insensible in health, but acutely sensible in disease.

INSEN'SIBLE, *Sensibilita'te carens*. That which is devoid of sensibility. This word is applied, also, to phenomena, which cease to be appreciable to the senses. Thus, we say, the pulse becomes *insensible*.

INSERT'ION, *Inser'tio*, *Symph'ysis*, *Eno'sis*, *ενωσις*, from *inse'rere*, 'to ingraft,' (F) *Attache*. The attachment of one part to another. Insertions occur chiefly on bones, cartilages, and fibrous organs; thus, we speak of the insertion of muscular fibres into a tendon or aponeurosis; the insertion of a tendon, aponeurosis, or ligament into a cartilage or bone. The word *insertion* has likewise been used, by pathologists, for the act of inoculating or introducing a virus into the body.

INSES'SIO, from *insidere*, 'to sit in.' This term is, sometimes, applied to a vapour bath, the person being seated in a perforated chair, beneath which a vessel, filled with hot water or the hot decoction of some plant, is placed.

INSIDEN'TIA, *Epis'tasis*, *επιστασις*. Any thing which swims on, or in, the urine. It is opposed to the *Hypos'tasis*, *υποστασις*, or *subsidentia*.

INSOLA'TION, *Insola'tio*, *Aprica'tio*, *Helio'sis*, *Siriasis*. Exposure to the sun. Exposure of a patient to the rays of the sun is, sometimes, had recourse to, with the view of rousing the vital forces, when languishing; or of producing irritation of the skin. It is occasionally used in the same sense as *coup de soleil*.

In *pharmacy*, *insolation* means the drying of chemical and pharmaceutical substances.

INSOM'NIA, *Insom'nium*, *Insom'nitas*, *Sahara*, *Zaara*, *Pervigil'ium*, *Agryp'nia*, *αγρυπνια*, *Ahyp'nia*, *αυπνια*, *Anyp'nia*, *Typhomania*, *Sleeplessness*, *Vigilance*; from *in* priv. and *somnus*, 'sleep,' 'absence of sleep.' This may exist alone and constitute a true disease; or it may be connected with another affection. It is an unequivocal sign of suffering in some organ; even when the patient experiences no pain.

INSPIRA'TION, *Inspira'tio*, *Empneumato'sis*, *Eisp'noe*, *Adspira'tio*, *Aspira'tio*, from *in*, 'into,' and *spiro*, 'I breathe.' Action by which the air penetrates into the interior of the lungs. A movement opposed to that of expiration.

As regards the average quantity of air received into the lungs at each inspiration, there is much discrepancy amongst observers. The following table sufficiently exhibits this.

	Cubic inches at each inspiration.
Reil,	42 to 100
Menzies,	
Sauvages,	
Hales,	
Haller,	
Ellis,	40
Sprengel,	
Sommering,	
Thomson,	
Bostock,	
Jurin,	35 to 38
Fontana,	35
Richerand,	30 to 40
Dalton,	30
Herholdt,	20 to 29
Jurine,	20
Allen and Pepys,	16½
J. Borelli,	15 to 40
Goodwyn,	14
Sir H. Davy,	13 to 17
Abernethy and Mojon,	12
Keutsch,	6 to 12

INSPIRATION OF VENOUS BLOOD. By this is meant the aspiration of blood towards the heart, occasioned by the approach to a vacu-

um produced by the dilatation of the thorax during inspiration.

IN'SPIRATORY. Same etymon. *Inspirationi inser'viens.* (F) *Inspirateur.* A name given to muscles, which, by their contraction, augment the size of the chest and thus produce inspiration. The diaphragm and intercostal muscles are the chief agents of inspiration. In cases, where deep inspirations are necessary, the action of these muscles is aided by the contraction of the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, subclavius, serratus major anticus, scaleni, serratus posticus superior, &c. Most of these muscles become inspiratory, by taking their fixed point at the part which they ordinarily move, and elevating the ribs.

INSTEP, (F) *Coude-pied.* The projection at the upper part of the foot, near its articulation with the leg—the *metatarsus*, (q. v.)

INSTILLA'TION, *Enstalax'is, Instilla'tio,* from *in*, 'into,' and *stilla*, 'a drop.' The act of pouring a liquid drop by drop.

INSTINCT, *Instinctus, Bru'tia.* The action of the living principle, whenever manifestly directing its operations to the health, preservation, or reproduction of a living frame or any part of such frame. The law of instinct is, consequently, the law of the living principle, and instinctive actions are the actions of the living principle. It is natural. Reason is acquired.

INSUFFLA'TION, *Insuffla'tio.* The act of blowing a gas or vapour into some cavity of the body; as when tobacco smoke is injected into the rectum; or when air is blown into the mouths of new-born children to excite the respiratory functions.

INTEG'UMENT, *Integumen'tum, Tegumen'tum, Teg'umen, Involu'crum, seu velamen'tum corporis commu'ne,* from *teg'ere*, 'to cover.' (F) *Tegument.* Any thing, which serves to cover, to envelope. The skin, including the cuticle, rete mucosum, and cutis vera, is the *common integument*, or *tegument* of the body.

INTELLECT, *Intellectus, Nous, Noe'sis, Syn'esis,* from *intelli'gere*, 'to understand,' 'conceive,' 'know.' (F) *Entendement, Intelligence.* The aggregate of the *intellectual faculties*—perception, formation of ideas, memory, and judgment.

INTEM'PERANCE, *Intemperan'tia; Acrasia, Acola'sia, Ples'mone, Amet'ria, Aplestia,* from *in*, 'negation,' and *tempera're*, 'to temper.' Immoderate use of food and drink, especially the latter;—a fruitful source of disease.

INTEMPE'RIES. Same etymon. *Dyscra'sia.* Derangement in the constitution of the atmosphere and of the seasons; bad constitution; derangement, or disorder in the humours of the body.

INTENTION, *Inten'tio, Propos'itum.* The object, which one proposes.

In surgery, a wound is said to heal *by the*

first intention, when cicatrization occurs without suppuration; union by *the second intention* being that, which does not occur until the surfaces have suppured. To obtain union by the first intention, the edges of a recent wound must be brought in apposition and kept together by means of adhesive plasters and a proper bandage. Delpech has substituted, for those expressions, *Réunion primitive*, and *Réunion secondaire*.

INTERARTIC'ULAR, *Interarticularis.* Parts, situate between the articulations, are so called; as *interarticular* cartilages, *interarticular* ligaments, &c.

INTERCADENCE, *Intercaden'tia, Interciden'tia.* Disorder of the arterial pulsations, so that, every now and then, a supernumerary pulsation occurs. The pulse, in such case, is also said to be *intercurrent*.

INTERCAL'ARY, *Intercala'ris;* from *intercala're*, 'to insert,' *Embolimos, εμβολιμος, Interpolatus, Provocato'rius.* The days, which occur between those that are critical. The term has, also, been applied to the days of apyrexia in intermittent fevers.

INTERCEP'TIO. A bandage, by the aid of which the ancients proposed to arrest the progress of the material cause of gout and rheumatism; and which consisted in covering the affected limbs with carded wool; surrounding them, afterwards, with broad bandages, applied from the fingers to the axilla or from the toes to the groin.

INTERCLAVIC'ULAR, *Interclavicularis.* That which is placed between the clavicles.

The **INTERCLAVICULAR LIGA'MENT** is a fibrous bundle; placed transversely above the extremity of the sternum; between the heads of the two clavicles. This ligament is flat. Its fibres, which are always longer above than below, are separated by small apertures, which are traversed by vessels. It prevents the separation of the two clavicles in the forced depression of the shoulder.

INTERCOS'TAL, *Intercosta'lis, Mesopleu'rios.* That which is situate between the ribs. (F) *Sous-costaux.*

The **INTERCOS'TAL MUSCLES** are distinguished into *internal*,—*Inter-plévrocostaux of Dumas*,—and *external*. The former are inserted into the inner lip, the latter into the outer lip of the edge of the ribs. The fibres of the *external intercostals* are directed obliquely downwards and forwards; and those of the *internal* downwards and backwards. Both are inspiratory or expiratory muscles, according as they take their point of support on the upper or lower rib. Some small, fleshy fibres, seen occasionally at the inner surface of the thorax, descending obliquely from one rib to another, have been called *Infracostales*.

The **INTERCOSTAL SPACES** are the intervals which separate one rib from that immediately above or below it.

The INTERCOSTAL ARTERIES vary in number. There is constantly, however, a *superior*, *Arteria Intercostalis superior* vel *Intercostalis Subclavia*, which is given off from the posterior part of the subclavian, and which sends branches to the two or three first intercostal spaces; and, generally, eight or nine *inferior* or *aortic intercostals*. These arise from the lateral and posterior parts of the pectoral aorta, and ascend obliquely in front of the vertebral column, to gain the intercostal spaces, where they divide into a *dorsal* branch and an *intercostal*, properly so called.

The INTERCOSTAL VEINS are distinguished like the arteries. The *right superior intercostal vein* is often wanting. When it exists, it opens into the back part of the subclavian. The same vein of the left side is very large. It communicates with the demi-azygos, receives the left bronchial vein, and opens into the corresponding subclavian. The *right inferior intercostal veins* open into the vena azygos; and those of the left into the demi-azygos.

The INTERCOSTAL NERVES, *Branches sous-costales* (Ch.), *Costal* or *Dorsal nerves*, proceed from the anterior branches of the dorsal nerves. They are 12 in number; and are distributed, especially, to the muscles of the parietes of the chest and abdomen.

INTERCURREN'TES. Diseases are so called, which supervene at different seasons of the year; or which cannot be considered as belonging to any particular season.—Sydenham.

INTERDENTIUM, from *inter*, 'between,' and *dens*, 'a tooth.' The interval between teeth of the same order.—Linden.

INTERDIGITIUM, from *inter*, 'between,' and *dig'itus*, 'a finger.' The corns or warts, which grow between the fingers and toes,—especially between the latter.—Pliny.

INTERMAXILLARY, *Intermaxilla'ris*. That which is situate between the intermaxillary bones.

THE INTERMAXILLARY BONE, *inci'sive, palatine*, or *labial bone*, is a bony portion, wedged in between the two superior maxillary bones, which supports the upper incisors. This bone is found in the mammalia; and, also, in the human foetus.

INTERMISSION, *Intermis'sio, Dialeip'sis*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *mit'tere*, 'to put or send.' (F) *Intermittence*. The interval, which occurs between two paroxysms of an intermittent or other disease; during which the patient is almost in his natural state. There is said to be *intermission* of the pulse, when, in a given number of pulsations, one or more may be wanting.

INTERMITTENT, *Intermittens*. Same etymon. That which has intermissions.

INTERMITTENT FEVER, *Febris intermittens, Dialeip'ya, Intermittens, An'etus, Ague*.

(F) *Fièvre intermittente, F. d'Accès*, is a fever chiefly produced by marshy miasm; and consisting of many paroxysms;—there being a complete state of apyrexia in the intervals. The chief types are the *Quotidian, Tertian, and Quartan*.

The symptoms of intermittents are those of a decided and completely marked *cold stage*; attended with paleness; collapse; impaired sensibility; and coldness, more or less diffused, followed by general rigors. After this occurs the *hot stage*; the heat returning partially and irregularly, and, at length, becoming universal, and much above the standard of health. The pulse becomes hard and strong. Tongue white. Urine high-coloured. Thirst considerable. At length, the *sweating stage* makes its appearance; the moisture usually beginning on the forehead, face, and neck, and soon extending universally; the heat abating; thirst ceasing; the urine throwing down a sediment, and the functions being gradually restored to their wonted state.

The tertian type is the most common, and the quartan the most severe. The quotidian more readily changes into a remittent and continued fever. The quartan has, generally, the longest cold stage; the tertian the longest hot. The *exciting causes* are marsh miasmata. Ague, also, occurs in districts where there are no marshy emanations. Such districts are, generally, of a volcanic nature; farther we know not. When the disease has once attacked an individual it is apt to recur.

The *prognosis* is, in general, favourable, as far as regards life; but long protracted intermittents are apt to induce visceral obstructions and engorgements, which may end in dropsy. In some countries, however, the disease is of a very pernicious character.

The indications of treatment are, 1. To abate the violence of the paroxysm; and 2. To prevent its return. The first indication requires the adoption of the general principles and remedies required in ordinary fever. The *second* is the most important. The period of apyrexia is that for action. The means for fulfilling this indication are:—the use of emetics, purgatives, cinchona, quinine, &c., arsenic, and forcible impressions made on the mind of the patient.

INTERMUSCULAR, *Intermuscula'ris*. That which is placed between muscles.

The INTERMUSCULAR APONEUROSES are aponeurotic laminae or septa, situate between muscles to which they often give attachment.

INTERNAL, *Inner, Inter'nus*. That which is placed on the inside. This epithet is given to parts, that look towards an imaginary central plane, which divides the body into two equal and symmetrical portions; as well as to those, which correspond with a cavity. Thus, we say the *inner surface of the arm or thigh—the inner surface of the skull, &c.*

INTERNAL DISEASES, *Morbi interni* are

those, which occupy the inner parts of the body. Their investigation belongs to the physician; *external* diseases falling under the management of the surgeon.

INTEROSSEOUS, *Interos'seus*. That which is situate between the bones; from *inter*, 'between,' and *os*, 'a bone.'

INTEROSSEOUS MUSCLES. These occupy the spaces between the bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus; and, consequently, belong,—some to the hand, others to the foot.

INTEROSSEUS MANUS, (F) *Muscle inter-os-seux de la main—Métacarpo-phalangien-latéral sus-palmaire et métacarpo-phalangien-latéral*, (Ch.) These muscles are seven in number; two for each of the three middle fingers, and one for the little finger. Four are situate on the back of the hand, and three only in the palm. They are inserted into the metacarpal bones, and send a tendon to the tendon of the extensor communis. According to their office, they are, to each finger, an *adductor* and an *abductor*. The *index* has a dorsal abductor and a palmar one. The *middle finger* has two dorsal muscles for adductor and abductor; the *ring finger* has a dorsal adductor and a palmar abductor; and the *little finger* has only one interosseous abductor, which is palmar. These muscles produce abduction and adduction of the fingers, which they can also extend, owing to their connexion with the extensor tendons.

INTEROSSEI PEDIS, *Métatarso-phalangien-latéral*, (Ch.) The number, arrangement, shape, and uses of these are the same as in the case of the preceding muscles. Four are *dorsal*, and three *plantar*; six belong to the three middle toes and one to the little toe. The great toe is devoid of them. As in the hand, they are distinguished, in each toe, into abductor and adductor.

INTEROSSEOUS LIG'AMENTS. Ligaments seated between certain bones, which they unite; such are the ligaments between the radius and ulna, and between the tibia and fibula.

INTEROSSEOUS AR'TERIES OF THE FOREARM AND HAND. Of these there are several. 1. The *common interosseous artery* arises from the posterior part of the ulnar, a little below the bicipital tuberosity of the radius; passes backwards and divides into two branches: the one called *anterior interosseous* descends vertically, anterior to the interosseous ligament; the other, called *posterior interosseous*, passes above that ligament, appears at its posterior part and divides into two great branches,—the *posterior recurrent radial* and the *posterior interosseous*, properly so called. In the hand, are—1. The *dorsal metacarpal interosseous arteries*, given off by the *dorsalis carpi*, a division of the radial artery. 2. The *Palmar interosseous arteries*, which arise from the convexity of the deep palmar arch, and give off the *middle interosseous arteries*. 3. The *dorsal interosseous of the index*, proceeding directly from the radial artery. In the

foot, are distinguished—1. The *dorsal interosseous arteries*; three in number, which arise from the artery of the metatarsus, a branch of the *dorsalis tarsi*. 2. The *plantar interosseous arteries*, which are, also, three in number, and arise from the plantar arch.

The **INTEROSSEOUS VEINS** have the same arrangement as the arteries.

The **INTEROSSEOUS NERVE** is a branch, given off by the median nerve, which descends before the interosseous ligament, accompanying the artery of the same name.

INTERPELLA'TUS (*Morbus*), from *interpel'lo*, 'I interrupt.' A term, by which Paracelsus designated those diseases, whose progress is unequal, and paroxysms irregular.

INTERSCAP'ULAR, *Interscapula'ris*. That which is between the shoulders; as the *interscapular region*.

INTERSCAPU'LIUM. The spine of the scapula.

INTERSEC'TION, *Diac'opē*. The point where two lines meet and cut each other. The name, *aponeurotic intersection*, is given to fibrous bands, which certain muscles present in their length, and by which they seem interrupted. Aponeurotic intersections are found in the recti muscles of the abdomen; in the semi-membranosus, complexus, sternothyroideus, &c.

INTERSEPTUM, from *inter*, 'between,' and *septum*, 'a partition,' *Cion*, *σιων*. The uvula; also the septum narium.

INTERSPINA'LES COLLI, *Spina'les Colli mino'res*, *Spina'ti*, (F) *Interépineux-cervicaux*, *Intercervicaux*, (Ch.) These are twelve in number, and occupy, in two parallel rows, the intervals between the spinous processes of the cervical vertebræ, from that of the atlas and vertebra dentata to that between the last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ. They are flat, thin, and quadrilateral. These muscles contribute to the extension of the neck and to throwing the head backwards.

INTERSPINALES DORSI ET LUMBO'RUM; portions of the *Transversaire-épineux* of Boyer and the *sacro-spinal* of Chaussier. These muscles are of two kinds. The one (*Muscle grand épineux du dos*, of Winslow) representing fleshy bundles of different lengths, applied upon the lateral surfaces of the spinous processes, from the third dorsal vertebra to the second lumbar. The others (*Muscle petit épineux du dos*, Winslow) are covered by the preceding. They are situate on each side of the interspinal ligament, in the form of small, short, flat bundles, which pass from one spinous process to the second, third, or fourth above it. These muscles aid in extending the vertebral column; and incline it a little to one side, when they act on one side only.

INTERSPI'NAL LIG'AMENT, *Membra'na interspina'lis*, (F) *Ligament interépineux*. These occupy the intervals between the spinous

processes in the back and loins. In the neck, they are replaced by the muscles of the same name. They prevent the too great flexion of the spine, and keep the spinous processes *in situ*.

INTERSTICE, *Interstitium*, from *inter*, 'between,' and *sto*, 'I stand,' *Diastéma*, *Intervalum*. Anatomists have given this name to the intervals between organs. The *il'iac crest*—*crista ilii*, for example, has two *lips* and an interstice between them, which affords attachment to the lesser oblique muscle of the abdomen.

INTER-TRANSVERSA'LIS, *Intertransversa'rius*. That which is placed between the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

The INTERTRANSVERSALES COLLI, (F) *Intertransversaires cervicaux*, *Intertrachéliens* (Ch.) These are small, muscular bundles; quadrilateral; thin and flat; situate, in pairs, in the intervals between the transverse processes of the neck, except between the first and second, where there is only one. They are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. The former are six in number; the latter five. These muscles bring the transverse processes of the neck nearer each other, and contribute to the lateral flexion of the neck.

The INTERTRANSVERSALES LUMBO'RUM, *Musculi intertransversi lumbo'rum*, (F) *Intertransversaires des lombes*. These are almost entirely fleshy, and ten in number; five on each side. They are similar to the preceding in general arrangement; except that they are more marked, and not placed in two rows. Each intertransverse space contains only one. They are quadrilateral, and flat. The first occupies the space between the transverse processes of the first lumbar and last dorsal vertebra; and the last is between that of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ. These muscles incline the lumbar region laterally; and straighten it when inclined to one side.

INTERVERTEBRAL, *Intervertebra'lis*. That which is situate between the vertebræ.

The INTERVERTEBRAL CAR'TILAGES, *Intervertebral fibro-cartilages*—*Ligamenta intervertebra'lia*. These organs are of a fibro-cartilaginous nature; sections of a cylinder; flexible; whitish; resisting; and situate between the bodies of the vertebræ,—from the space between the second and third as far as that between the last vertebra and sacrum. Their form is accommodated to that of the vertebræ, with which they are in connexion; so that, in the neck and loins, they are oval, whilst in the dorsal region they are nearly circular.

INTES'TINE, *Intesti'num*, from *intus*, 'within,' *En'teron*, *Chorda*, *Gut*, *Nedyia*, *Pan'tices* (pl.), (F) *Intestin*, *Boyau*. A musculo-membranous canal, variously convoluted, which extends from the stomach to the anus, and is situate in the abdominal cavity; the

greater part of which it fills. In man, its length is six or eight times that of the body. It is divided into two principal portions, called *small intestine* and *large intestine*.

The former, (F) *Intestin grêle*, *Intestinum tenuë*, *I. gracilë*, constituting nearly four-fifths of the whole length, begins at the stomach and terminates in the right iliac region. It is divided into *duodenum*, *jejunum*, and *ileum*. Some anatomists give the name *small intestine* to the two latter only; which are kept in place by the mesentery, and form a large *paquet*, occupying the umbilical and hypogastric regions, a part of the flanks, of the iliac regions, and of the cavity of the pelvis. It is composed of, 1. A serous membrane, which is peritoneal. 2. Of a muscular coat, whose fibres are very pale, and are placed, in part, longitudinally; but the greater part transversely. 3. Of a whitish, mucous membrane; villous, and forming folds or valves—*valvulæ conniventes*—at its inner surface, and furnished with a considerable number of mucous follicles, called *glands* of Peyer. The arteries of the small intestine proceed from the superior mesenteric; its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves proceed from the superior mesenteric plexus.

The great intestine, *Intestinum crassum*, (F) *Gros intestin*, *Megaloca'lia*, forms a sequence to the small. It is much shorter, and is solidly attached in the regions of the abdomen which it occupies. It begins in the right iliac region; ascends along the right flank; till, beneath the liver, it crosses the upper part of the abdomen, descends into the left iliac fossa and plunges into the pelvic cavity, to gain the anus. The great intestine is usually divided into three portions,—the *cæcum*, *colon*, and *rectum*. It receives its arteries from the superior and inferior mesenterics. Its veins open into the vena porta. Its nerves are furnished by the mesenteric plexuses. Its lymphatic vessels, which are much less numerous than those of the small intestine, pass into the ganglions or glands seated between the different reflections of the peritoneum, which fix it to the abdominal parietes.

The use of the intestines is;—in the *upper* part, to effect the chylication of the food and the absorption of the chyle;—in the *lower*, to serve as a reservoir, where the excrementitious portion of the food collects; and, also, as an excretory duct, which effects its expulsion.

INTES'TINAL, *Intestina'lis*. That which belongs to the intestines,—as *intestinal canal*, &c. Bordeu uses the term *Pouls intestinal* for a pulse, which he conceived to announce an approaching crisis by the intestines.

INTRIN'SIC, *Intrin'secus*; from *intra*, 'within,' and *secus*, 'towards.' Applied to the internal muscles of certain organs; as those of the ear, tongue, and larynx. Linnæus gave the name *Intrinseci* to internal diseases.

INTUMES'CENCE, *Intumescen'tia*, *Dionco'sis*, from *intumes'cere*, 'to swell.' Augmentation of size in a part or in the whole body. Sauvages uses the word *Intumescen'tiæ* for an order of diseases, in which he comprehends polysarcia, pneumatosis, anasarca, œdema, physconia, and pregnancy.

INTUSSUSCEP'TIO, from *intus*, 'within,' and *suscip'io*, 'I receive,' *Introsuscep'tio*.

In *physiology*;—the mode of increase, peculiar to organized bodies. In *pathology*, like *invagina'tio* and *Parisago'gê*, it means the introduction of one part of the intestinal canal into another, which serves it as a sort of *vagina* or sheath. Generally, it is the upper part of the small intestine, which is received into the lower, when the intussusception is said to be *progres'sive*. At times, however, it is *ret'rograde*.

As the disease cannot be positively detected by the symptoms; it must be treated upon general principles. At times, the invaginated portion has separated and been voided per anum:—the patient recovering. The disease is, however, of a very dangerous character.

IN'ULA DYSENTER'ICA. The systematic name of the *Lesser Inula*, *Conyza me'dia*, *Ar'nica Sueden'sis*, *Ar'nica spu'ria*, *Cuni'la mus'cula*, *Conyza*, *Cunila'go*, (F) *Aunée antidysentérique*, *Herbe de Saint Roch*. *Nat. Ord. Compositæ*. This plant was, once, considered to possess great antidysenteric virtues. The whole plant is acrid and somewhat aromatic.

INULA HELE'NIUM. The systematic name of the *El'ecampane*—*En'ula campa'na*, *Hele'nium*, *Common Inula*, (F) *Aunée*. The root was formerly in high esteem in dyspepsia, cachexia, pulmonary affections, &c. It is now scarcely used.

INUNC'TION, *Inunc'tio*, *Illit'io*, *Chrisis*, *Catach'risis*, *Diach'risis*, *Epich'risis*, *Uunctio*. A liniment. Also, the act of rubbing in. (F) *Onction*.

INVISCA'TIO OCU'LI. A morbid adhesion of the eyelids to each other, or to the globe of the eye.

IODINE, from *ἰώδης*, *viola'ceus*, 'of a violet colour.' *Iodi'na*, *Io'dium*, so called from the violet vapour it exhales when volatilized. (F) *Iode*. It is contained in the mother waters of certain fuci, and is obtained by pouring an excess of concentrated sulphuric acid on the water, obtained by burning different fuci, lixiviating the ashes and concentrating the liquor. The mixture is placed in a retort to which a receiver is attached, and is boiled. The iodine passes over and is condensed. It is solid, in the form of plates; of a bluish gray colour, of a metallic brightness, and smell similar to that of the chloride of sulphur. Its s. g. is 4.946. When heated, it becomes volatilized and affords the vapour, which charac-

terizes it. With oxygen it forms the *Iodic acid*, and with hydrogen, the *Hydriodic*.

The tincture of iodine and the hydriodates have been employed, with great success, in the treatment of goitre and of some scrophulous affections. It must be administered in a very small dose and for a long period. It is said to be apt, however, to induce cholera morbus,—signs of great nervous irritability and emaciation of the mammæ. When these symptoms, collectively termed *Iodism*, or *Iodosis*, are urgent, the dose may be diminished, or it may be wholly discontinued, and afterwards resumed.

Various preparations of Iodine are employed in medicine; as, *The Iodide of Iron*, (*Ferri Iodidum*, *F. Ioduretum*, (F) *Iodure de fer*), which is sorbefacient and tonic, in the dose of 3 or 4 grains: the *Proto-Iodide of Mercury*, (*Hydrar'gyri Proto-Iodure'tum*, *Hydrargyrum Iodatun flavum*, *H. Iodidula'tum*, *H. Iodatun*, *Iodi'dum Hydrargyro'sum*, *Hydrargyri Proto-Iodi'dum*), sorbefacient and antisyphilitic in the dose of 1-12th of a grain; the *Deuto-Iodide of Mercury*, (*Hydrar'gyri Deuto-Iodure'tum*, *Hydrargyrum Ioda'tum rubrum*, *H. Perioda'tum*, *Iodi'dum Hydrargyricum*, *Binioidide of Mercury*), with similar virtues, in the dose of 1-16th of a grain; the *Iodide of Starch*, (*Iodidum vel Iodure'tum Am'yli*, *Am'yllum Ioda'tum*), a weaker preparation than the usual forms of Iodine; the *Iodide of Quinine*, (*Iodidum Quininae*), used in scrophulous cases, where iodine and tonics are indicated; the *Iodide of Lead*, (*Plumbi Iodi'dum*, *P. Iodure'tum*), used externally in strumous swellings; the *Iodide of Potassium* (in solution, *Hydriodate of Potassa*), See *Potassæ Hydriodas*;—the *Iodo-hydrargyrate of Potassium*, (*Potassii Iodo-hydrargyras*), made by adding 8 grains of Iodide of Potassium, dissolved in 10 or 15 minims of water, to 11 grains of the deuto-iodide of Mercury;—the properties of which are like those of the Iodides of Mercury; the *Iodide of Sulphur*, (*Iodure'tum Sulph'uris*, *Sulph'uris Iodi'dum*, *Sulphur Ioda'tum*), used externally in cutaneous diseases, (gr. x. to cerate 3 j.) and the *Iodide of Zinc*, (*Zinci Iodidum*, *Z. Ioda'tum*), externally, (3 i to Lard 3 i.)

IONIDIUM MARCUCCI, *Cinchunchulli*—a South American plant. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. *Nat. Ord.* Violariæ: said to be extremely efficacious in the Mal de San Lazaro of Columbia.

ION'THUS, *Varus*, *Violet Eruption*, from *ἰών*, 'the violet,' and *αῖθος*, 'a flower,' or *οὐθός*, 'foulness.' An unsuppurative, tubercular tumour; stationary; chiefly on the face. A genus in the class *Hæmatica*, order *Phlogotica* of Good.

IOTACIS'MUS, from the Greek letter *Iota*. Defective articulation,—the patient not being able to pronounce the palatals *j* and *g* soft.

IPECACUAN'HA. The pharmacopœial

name of the *Cephæ'lis ipecacuan'ha*, or *Calli-coc'ca ipecacuan'ha*, *Cagosanga*, *Ipecacuan'ha* root, *Ipecacuan'hæ radix*, *Radix Brazili-en'sis*. Nat. Ord. Cinchonaceæ. It is, also, obtained from the *Psycho'tria emet'ica* of Peru.

The odour of the root is faint and peculiar; taste bitter, subacid and mucilaginous; both water and alcohol extract its virtues: which depend on a peculiar principle, called *Emetine*. It is emetic in large doses; sudorific in smaller.

Dose, as an emetic, gr. xx to xxx, alone, or united with tartarized antimony, gr. i or ij.

The WHITE IPECACUAN'HA is obtained from different species of *Richardsonia*, and *Ionidium*. The *Vio'la ipecacuan'ha* also affords it. It is weaker than the gray.

IRIANCIS'TRON, *Iridancist'ron*, from *ἰρις*, and *αγκιστρων*, 'a hook.' A hooked instrument, used by Schlagintweit in the formation of an artificial pupil.

IRIS, *ἰρις*, *Grammê*, so called from its resembling the rainbow in variety of colours. A membrane, stretched vertically at the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humour, in which it forms a kind of circular, flat partition, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber. It is perforated by a circular opening, called the *pupil*, which is constantly varying in its dimensions, owing to the varying contractions of the fibres of the iris. Its posterior surface has been called *uvea*, from the thick, black varnish, which covers it. The greater circumference of the iris is adherent to the ciliary processes and circle.

It has an external plane of radiated fibres and an internal one of circular fibres: which serve—the one to dilate; the other to contract the aperture of the pupil.

The iris receives the irian nerves. Its arteries are furnished by the long ciliary arteries, which form two circles by their anastomoses; the one very broad, near the great circumference; the other, smaller, and seated around the circumference of the pupil. The veins of the iris empty themselves into the *Vasa vorticosa* and into the long ciliary veins.

The use of the iris seems to be:—to regulate, by its dilatation or contraction, the quantity of luminous rays, necessary for distinct vision. The different colours of the iris occasion the variety in the colours of the human eye.

IRIS FLORENTI'NA, *Flo'rentine iris* or *orris*. (F) *Iris de Florence*. The root of this plant is extremely acrid in its recent state; and, when chewed, excites a pungent heat in the mouth, that continues for several hours. When dried, the acrimony is lost, or nearly so, and the smell is very agreeable. It is indebted to its agreeable flavour for its retention

in the pharmacopœias, although it is ranked as an expectorant.

IRIS FÆTIDIS'SIMA, *Spath'ula fæt'ida*, *Xyris*, —the *stinking iris*. (F) *Iris puant*, *Glayeul puant*. The root has been held antispasmodic and narcotic.

IRIS GERMAN'ICA. The systematic name of the *Flower-de-Luce*, *Iris nostras*, *Aier'sa*, *Iris vulga'ris*, *Common iris*, or *orris*, *Gladiolus cæru'leus*, (F) *Iris commun*, *Flambe*. The fresh roots have a disagreeable smell and an acrid, nauseous taste. They are powerfully cathartic, and are given in dropsies, where such remedies are indicated.

IRIS PSEUDAC'ORUS. The systematic name of the *Yellow water-flag*, *Iris palus'tris*, *Gladiolus lu'teus*, *Ac'orus vulga'ris*, *Ac'orus adulteri'nus*, *Pseudac'orus*, *Bu'tomon*, *Acorus palus'tris*. (F) *Iris des marais*, *Faux acore*, *Flambe bâtard*, *Acore bâtard*. The root has an acrid, styptic taste. It is an er-rhine, sialogogue, and acrid astringent. The expressed juice is diuretic, and said to be a useful application to serpiginous and other cutaneous affections. Rubbed on the gums, or chewed, it is said to cure tooth-ache.

IRIS VERSIC'OLOR, *Blue flag*. The root of this is an active cathartic; and has been much used, as such, by the American Indians. It is reputed to be diuretic.

IRI'TIS, *Inflammation of the iris*. The chief symptoms are;—change in the colour of the iris; fibres less movable; tooth-like processes shooting into the pupil; pupil irregularly contracted; with the ordinary signs of inflammation of the eye. If the inflammation does not yield, suppuration takes place; and, although the matter may be absorbed, the iris remains immovable. It is often caused by syphilis.

The general principles of treatment, are, to deplete largely and exhibit mercury freely; along with attention to other means advisable in ophthalmia. The free use of the quinine is sometimes serviceable.

IRREDU'CIBLE, (F) *Irréductible*. An epithet given to fractures, luxations, herniæ, &c. when they cannot be reduced.

IRREG'ULAR, *Irregula'ris*, *Anom'alus*, *ἀνωμαλος*, from *in*, 'privative,' and *reg'ula*, 'a rule.' A term, chiefly applied to the types of disease; and, also, to the pulse, when its beats are separated by unequal intervals.

IRRITABIL'ITY, *Irritabil'itas*, from *ir-ri'to*, 'I provoke.' *Vis irritabilita'tis*, *Vis Vitæ*, *Vis in'sita* of Haller, *Vis vita'lis* of Gorter, *Oscilla'tio* of Boerhaave, *Tonic power* of Stahl, *Inherent power*, *Contractil'ity*, *Excitability*, *Incitability*, &c. A power, possessed by all living organized bodies, of being acted upon by certain stimuli and of moving responsive to such stimulation. It is the ultimate vital property.

IR'RITABLE, *irritab'ilis*. That which is endowed with irritability. Every living or-

ganized tissue is irritable: that is, capable of feeling an appropriate stimulus, and of moving responsive to such stimulus. I. is often used in the same sense as *impressible*, as when we speak of an irritable person, or habit, or temper. This last condition has been variously termed—*Debilitas nervosa*, *D. erethica*, *Hypercine'sia nervosa*, *Neurosthenia*, *Neurosthenia*, *Sensibilitas anomala*, *S. morbo'sa*, *S. aucta*.

IRRITANT, *Irritans*. That which causes irritation or pain, heat and tension; either mechanically, as punctures, acupuncture, or scarification; chemically, as the alkalies, acids, &c.; or in a specific manner, as cantharides, &c.

Irritants are of great use in the treatment of disease.

IRRITATION, *Irritatio*, *Erethismus*, from *in*, priv. and *ritus*, 'the usual manner.' The state of a tissue or organ, in which there is excess of vital movement; commonly manifested by increase of the circulation and sensibility. Broussais defines irritation to be;—the condition of an organ, the excitation of which is carried to so high a degree, that the equilibrium, resulting from the balance of all the functions, is broken. In this signification, he also uses the word *sur-irritation*, which he considered as a higher degree and as the essential cause of fever. Irritation is the precursor of inflammation.

MORBID IRRITATION or *constitutional irritation* is that excitement, which occurs after injuries done to the body, or to any part thereof;—constituting cases of *diseased sympathy*.

ISCHÆMIA, from *ισχα*, 'I retain,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Morbid retention or suppression of an habitual flux of blood, as of the hemorrhoidal or menstrual flux or of epistaxis.

ISCHÆMON. Same etymon. A medicine, which restrains or stops bleeding.

ISCHIA, MINERAL WATERS OF. In this volcanic isle, five miles from Naples, there are several thermal waters: one of which—that of Gurgitello—raises the Thermometer of Fahr. to 167°.

ISCHIAGRA, from *ισχίον*, 'the haunch,' and *αἶμα*, 'a seizure.' A name given to ischiatic gout. *Femoro-popliteal neuralgia* has, also, been so called.

ISCHIATIC or **ISCHIADIC**, *Ischiadicus*, or *Ischiadicus*, from *ισχίον*, 'the haunch,' whence the word *Sciatic*. An epithet given to parts connected with the ischium. The **SCIATIC NOTCHES**, (F) *Echancrures ischiaticques*, are formed by this bone; the **ISCHIATIC SPINE** belongs to it, and gives attachment to the small sacrosciatic ligament. The **TUBEROSITY OF THE ISCHIUM**, *Os sedentarium*, *Tuber Ischii*, (F) *Tuberosité sciatique*, is formed by it. It receives the insertions of different muscles of the thigh, and forms the projection on which the body rests when seated.

The **ISCHIATIC** or **SCIATIC ARTERY**, A *Fémoro-Poplitée* (Ch.) arises singly from the hypogastric, or with the gluteal; and seems to be really a continuation of the trunk of the hypogastric. It issues from the pelvis, at the lower part of the great sciatic notch; and, afterwards, divides into a considerable number of branches, which are distributed particularly to the posterior and superior region of the thigh.

The **ISCHIATIC VEIN** presents the same arrangement.

ISCHIDRO'SIS, from *ισχα*, 'I restrain,' and *ιδρώς*, 'sweat.' Suppression of perspiration.

ISCHIOBLENNIA, *Ischoblen'nia*, from *ισχα*, 'I restrain,' and *βλεννα*, 'mucus.' The suppression of a morbid but habitual discharge of mucus.

ISCHIO-CAVERNO'SUS. Belonging to the ischium and corpus cavernosum.

The **ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS** muscle, *Collateralis*, *Director penis*, *Erector penis*, *Ischio-urethral* (Ch.) is a small, long, flat muscle, which surrounds the origin of the corpus cavernosum. It is fixed below to the inner side of the tuberosity of the ischium, and above to the root of the penis, where it is confounded with the fibrous membrane of the corpus cavernosum. It draws the root of the penis downwards and backwards.

The **ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS** of the female, *Erector-clitoridis*, *Ischio-clitoriden*, *Superior rotundus clitoridis*, *Ischio sous-clitorien* (Ch.), is arranged nearly as in the male, but is less bulky. It arises, by aponeurosis, from the tuberosity of the ischium, and terminates by embracing the corpus cavernosum of the clitoris, to the erection of which it appears to contribute.

ISCHIOCE'LE or **ISCHIATOCE'LE**, *Hernia ischiatica*; from *ισχίον*, 'the ischium,' and *κύλη*, 'tumour.' *Ischiatic hernia*. One in which the viscera issue by the great sciatic notch. It is a rare disease. The protruded parts must be reduced; the patient being placed in a favourable position, and they must be retained by a bandage.

ISCHIO-CLITORIA'NUS. That which is connected with the ischium and clitoris.

The **ISCHIO-CLITORIAN ARTERY** of Chaussier is a division of the internal pudic, which furnishes the two arteries of the clitoris—the *superficial* and *deep-seated*.

The **ISCHIO-CLITORIAN NERVE**, of the same professor, is the superior branch of the pudic nerve, which is distributed to the clitoris.

IS'CHION, *Ischium*, *Os ischii*, *Os coxen'dicis*, *Hip bone*, *Seat bone*, (F) *Os de l'assiette*. The lowermost of the three portions, which compose the os innominatum in the foetus and young individual. The inferior region of the same bone has, also, been called *ischion*, in the adult. According to Hesychius, the ancients designated, by the word *ischion*, the capsular ligament of the coxo-femoral articu-

lation, as well as the articulation itself. Some derive the word from *ισχίς*, the lumbar region; others from the verb *ισχάω*, 'I arrest,' 'I retain;'—because that bone serves as a base, or support for the trunk, when we are seated.

ISCHIO-PROSTATICUS. Winslow, Sanctörini, Albinus, and Sömmerring have given this name to the fibres of the transversus perinæi muscle, which go towards the prostate.

ISCHIO-TROCHANTERIA'NUS, *Gem'ini*, *Gemel'li*. Part of the *Marsupia'lis* of Cowper, *Car'neum Marsu'pium*, *Ischio-spini-trochantérien*, *Secun'dus et ter'tius quadri-gem'inus*, (F) *Muscle cannelé*, *Accessoire de l'obturateur interne*. Two small, fleshy bundles, long and flat, which arise:—the superior on the outside of the sciatic spine; the inferior behind the tuberosity of the ischium. Both pass horizontally outwards, and are attached to the tendon of the obturator internus, which they accompany into the fossa of the trochanter. These muscles are rotators of the lower limb outwards. They can, also, turn the pelvis on the femur, in standing on one foot.

ISCHNOPHO'NIA, from *ισχνος*, 'slender,' and *φωνή*, 'voice.' Slenderness of voice.—Hipp., Galen.

ISCHO, *ισχάω*, 'I keep back,' 'I restrain,' 'I hold firm.' Hence:

ISCHOGALAC'TIA, from *ισχάω*, and *γάλα*, 'milk.' Want of milk in the mam-mæ.

ISCHOLO'CHIA or **ISCHOLOCHI'A**, from *ισχάω*, 'I restrain,' and *λοχίαια*, 'the lochial discharge.' Suppression of the lochial discharge.

ISCHURET'IC, *Ischuret'icum*. Same ety-mon as the next. A medicine for relieving suppression of urine.

ISCHU'RIA, *Urinæ suppres'sio*, *Stoppage of urine*, *Suppres'sio lotii*, *Paru'ria retentio-nis*; from *ισχάω*, 'I arrest,' 'I retain,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' Impossibility of discharging the urine. Generally restricted to suppression of the secretion, or to renal Ischuria or *Anu'ria*.

The **ISCHURIA VERA** is that in which the urine having accumulated in the bladder, the patient is unable to pass it, notwithstanding the inclination, which constantly distresses him. In the *False ischuria*, *Paru'ria inops*, *Ischuria notha*, owing to some disease of the kidney or ureters, the urine cannot reach the bladder.

Ischuria has, likewise, received various other names, according to the seat and character of the obstacle, which opposes the exit of the urine;—hence the expressions—*Renal*, *Ureteric*, *Vesical*, *Urethral*, and *Calculous*

Ischuria. The *Vesical Ischuria* is synonymous with Retention of Urine, which see.

ISOCH'RONOUS, *Isod'romos*, from *ισος*, 'equal,' and *χρονος*, 'time.' That which takes place in the same time, or in equal times. The pulsations of the arteries, in various parts of the body, are nearly isochronous.

ISOCHRY'SON, *Auro compar*; from *ισος*, 'equal,' and *χρυσος*, 'gold.' A collyrium, described by Galen as worth its weight in gold. Libavius has, also, given this name to an amalgam, made with equal parts of antimony and mercury.

ISOC'RATES; from *ισος*, 'equal,' and *κεραννυμι*, 'I mix.' A mixture of equal parts of wine and water.—Hippocrates.

ISTHMI'TIS, *Inflammat'io Fau'cium*. Inflammation of the fauces.

ISTHMUS, *Isth'mion*. A tongue of land, joining a peninsula to a continent; or which separates two seas. Anatomists have given the name *Isthmus of the Fauces*, *Isthmus Fau'cium*, *Claustrum Gut'turis*, (F) *Isthme du gosier*, to the strait which separates the mouth from the pharynx. It is formed, above, by the velum palati and uvula; at the sides, by the pillars of the fauces and the tonsils; and, below, by the base of the tongue.

The **ISTHMUS OF THE THYROID GLAND** is a narrow band, that unites the two chief lobes composing the thyroid gland.

The **ISTHMUS OF THE FOSSA OVA'LIS**, *Isth-mus Vieusse'nii*, is the prominent arch, formed above the fossa ovalis by the union of the two pillars which bound the cavity.

ITCHING, *Parap'sis pruri'tus*, *Autal'gia pruriginosa*, *Pruri'tus*, *Pruri'go*, *Cnesmos*. (F) *Prurit*, *Démangeaison*. A sensation, more inconvenient than painful; seated especially at the surface of the body, and which provokes the patient to scratch the part. It may be either an external or an internal sensation:—that is, produced by an external body, or by some modification in the organic actions of the part to which it is referred.

ITHYPHAL'LUS, from *ἴθυς*, 'straight,' and *φάλλος*, 'penis.' An amulet, in the form of a penis, anciently worn round the neck, to which were attributed alexiterial properties.

I'VORY; *Ebur*, *Elephas*. The tusk of the elephant. It is chiefly composed of phosphate of lime, and is used for the fabrication of pessaries, artificial teeth, handles of instruments, &c. Formerly, it entered into some pharmaceutical preparations, when calcined to whiteness. It was regarded as astringent and anthelmintic, and was called *Spo-dium*.

IXYS, *Ixyē*. Used by different authors for the ilia, flanks, and loins; most frequently for the last.—Hippocr.

J

JACTA'TION or **JACTITA'TION**, *Jacta'tio*, *Rhaptas'mos*, *Jactita'tio*, from *jacta're*, 'to toss about.' Extreme anxiety; excessive restlessness;—a symptom observed in serious diseases.

JALEYRAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate two leagues from Mauriac in France, on the road from Clermont in Auvergne. The waters contain lime and carbonate of soda, and are esteemed to be tonic, aperient, &c.

JARRETIÈRE (F), *Peris'celis*, a garter, from *garetum* or *garretum*; in low Latin, the *ham*. A kind of furfuraceous herpes, which occupies the part of the leg, where the garter is worn.

JASMINUM OFFICINA'LE, *Jasminum*, *Jeseminum*; the *Jes'samine*. (F) *Jasmin*. The flowers of this beautiful plant have a very fragrant smell, and a bitter taste. They afford, by distillation, an essential oil; which is much esteemed in Italy, for rubbing paralytic limbs, and in the cure of rheumatic pains.

JATROPHA CURCAS, *Ric'inus major*, *Ricinoi'des*, *Pi'neus purgans*, *Pinho'nes In'dici*, *Faba cathar'tica*, *Avella'na cathar'tica*, *Nux cathar'tica America'na*, *Nux Barbaden'sis*; *Physic Nut*. (F) *Pignon d'Inde*, *Mediciner cathartique*, *Grand haricot de Pérou*, *Pignon de Barbarie*, *Noix cathartique*, *N. Americaine ou des Barbades*. Nat. Order, *Euphorbiacæ*. The seeds of this plant afford a quantity of oil, which is given, in many places, like the castor oil; to which, indeed, it is nearly allied. They contain a peculiar acid, the *Jatrophic* or *Igasuric*.

The seeds of the *Jatropha Multifida* are called *Purging Nuts*, and give out a similar oil.

JATROPHA MANIHOT. The plant affording the *Cassa'da* or *Cassa'va Root*, *Caca'vi*, *Cassa'vê*, *Caza'bi*, *Pain de Madagascar*, *Ric'inus minor*, *Man'ioc*, *Magnoc*, *Man'iot*, *Yucca*, *Maniibar*, *Aipi*, *Aipima coxera*, *Aipipoca*, *Janipha*. The juice of the root is extremely acrid and poisonous. What remains, after expressing it, is formed into cakes or meal; of which the Cassada or Cassava bread is formed. This bread constitutes a principal food of the inhabitants of those parts where it grows.

The fecula of the root forms the Tapioca, *Cipipa*, *Fec'ula Tapio'ka*, which is very nutritious.

JEAN-DE-GLAINES, ST., MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are situate two leagues from Billom in Auvergne. They contain muriate of lime, and carbonate of

magnesia; dissolved in an excess of carbonic acid.

JECTIGA'TIO. A word, used by Van Helmont for a species of epilepsy or convulsion.

JEJU'NUM, from *jejunos*, 'empty;' *Nestis*, *νηστικς*. The part of the small intestine, comprised between the duodenum and ileum. It has been so called, because it is almost always found empty in the dead body.

JOANNETTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Several springs are found at Joannette, about five leagues from Angers, in France. The waters are both cold and warm, and contain sulphate of lime; subcarbonate of soda; muriate of soda; some iron; muriate of lime; and, sometimes, a kind of saponaceous matter. They are chiefly used as a tonic in chlorosis, leucorrhœa, &c.

JOHNE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Johne is a village near Dol in Franche-Comté, France, where is a mineral spring, which contains subcarbonate of soda, and subcarbonates of magnesia and iron. It is used chiefly as a bath in certain diseases of the skin, and other atonic affections.

JONAS, MINERAL WATERS OF. This spring is situate to the southwest of Bourbon-l'Archambault, in France. The waters contain muriate and sulphate of lime; muriate and sulphate of soda; carbonate of iron and carbonic acid gas. They are tonic and aperient.

JOUAN, ST., MINERAL WATERS OF. St. Jouan is a village, near Saint-Malo, in France. The water is a cold chalybeate.

JUDÆUS, **JUDA'ICUS** (*Lapis*), *Phœnici'tes Lapis*, *Tecol'ithos*, (F) *Pierre Judaique*. A stone, found in Judæa, Palestine, &c. Called, also, *Lapis Syriacus*. It was formerly esteemed to be diuretic and lithontriptic.

JUDGMENT, *Judic'ium*, (F) *Jugement*. The faculty of the intellect, by which ideas are compared with each other, and their relative worth appreciated.

JUGA'LIS SUTU'RA, from *ζυγον*, 'a yoke.' The suture, which unites the *Os Malæ* or *Os Jugalè* with the superior maxillary bone. Also, the sagittal suture.

JUGLANS REGIA, *Juglans*, *Nux Juglans*, *Carya basil'ica*, *καραυα*, *Carya*. The Walnut, (F) *Noyer* (the tree); *Noix* (the nut). The unripe fruit, in the state in which it is pickled, was formerly esteemed an anthelmintic. The *putamen* or green rind of the walnut has been celebrated as a powerful antisiphilitic; and used as a sort of diet drink. The *kernel* of the walnut is an agree-

able article of desert; but, like all the nuts, difficult of digestion.

JUGLANS CINEREA, *Butter Nut*, *White Walnut*. The inner bark of the root of this tree, which is abundant in the United States, is used in medicine, in the form of extract, as an efficacious and mild laxative, in doses of from 10 to 20 grains. It is in the secondary list of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

JUGULAR, *Jugula'ris*, from *jug'ulum*, 'the throat.' Relating to the throat.

JUGULAR VEINS, *Venæ Jugula'res*, *V. sphagit'ides*, *V. apoplec'ticæ*, *V. sopora'les*. These are situate at the lateral and anterior parts of the neck. They are two on each side; one *external*, the other *internal*.

1. The *External Jugular Vein*,—*Trachélosous-cutané* (Ch.), is of less size than the internal. It descends, almost vertically, along the anterior and lateral part of the neck; from the cervix of the lower jaw to the subclavian vein, into which it opens, a little above the internal jugular. It is formed by the *internal maxillary, superficial temporal, and posterior auricular veins*. It is this vein, which is commonly opened in bleeding in the neck.

2. The *Internal Jugular Vein*, *V. Céphalique* (Ch.), *Vena apoplectica*, is much larger and more deeply seated than the preceding. It descends, vertically, along the anterior and lateral part of the neck, from the posterior part of the foramen lacerum posterius as far as the subclavian vein. It commences at the sinus of the jugular vein, and receives the blood, which returns by the *sinus of the dura mater*, and that of the *facial, lingual, pharyngeal, superior thyroid, occipital, and diploic veins*.

The **FOSSA JUGULA'RIS** is a cavity in the *petro-occipital* suture. It is formed by the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and by the occipital bone, and lodges the origin of the internal jugular vein. It is, sometimes, called *thimble-like cavity*.

JUJUBE, *Ziz'iphum*. The fruit of the *Rhamnus Ziziphus*, a native of the south of Europe. It was formerly ranked amongst the pectoral fruits. It has an agreeable sweet taste.

JULEP, *Jula'pium*, *Jule'pus*, *Zula'pium*; *Juleb* of the Persians. A sweet drink. A demulcent, acidulous or mucilaginous mixture.

JULUS, *Julos*, *Ioulos*, *ιουλος*. The first down that appears upon the chin.—Rufus of Ephesus.

JUNCUS ODORATUS, *Andropo'gon chænan'thus*, *Fœnum camelo'rum*, *Juncus aromaticus*—*Camel's hay*, *Sweet rush*, *Schænan'thus*, *Cal'amus odora'tus*, *Squinan'thus*, *Gramen orienta'le*. (F) *Jonc odorant*. The dried plant, which is generally procured from Turkey and Arabia, has an agreeable smell, and

a warm, bitterish taste. It was formerly used as a stomachic and deobstruent.

JUNIP'ERUM VINUM. Wine impregnated with juniper berries.

JUNIP'ERUS COMMUNIS, *Arceu'tos*, *The Juniper tree*; *Akatalis*, *Akat'era*. *Family*, Coniferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diœcia Monadelphia. The tops and berries are ordered in the pharmacopœias. Their odour is strong, but not unpleasant. Taste warm, pungent. Properties dependent upon essential oil, which they yield to both water and alcohol. Dose, ʒj to ʒss, rubbed with sugar. In Holland, juniper berries are used for flavouring the gin. The oil, *Oleum juniperi*, possesses the virtues of the plant. It is called by Ruland, *Targar*. (F) *Genévrier* (the plant), *Genièvre* (the berry.)

JUNIPERUS LYCIA. This plant—*Thurea*, *Th. virga*, *Arbor thurifera*, has been supposed to afford the *true frankincense*, *Cedros*, *Olib'anum*, *Thus Libano'tos*, *Lib'anos*, *Thus mas'culum*, *Thus verum*, (F) *Encens*. By some, however, it is supposed to be the produce of an *Amyris*, and by others of the *Boswellia serra'ta*. The odour of olibanum is peculiar and aromatic: taste bitterish and slightly pungent; partly soluble in alcohol, and forming a milky emulsion, when triturated with water. It was formerly used in dysentery and hæmoptysis, but is now never employed, except as a perfume in a sick room.

JUNIPERUS SABINA, *Sabina*, *Savina*, *Sabina ster'ilis*, *Bruta*, *Cedrus baccifera*, *Common or barren savin*; *Brathu*, *Brathys*, *Barathron*, *Borathron*, (F) *Sabine*, *Savinier*. The odour of savin leaves is strong and disagreeable. Taste hot, acrid, and bitter, depending on an essential oil. Its operation is stimulant, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and abortive; externally, escharotic. Dose, internally, gr. v to x of the powder. As an escharotic, it is applied in powder or formed into a cerate. The oil has the virtues of the savine.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIA'NA, *Red cedar*. This tree is known through the United States by the name of *savine*, and is often used for the same purposes.

JURIBALI, *Euribali*. A tree in the forests of Pomeronia; *Nat. Fam.* Meliaceæ. *Class*, Octandria. *Order*, Monogynia. The bark is febrifuge, and may be given in powder or infusion, (ʒi to aq. bullient O ij.)

JURISPRU'DENCE, (*Medical*) *Jurisprudentia Med'ica*. This word is often used synonymously with Legal Medicine, which see. It is now, as frequently perhaps, employed for the embodied laws and regulations that relate to the teaching and practice of medicine.

JUS, *Zomos*, *ζωμος*. Soup, broth, or *bouillon*.

JUS D'HERBES (F). The juice of certain vegetables administered as depuratives; as the juices of fumitory, burdock, water trefoil, &c.

JUSTITIA ECBOLIUM, *Carim curini*. A Malabar plant, the root of which, and the leaves, in decoction, are considered in the country to be lithontriptic.

JUSTITIA PECTORALIS. A West India plant, which is slightly astringent. (F) *Carmentine*, *C. Pectorale*, *Herbe aux Charpentiers*.

JUVANS, *auxilium*, *remedium*. A medicine or substance of any kind, which relieves a disorder.

JUXTAPOSITION. The mode of increase, proper to minerals; which consists in the successive application of new molecules upon those that form the primitive nucleus. It is opposed to *intussusception*.

K

K. This letter was formerly used to designate a compound of gold.

KAAWY. Ancient name of an Indian drink, prepared from maize.

KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA, *Zedoaria*, *Amomum zedoaria*, *Colchicum Zeylanicum*, *Zedoary*. (F) *Zedoaire rond*. The roots of this Ceylonese plant have a fragrant smell, and warm, bitterish, aromatic taste. They are in wrinkled, gray, ash-coloured, heavy, firm, short pieces; of a brownish red colour within; and are stimulant and carminative. Dose, ʒj to ʒj of the powder.

KAIB, *Kayl*. A word, employed by the alchemists for sour and coagulated milk.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA, *Ivy*, *Narrow-leaved laurel*, *Dwarf laurel*. This plant has the same virtues as the next.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA, *Calico bush*, *Broad-leaved laurel*. This plant kills sheep and other animals. The Indians use it as a poison. The powdered leaves have been applied successfully in tinea capitis; and a decoction of it has been used for the itch. The powder, mixed with lard, has been applied in herpes.

KELP, *Varec*. The impure mineral alkali, obtained by burning certain marine plants.

KENTUCKY, MINERAL WATERS OF. The Olympian Springs in this state are near the sources of Licking river. There are three different kinds, in the space of half a mile. One of these is saline, impregnated with sulphur;—another is a chalybeate, and a third a sulphureous spring. In various parts of Kentucky, there are saline waters, which are frequented by invalids. The *Salines* at Bigbone, formerly employed in the manufacture of salt, are now resorted to by invalids.

A spring, near Harrodsburg in Mercer county, is strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia.

KERMES or **CHERMES**. One of the species of the genus kermes lives on a green oak, and is called *Coccus ilicis*, *Kermes animal*, *Coccum*, *Cocci granum*, *Coccum baphicum*, *infectorium*, *tinctorium*, *scarlatinum*,

&c. The oak, to which allusion has been made, is known by botanists under the name, *Quercus coccifera*, and grows abundantly in the uncultivated lands of southern France, Spain, and in the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. The kermes, inhabiting it, has the appearance of a small, spherical, inanimate shell. Its colour is reddish brown; and it is covered with a slightly ash-coloured dust. This is the kermes of the shops. It is now only used in dying; but was formerly reputed to possess aphrodisiac, analeptic, anti-abortive, and other virtues.

KETCHUP or **CATCHUP**. A pickle prepared from the liquor of the mushroom, walnut, tomato, &c.

KEY, *Clavis*, *Cleis*, *Clavis Anglica*, (F) *Clef de Garangeot*. An instrument, used for extracting teeth. It consists of a firm handle, with a claw at right angles to it and moving upon a pivot. This claw embraces the tooth. It has undergone several modifications; and hence various instruments are used under this denomination. The French have the *Clef à pompe*, *Clef à pivot*, and *Clef à noix*.

KIAS'TER, *Chiaster*, from *χιαζεν* 'to cross.' A species of bandage, having the form of the Greek letter *χ*, which the ancients used for approximating, and maintaining in contact, the fragments of the patella, in cases of fracture of that bone. It was applied in the form of the figure 8.

KIDNEY. Its etymology is uncertain. Serenius derives it fancifully from *Su. Goth. qued*, the belly; and *nigh*, (*quasi*, *quidney*.) *Ren*, *Nephros*, *Protme'sis*. (F) *Rein*. The kidneys are the secretory organs of urine. They are two glands, situate deeply,—the one on the right, and the other on the left side,—in the hypochondres; at the sides of the lumbar vertebræ; behind the peritoneum; and in the midst of an abundant, fatty, cellular tissue, called *Tunica adiposa*. The kidney is of a reddish brown colour; oval form; and flattened on two surfaces. It has, at its internal margin, a deep fissure, by which the renal vessels and nerves enter or quit the organ,

and the ureter issues. It resembles, pretty accurately, the haricot or kidneybean. Two substances are readily distinguishable in it. The outer, *Secerning* or *Cortical*, *Substan'tia cortica'lis*, *S. glandulo'sa*, which secretes the urine; and the inner, *Tubular*, *Medullary*, or *Uriniferous*, *Substan'tia medulla'ris*, *S. Tubulo'sa*, *S. Fibro'sa*, which appears under the form of small cones or unequal *papillæ*, each resulting from the union of small capillary tubes, adherent by one of their extremities to the cortical substance; and opening, by the other, at the summit of the cone, into *calices*, a species of membranous tubes, more or less numerous, which transmit the urine of the *papillæ* to the *pelvis*. By this (*pelvis*) is meant a small, membranous sac, of an irregularly oval shape, at the base of which are the orifices of the calices; and the other extremity of which is continuous with the ureter. The kidney is surrounded by a fibrous membrane proper to it.

KIDNEY, BRIGHT'S, DISEASE OF THE. *Morbus Brightii*, *Nephritis albumino'sa*, *Granular Kidney of Bright*, (F) *Maladie de Bright*. A granular disease of the cortical part of the kidney, which gives occasion to the secretion of urine that contains albumen, and is of less specific gravity than natural, and which destroys by inducing other diseases. It was first described by Dr. Bright of London, about ten or twelve years ago.

KILOGRAMME, *Chiliogram'ma*, from *χίλιοι*, 'a thousand,' and *γραμμα*, 'a gramme.' The weight of a thousand grammes;—about two pounds and six drachms, Avoirdupois.

KILOLITRE, from *χίλιοι*, 'a thousand,' and *λίτρον*, 'a litre.' A measure, containing a thousand litres; equal nearly to a ton.

KINO, *Gummi Gambien'sē*, *Gummi rubrum adstrin'gens Gambien'sē*, *African kino*, *East India kino*, *Amboy'na kino*, *Gummi adstrin'gens Fothergil'li*. The tree, whence this resin is obtained, though not botanically ascertained, is known to grow in Africa on the banks of the Gambia. The London college ascribe it to the *Pterocarpus erina'cea*, the Edinburg to the *Eucalyptus resinifera*, and the Dublin to the *Butea frondosa*. On wounding the bark, the kino flows drop by drop. Kino consists, chiefly, of tannin, gallic acid, oxide of iron, and colouring matter. It is inodorous; the taste a sweetish bitter; and it is sometimes gritty between the teeth. It comes to us in fragments of a dark ruby red colour, and is easily pulverized. Its properties are powerfully astringent. Dose, gr. x to gr. xx, in powder.

KI'OTOME, *Kiot'omus*; from *κίον*, 'a pillar,' 'support,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' (F) *Coupe-bride*. An instrument, invented by Desault, to cut any accidental *brides* or filaments in the rectum and bladder; and which he, afterwards, used for the removal of the tonsils. It is composed of a flat, silver

sheath; open at one edge. This sheath is provided with a cutting blade, which can be forced through the opening, and thus all the parts can be divided with which it comes in contact.

KIRATE. A weight of four grains according to Blancard.

KIRSCHWASSER (G), *Cherry water*. An alcoholic liquor, obtained from cherries bruised with their stones, by subjecting them to distillation, after having caused them to ferment.

KIST. A weight of 14 grains.—Paracelsus.

KLOPEMA'NIA, *Clopema'nia*, from *κλοπή*, 'theft,' and *μανία*, 'mania.' Monomania, with an irresistible desire to steal.

KNIFE. Sax. *cnif*. Swed. *Knif*. Dan. *Kniv*. (F) *Canif*. *Culter*, *Smile*, *Cultellus*, *Tomei'on*, *Tomeus*, *Machæ'ra*, *Machæ'rion*, *Machæ'ris*, (F) *Couteau*. A cutting instrument, used in surgery, to divide the soft parts, and which only differs from the bistouri or scalpel in being commonly larger.

The most common knives are the following:

AMPUTA'TION KNIFE, (F) *Couteau à amputation*, *C. droit*, *Culter rectus*. This is the largest of the knives used in surgery. Formerly, they were curved; now they are straight and provided with one or two edges.

CATARACT KNIFE, *Ceratol'omus*, *Keratol'omus*, (F) *Couteau à cataracte*. The cataract knives of Richter, Wenzel, Ward, and others being intended to perform the section of the transparent cornea, are so shaped as to exactly fill the small wound made by them; and thus to prevent the discharge of the aqueous humour, until the section is completed. The blade of the knives of Wenzel and Ward resembles a very narrow lancet, blunt in the posterior five-sixths of one of its edges. The blade of that of Richter is pyramidal, cutting through the whole length of its inferior edge, and also blunt in the five-sixths of the upper.

The CROTCHET KNIFE, *Cutel'lus uncus*, (F) *Couteau à crochet*. A steel instrument, composed of a round staff, furnished with a handle at one extremity, and at the other with a curved knife. It was formerly used to cut to pieces monstrous fœtuses in utero; and to open the head when necessary.

DOUBLE EDGED KNIFE, *Anceps cutel'lus*, *Amphis'mela*, *Amphis'mile*, *Catling*, (F) *Couteau à deux tranchans*, *Couteau desarticulateur*, *C. interosseux*. A knife, the blade of which is straight and sharp on both sides. It is used for disarticulating bones; and for cutting the soft parts situate between the bones, in amputation of the leg and forearm.

CROOKED KNIFE, *Culter falca'tus*, *Culter curvus*, (F) *Couteau courbe*. A knife, which is crooked and concave on its cutting edge. It was formerly employed in amputation of the limbs.

CHESELDEN'S KNIFE. A knife with a fixed handle; very convex on its edge; concave on the back, and which was used by Cheselden in *lithotomy*.

KNIFE EN SERPETTE, (F) *Couteau en serpette*. A sort of knife, of the shape of a *serpette* or pruning knife, invented by Desault for dividing the bony paries of the maxillary sinus, for the purpose of extracting fungi from it.

LENTICULAR KNIFE, *Culter lenticula'ris*, (F) *Couteau lenticulaire*. An instrument, used in the operation of trepanning, for removing inequalities in the inner table of the skull, which may have been left by the crown of the trephine around the opening made by it. It is formed of a lenticular button, fixed at the extremity of an iron staff, which is convex on one side, flat on the other; sharp at both edges and mounted on an ebony handle.

LITHOTOMY KNIFE, (F) *Couteau lithotome*. A name, given by Foubert to a large knife, the narrow blade of which, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, was sharp in its whole extent, and made an obtuse angle with the handle. He used it in the lateral operation.

KNOT, PACKER'S, (F) *Nœud d'emballleur*. A compressive bandage, used for arresting hemorrhage from the temporal artery or its branches. The *nœud d'emballleur* is made with a double headed roller, five ells long. A graduated compress is placed over the opening in the artery, and the bandage is applied over it; the balls of the roller being carried horizontally round to the opposite temple; where they are crossed obliquely and carried back to the part where the compress is situate. The hands are then changed with the rollers, crossing them so as to form a knot, and taking one above the head; the other beneath the chin. They are then crossed again, so as to form several knots, one above the other. This bandage is called, by some surgeons, *Solar* or *oblique chevestre*, or *capistrum*.

KNOT, SURGEON'S, (F) *Nœud du chirurgien*. A double knot, made by passing the thread twice through the same noose. This knot is used frequently in the ligature of arteries, in the umbilical cord, &c.

KOLERUS. A name given by Paracelsus to dry ulcers.

KRAME'RIA RATAN'HIA, *Rhatan'ia*, *Rat'anhy*, (F) *Ratanhie*, *Ratanhia*. The *krameria* is a native of Java. The root has a bitter taste; and is astringent, diuretic, and detergent. Dose, ʒj to ʒj.

The **KRAME'RIA IXI'NA**, or *Ratanhie* of the *Antilles*, has similar virtues.

KUTUBUTH. An Arabic name for a species of melancholy, in which the patient is never quiet at any one place, but wanders

about here and there. Also the name of an insect which lives at the surface of stagnant waters, and is in a constant state of agitation. Some lexicographers imagine that it is on account of this last circumstance, that the name of the insect has been given to the disease.

KYLLO'SIS, *κυλλωσις*, from *κυλλος*, 'crooked,' 'lame,' *Cyllo'sis*. Professor Chaussier so calls the congenital distortion of the feet, *Clubfeet*, (F) *Pied bot*. Of this there are many varieties. In the first, the foot, instead of resting on the soil, by the whole plantar surface, touches it only with the metatarso-phalagian articulations. It seems as if turned backwards and broken upon the leg, (*Pes Equinus*.) In the other cases the foot is twisted inwards, (*Varus*, (F) *Cagneux*), so that it rests only on the ground on its outer edge; or it may be twisted inwards (*Valgus*), or rest only on its inner surface. In the *flat foot*, *Sar'apus*, (F) *Pied plat*, the plantar surface of the foot is flattened instead of being concave.

These deformities are rarely accidental. They are almost always congenital, and may be rectified, at an early period, by proper mechanical means to strengthen the foot gradually and restore it to its proper shape and direction; and if these means fail, the tendons and muscles concerned in the deformity may be divided.

KYST or CYST, *Kystus*, *Cystis*, from *κυστις*, 'a bladder,' 'pouch,' (F) *Kyste*. This term is generally applied to pouches or sacs, without opening, and commonly of a membranous nature, which are accidentally developed in one of the natural cavities, or in the substance of organs. Many theories have been successively emitted to explain the formation of cysts, but none are entirely satisfactory. Some are formed by a thin, translucent membrane; having scarcely the thickness of the arachnoid; others of a whitish, fibrocellular membrane, more or less thick. Some contain cartilaginous or bony flakes. The greater part have but one cavity; others, on the contrary, have several; separated by complete or imperfect septa, as is frequently seen in those developed in the ovaries. The matter, contained in cysts, is sometimes limpid, serous, yellowish, white, reddish, and, at others, more or less thick, albuminous, adipous, or caseous. The tumour, formed by them, is called *Encysted*, which see.

KYSTHI'TIS, *Cysthi'tis*, from *κυσθος*, 'the vagina.' Inflammation of the vulva and of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

KYSTHOPTO'SIS, from *κυσθος*, 'the vagina,' and *πιπταω*, 'I fall.' Prolapsus or inversion of the vagina.

KYTTARRHAGIA, from *κυτταριον*, 'an alveolus,' and *εργυριμι*, 'I break forth.' Discharge of blood from an alveolus.

L

L ABE, from λαμβανω, 'I seize,' 'I take,' Invasion. Also, employed to denote the first paroxysm of fevers.—Galen, Hippocr.

LABIAL, *Labia'lis*, from *Labium*, 'a lip.'

LABIAL GLANDS. This name is given to a multitude of muciparous follicles, of some size; round, prominent, and separate from each other; which are found on the inner surface of the lips, below the mucous membrane.

LABIAL ARTERY. Haller and Sabatier call thus the *facial artery* of the majority of anatomists.

The *labial arteries*, properly so called, or *coronary arteries of the lips*, (F) *Coronaires des lèvres*, are two in number. The *superior* arises from the facial, above, and very close to, the commissure of the lips. It is large and tortuous and is distributed to the upper lip. The *lower* arises from the facial, at a considerable distance from the commissure, and proceeds, in a serpentine course, into the substance of the lower lip, to which it is distributed.

The **LABIAL VEINS** are distinguished, like the arteries, into *superior* and *inferior*. They open into the facial vein;—a division of the internal jugular.

LABORATORY, *Laborato'rium*, *Ergasté'ron*, from *labora're*, 'to work.' A name given to any place for preparing chemical or pharmaceutical products, &c.

LABORIOUS, (F) *Accouchement laborieux*. Delivery is said to be laborious, when attended with more difficulty and suffering than usual. With some, *laborious labour* means one that requires the use of instruments. See *Dystocia*.

LABYRINTH, *Labyrinth'us*, *Antrum buccino'sum*. A place, full of turnings, the exit of which is not easily discoverable. Anatomists have given this name to the aggregate of parts, constituting the internal ear, *Labyrinth'us auris intimæ*, *In'tima pars organi auditus*. The Labyrinth is situate between the tympanum and meatus auditorius internus. It is composed of several cavities, which communicate with each other in the dried bone; as the *vestibule*, *cochlea*, *semicircular canals*, &c. It is lined by periosteum, and also by a *pulpy membrane*, constituting the *membranous labyrinth*, on which the auditory nerve is regularly dispersed. This membrane forms two sacs in the vestibule, called *sac'culus vestib'uli* and *sac'culus* (q. v.) respectively, which resemble in shape, that of the bony cavities containing them. Each sac contains calcareous matter, constituting the *Otolithes* and *Otoconies*. When the sac is laid open, upon the upper and outer part, a parti-

tion appears, partaking of the nature of the sac, and called by Meckel, *Septum vesti'buli nervo'so-membrana'ceum*.

LACCA, from *lakah*, Arab. *Gummi lacca*, *Stick-lac*, *Gum-lac*, *Seed-lac*, *Shell-lac*, (F) *Laque*. Lac is a substance formed by an insect, and deposited on different species of trees, chiefly in the East Indies. The various kinds, distinguished in commerce, are;—*stick-lac*, which is the substance in its natural state, investing the small twigs of the tree: and *seed-lac*, which is the same broken off. When melted, it is called *shell-lac*.

Lac was, at one time, used in the form of tincture, as a tonic and astringent; and it still forms part of particular dentifrices.

LACERATION, *Lacera'tio*, *Rhegma*, *Ruptu'ra*, *Rupture*, from *lacera're*, 'to tear:'—*Dilacera'tio*, *Sparagma*, (F) *Arrachement*, *Déchirement*, *Dilaceration*. The act of tearing or rending. The breach, made by tearing or rending; as a *lacerated wound*, *Tresis vulnus lacera'tum*, *Laceratu'ra*, *Vulnus lacera'tum*.

LAC'ERUM. Same etymon. Any thing torn, or appearing as if torn.

The **FORAMEN LAC'ERUM ANTE'RIUS**, (F) *Trou déchiré antérieur*, *Hiatus sphéno-pétreux*, (Ch.), is an irregular opening, formed by the sphenoid and petrous portion of the temporal bone. This foramen transmits the 3d, 4th, and 6th pair of nerves and the first branch of the 5th pair to the eye and its appendages.

The **FORAMEN LACERUM POSTE'RIUS**, *Foramen jugula'rè*, *F. lacerum in Basi Cranii*, (F) *Trou déchiré postérieur*, *Hiatus occipito-pétreux*, (Ch.), is formed by the occipital bone and the inferior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. Through it, the internal jugular vein, the 8th pair of nerves, and accessory nerve pass out of the cranium.

LACHRYMAL, *Lacryma'lis*, from *lac'ryma*, 'a tear.' Belonging to the tears. This epithet is given to various parts.

The **LACHRYMAL PASSAGES**, *Via lacryma'les*, (F) *Voies lacrymales*. The organs concerned in the secretion of tears, in spreading them over the eye, and taking them up again to transmit them into the nasal fossæ. The lachrymal passages are composed of the *lachrymal gland*, *Caruncle*, *puncta*, *ducts*, the *lachrymal sac*, and the *nasal duct*.

The **LACHRYMAL GLAND**, *Glan'dula innominata Gale'ni seu lacryma'lis*, is seated in a depression of the frontal bone at the upper, anterior, and outer part of the orbit. It is of about the size of an almond; and of an oval shape, flattened above and below:—its great diameter being the antero-posterior. It is

composed of several small lobules, united by cellular tissue and separated by it as well as by vessels and nerves which creep in the intervals. This gland has 7 or 8 excretory ducts, which open behind the upper eyelid. Its use is to secrete the tears, and pour them on the globe of the eye by the excretory ducts.

LACHRYMAL CARUNCLE. See *Caruncula lacrymalis*.

The **PUNCTA LACRYMALIA**, (F) *Points lacrymaux*, are two small, round, and contractile openings, situate in the centre of a tubercle, about a line and a half distant from the inner commissure of the eyelids, and continuous with the *lacrymal ducts*. These ducts, (F) *Conduits lacrymaux*, *Lacryma'les Canaliculi*, *Canales seu Ductus lacryma'les*, *D. lacryma'les*, *Ductus lacryma'les latera'les*, *D. puncto'rum lacryma'lium*, *Cornua lacryma'lia*, *Collicia puncto'rum lacryma'lium*, *Canaliculi lina'cum*, *Cornua Lima'cum*, are two in number—a superior and an inferior—which extend from the puncta to the lacrymal sac. They seem formed by a very delicate prolongation of the conjunctiva, which is continuous with the mucous membrane of the lacrymal sac, (F) *Reservoir des larmes*:—the *Saccus*, seu *Sinus seu Lacus lacrymalis*, *Infundibulum lacrymale*, *Saccus lacryma'lis*.

The **LACHRYMAL OR NASAL CANAL OR DUCT**, *Canalis lacrymalis*, *Canalis orbitæ nasa'lis*, *Ductus nasa'lis orbitæ*, *Canalis sacci lacryma'lis*, *Ductus ad Nasum*, is formed by the superior maxillary bone, os unguis, and os turbinatum inferius; and is seated in the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. It is lined by a prolongation of the mucous membrane of the lacrymal sac; and its inferior orifice is furnished with a valvular duplicature. This duct transmits the tears, which have been absorbed at the great angle of the eye by the puncta lacrymalia, into the nasal fossæ.

The **LACHRYMAL FOSSA**, *Fossa seu Fovea lacryma'lis*, is a slight depression at the upper part of the orbit, which lodges the lacrymal gland.

The **LACHRYMAL GROOVE**, (F) *Gouttière lacrymale*, is the bony channel, which lodges the lacrymal sac. It is seated at the anterior and inner part of the orbit, and is formed by the os unguis and the ascending process of the upper jaw-bone.

The **LACHRYMAL ARTERY**, proceeds from the ophthalmic; and distributes its principal branches to the lacrymal gland.

The **LACHRYMAL VEINS** accompany the artery of the same name, and open into the ophthalmic and palpebral veins.

The **LACHRYMAL NERVE** is the smallest of the three branches formed by the ophthalmic nerve. It is distributed, particularly, to the lacrymal gland and to the upper eyelid. In its course it gives off a *sphæno maxillary* and a *malar* filament.

LACHRYMAL HERNIA OR TUMOUR, *Hernia Sacci Lacrymalis*, is when the tears enter the puncta, but cannot pass to the nose, and

accumulate. By Anel, this was called *Dropsy of the Lacrymal Sac*.

LACTA'TION, *Tithenesis*, *Thela'sis*, *Thelasmus*, *Lacta'tio*; from *lac'teo*, 'I suckle,' 'I give milk.' *Suckling*:—the giving of suck, (F) *Allaitement*.

The French have four varieties of lactation. 1. *Allaitement maternel*,—*Maternal Lactation*, when the mother suckles the child. 2. *A. étranger, mercenaire*,—when another suckles it. 3. *A. artificiel*,—when the child is brought up by hand. 4. *A. animal*, when the child is suckled by some animal.

LACTIC, *Lacteus*, from *lac*, 'milk,' appertaining to milk.

LACTIC ACID, *Acidum Lacticum*, *acid of milk*. This has been recommended as a therapeutical agent in atonic dyspepsia, owing to its being presumed to be one of the gastric acids secreted in health. It is given either in the form of lemonade or of lozenges. The acid is obtained either from milk or from the juice of the red beet.

LACTIFEROUS, *Galactoph'orus*, *Lactif'erus*, from *lac*, 'milk,' and *fero*, 'I carry.'

The **LACTIFEROUS VESSELS OR DUCTS**, *Tubuli lactiferi vel Ductus lactiferi*, (F) *Vaisseaux ou conduits lactiferes*, are the excretory ducts of the Mammary Gland, which see.

LACTEAL OR LACTIFEROUS SWELLING. A tumefaction of the breast, supposed by Sir Astley Cooper to arise from a large collection of milk in one of the lactiferous tubes, the result of chronic inflammation of the tube near the nipple, with closure of its aperture, and obliteration of the canal for an inch or more. The tube requires to be punctured.

LACTIFUGA, *Lactifuge*, from *lac*, 'milk,' and *fugo*, 'I drive away.' Medicines, which dispel milk.

LACTIN'IA, from *lac*, 'milk.' Food prepared with milk.

LACTU'CA, from *lac*, 'milk,' so called from its milky juice. *Lactuca sati'va*, *Lettuce*, *Garden Lettuce*, *Eunu'chium Meco'nis*, *Thridax*, *Cherbas*, (F) *Laitue ordinaire*. It is used as a wholesome salad. The seeds possess a quantity of oil, which, when formed into an emulsion, has been advised in ardor urinæ, &c.

The inspissated juice, *Lactuca'rium*, *Thrid'acē*, resembles, in odour and appearance, that of opium, and is, like it, narcotic, but uncertain. Dose, gr. j to x and more.

LACTUCA SCARIOLA, *L. Sylves'tris*, *Scariola*, (F) *Laitue Scariole*, *L. sauvage*, possesses a stronger degree of bitterness than the *L. sativa*. It has similar virtues with the next.

LACTUCA VIRO'SA, *L. graveolens*, *Strong-scented Lettuce*, (F) *Laitue vireuse*. The odour of this plant, the leaves of which are used in medicine, is strongly narcotic, and the taste bitter. They are narcotic, diuretic, and aperient; and have been used in dropsies.

LACUNA. A *Fossa* or *Ditch*. Anatomists have given this name to small cavities in the mucous membranes, the parietes of

which secrete a viscid humour. Certain lacunæ are but the excretory orifices of mucous crypts. They are very visible in the rectum, vagina, urethra, &c. Sometimes, *lacuna* is used synonymously with *crypt*.

LADRERIE (F), from *λαιδερος*, 'deformed.' (F) *Léproserie*, *Maladrerie*. A vulgar name for the Elephantiasis or Leprosy of the Arabs. Also, a hospital for the reception of the leprosy.

LÆTIFICAN'TIA, from *Lætifico*, 'I make glad.' Medicines, formerly used as cordials, in depression of spirits, &c.

LAGOPHTHAL'MIA, from *λαγος*, 'a hare,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'an eye.' *Hare's Eye*: *Leporinus Oculi*, (F) *Œil de Lièvre*. A vicious arrangement of the upper eyelid, which is so retracted, that it cannot cover the globe of the eye during sleep. It has been asserted, that this condition of the eye is natural in the hare, when asleep.

LAIT RÉPANDU (F), *Lait épanché*. A popular expression in France, under which is comprehended every kind of disease (and particularly vague pains), occurring after delivery:—all being ascribed to diffusion or deposition of milk.

LALLATION, *Lallatio*, *Lambdacismus*, *Lullaby speech*. Sauvages uses this term for a vicious pronunciation, in which the letter L is improperly doubled, or softened, or substituted for R.

LAMBDOID or **LAMBDOIDAL**, *Lambdoïdes*, from the Greek letter Λ, *λαμβδα*, and *σμός*, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' Anatomists have given the name **LAMBDOIDAL SUTURE**, *Sutura lambdoïdalis*, *S. Proræ*, to the suture, formed by the parietal bones and the occipital, because it resembles the Λ, *lambda*, of the Greeks. It is the *Occipito-parietal suture*,—*Sutura occipitale*, (Ch.) In this suture the ossa wormiana are most frequently met with; and the denticulations are most distinctly marked.

LAMELLAR, *Lamello'sus*, *Lamina'ted*, (F) *Lamelleux*, *Lamineux*, composed of laminae or leaves;—as the *Lamellar* or *laminated Tissue*; i. e. the *cellular tissue*.

LAMINA, *Lamel'la*, (F) *Lame*. A thin, flat part of a bone;—a plate or table;—as the cribriform lamina or plate of the ethmoid bone.

LAMINA SPIR'ALIS, *Septum scalæ*, *Septum cochleæ audit'riæ*. A partition between the scalæ of the cochlea. The larger part of this, next the modiolus, is formed of bone. The remainder, or that part next the opposite side of the scalæ, is composed of a cartilaginous membrane, called, by Valsalva, *Zona Cochleæ*. By some anatomists, the lamina is divided into a *Zona ossea*, and *Z. mollis*. By others, it is considered to consist of four laminae, when examined with a strong glass:—a *Zona ossea*, next to the modiolus,—a *Zona coriacea*, on the outer side of this: a *Zona vesicularis*,—and a *Zona membrana'cea*, which is perhaps the lining membrane of the cochlea.

LA'MIUM ALBUM, *Urti'ca mor'tua*, *Ga-*

leop'sis, *Archangel'ica*, *Dead Nettle*, *White Arch'angel Nettle*, (F) *Ortie blanche*, *Ortie morte*. Infusions of this plant have been recommended in uterine hemorrhage, and in leucorrhœa. It is not used.

LANCE DE MAURICEAU (F). An instrument, invented by Mauriceau for perforating the head of the fœtus. A perforator.

LANCET, *Lanceola*, *Lancetta*, *Schastet'ion*, (F) *Lancette*,—diminutive of *lancea*, 'a lance.' A surgical instrument, used in the operation of phlebotomy. It is composed of two parts, the handle, (F) *Chasse*, and the blade, (F) *Lame*. The former is made of two small plates of ivory, bone, or shell, movable on the blade, for whose preservation they are intended. The blade is formed of well polished steel. Lancets are made of different shapes;—some being *broad-shouldered*, others *spear-pointed*. The French distinguish three kinds. 1. *Lancette à grain d'orge*, which, on account of the almost oval shape of its point, makes a large opening. 2. The *L. à langue de serpent*, which is very narrow towards the point: and, 3. The *L. à grain d'avoine*, which holds a medium station between the two former, and is generally preferred.

The *Abscess Lancet* is merely a large lancet for the purpose of opening abscesses.

LAN'CINATING, *Lan'cinans*, from *lancina're*, 'to strike or thrust through.' (F) *Lancinant* (substantive, *Élancement*.) A species of pain, which consists in lacerations or shootings, similar to those that would be produced by the introduction of a sharp instrument into the suffering part. It is especially in cancer, that this kind of pain is felt.

LANGÉAC, MINERAL WATERS OF. Acidulous, mineral waters at Langeac, in the department of Haute-Loire, France. They are employed as refrigerant, aperient, and diuretic. They contain carbonic acid, carbonates of soda and magnesia, and a little iron.

LANGII AQUA EPILEP'TICA, *Epilep'tic Water of Langius*, formerly employed against epilepsy. It was composed of the flowers of the *convallaria* and *lavender*, *Spanish wine*, *cinnamon*, *nutmeg*, *mistletoe*, *peony*, and *dittany roots*, *long pepper*, *cubeb*, and *rosemary flowers*.

LANGUOR, *Aph'esis*. (F) *Langueur*. A species of depression or debility, which generally comes on slowly.

LAONICA CURA'TIO. A mode of treating the gout, which consisted in the employment of local applications, proper for evacuating the morbid matter.

LAPAROCE'LE, from *λαπαρα*, 'the lumbar region,' and *κληη*, 'a tumour.' *Lumbar Hernia*, through a separation of the fibres of the quadratus lumborum, and a protrusion of the aponeurosis of the transverse muscle, on the outside of the mass common to the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi.—Cloquet.

LAPIDIL'LUM. Blasius has given this

name to a kind of scoop, used, in his time, for extracting stone from the bladder.

LAPIS LAZULI, *Lapis Cy'anus, Asulci, Laz'ulite*, (F) *Pierre d'azur, Outremer*. A stone, of a beautiful blue colour; opaque; and close-grained; fracture dull. It is composed of silex; alumine; carbonate and sulphate of lime; oxide of iron, and water. It was formerly looked upon as a purgative and emetic, and given in epilepsy.

LAPSA'NA, *Lampsa'na, Na'pium, Papil-la'ris herba, Dock-cresses, Nipple-wort*. (F) *Lampsane, Herbe aux Mamelles*. This plant is a lactescent bitter. It has been chiefly employed, however, as an external application to sore nipples, &c.

LA'QUEUS, *Funis*. A cord or ligature or bandage, with running knots;—a *noose*, a *loop*, *Brochos, Pach'etos*. (F) *Laq ou Lacq*. The term is applied to a bandage or fillet of any kind, attached by means of a loop upon any part with the view of fixing it; as in certain cases of labour, where a hand or foot presents; or to facilitate extension in luxations and fractures.

LAQUEUS GUTT'URIS, 'Noose of the throat.' Violent inflammation of the tonsils, in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose.

LARDA'CEOUS, from *lardum*, 'lard;' the fat of bacon. An epithet given to certain organic alterations in the textures, whose aspect and consistence resemble lard.

LARYNGE'AL, *Laryngeus*. (F) *Laryngé, Laryngien*. That which belongs to the larynx.

The **LARYNGEAL NERVES**, (F) *Nerfs laryngés*, are two in number;—a *superior* and *inferior*.

The *superior laryngeal nerve* is given off from the trunk of the pneumogastric, at the upper and deep part of the neck. It passes downwards and inwards, behind the internal carotid artery, and divides into two secondary branches: the one, *external*, which distributes its filaments on the outside of the larynx, to the sterno-thyroid, hyo-thyroid, constrictor inferior, crico-thyroid muscles, &c. The other, the *internal*, which crosses the thyro-hyoid membrane, and gives filaments to the epiglottis, the mucous membranes of the pharynx and larynx, to the arytenoid gland, the arytenoid and crico-thyroid muscles, and ultimately anastomoses with the inferior laryngeal nerve.

The *inferior laryngeal nerves* or *recurrents*, *Nervi reversi'vi, Rameaux Trachéaux* (Chaus.), arise from the trunk of the pneumogastric within the thorax. They ascend in the furrow, which separates the trachea from the œsophagus, to be distributed on the neck, after having been reflected;—the left, around the arch of the aorta; the right, around the corresponding subclavian. They send off filaments to the cardiac plexuses; to the parietes of the œsophagus, and trachea; to the thyroid gland; to the inferior constrictor of the pharynx; the posterior and lateral crico-arytenoid and thyro-arytenoid muscles;

and to the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx.

The **LARYNGEAL ARTERIES** are given off from the thyroid arteries.

The **LARYNGEAL VEINS** open into the internal jugular. Winslow gives the name *laryngeal* to the *superior thyroid artery*, (q. v.)

LARYNGITIS, *Cynan'chè laryngea, Angina laryngea*. (F) *Catarrhe laryngien, Angine laryngée, Inflammation of the Larynx*. This disease, in some measure, resembles croup; but is usually devoid of that peculiar, sonorous inspiration, which attends the latter. There is, also, pain upon pressing the larynx; and, whilst laryngitis is a disease of more advanced life, croup attacks children. The membraniform exudation is, also, absent; probably, because the inflammation, being seated above the glottis, the coagulable lymph is readily expectorated. It requires the most active treatment.

LARYNGOG'RAPHY, *Laryngogra'phia*; from *λαρυγξ*, 'the larynx,' and *γραφειν*, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the larynx.

LARYNGOL'OGY, from *λαρυγξ*, 'the larynx,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise.' A treatise on the larynx.

LARYNGOT'OMY, *Laryngoto'mia*, from *λαρυγξ*, 'the larynx,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' A surgical operation, which consists in opening the larynx, either to extract a foreign body, or to remedy any obstruction of the glottis. The operation is, sometimes, erroneously called *Bronchotomy* and *Tracheotomy*.

LAR'YNX, *λαρυγξ*, (a whistle.) *Caput seu oper'culum seu Initium seu Finis superior seu Terminus superior seu Pars prima as'peræ arte'riæ*. The apparatus of voice is situate at the superior and anterior part of the neck; and at the top of the trachea, with which it communicates. It is composed of four cartilages,—the thyroid, cricoid, and two arytenoid; is moved by a number of muscles, and lined by a mucous membrane, having certain membranous reflections, constituting the *superior ligaments of the glottis*, &c.

PARTS COMPOSING THE LARYNX.

1. Cartilages.	Thyroid, Cricoid, Two Arytenoid, Epiglottis.
2. Muscles.	Extrinsic. { Sterno-thyroid, Constrictors of the pharynx, All the muscles of the hyoid region. Intrinsic. { Crico-thyroid, Crico-arytenoid, poste- rior, Crico-arytenoid, la- teral, Thyro-arytenoid, Arytenoid.
3. A Mucous Membrane.	
4. Glands.	{ Epiglottic, Arytenoid, Thyroid.
5. Membranes.	{ Thyro-hyoid, Crico-thyroid.
6. Ligaments.	{ Crico-arytenoid, Thyro-arytenoid.

The vessels and nerves of the larynx are called *larynge'al*.

The larynx is destined to give passage to the air in the act of respiration, and to impress upon it certain modifications, which constitute the voice. Its dimensions vary in different individuals. In men, it is always larger and situate lower than in women.

LASERPITIUM, *Laser*, *Silphium*, *σποσιλαφιον*. A term applied, anciently, both to a plant and its juice, with the nature of neither of which do we possess any precise information. Bentley, Laurence, Geoffroi, &c. regard it to have been the same as our assafœtida:—Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and the ancient Scholiast on Aristophanes, however, by assigning a sweet and agreeable flavour to the laserpitium, discountenance the idea. From whatever plant obtained, it was so rare, and consequently so costly, that the Romans deposited it in the public treasury. It was obtained from Cyrene—*Succus Cyrenaicus*; and likewise from Persia,—the latter being the most valuable. The Laserpitium is called, by Avicenna, *Altihit*.

LASERPI'TIUM LATIFO'LIUM, *Gentiana alba*, *White Gentian*, *Cerva'ria alba*. (F) *Laser à larges feuilles*. The root of this plant is bitter and tonic.

LASERPI'TIUM SILER, *Ses'eli*, *Siler montanum*; *Heart-wort*, *Sermountain*. The seeds and roots are possessed of aromatic properties.

LATENT, *Latens*, from *late're*, 'to lie hid,' 'lying hid,' 'concealed.' An epithet applied to certain diseases or states of disease, in which the symptoms are so concealed and obscure, as to escape the observation of the physician. Thus, we say *latent inflammation*, *latent period of small-pox*, &c.

LATERI'TIOUS, *Lateri'tius*; from *later*, 'a brick.' An epithet applied to the brick-like sediment, occasionally deposited in the urine of people afflicted with fever.

LATIB'ULUM, from *lateo*, 'I lie hid.' The focus of febrile poison; whence it spreads to every part to induce a paroxysm.

LAT'ICA, *Amphimer'ina lat'ica* of Sauvages. A species of quotidian remittent, whose paroxysms are very long, and which is accompanied with *latent* heat, (?) whence its name.

LATIS'SIMUS DORSI, *Aniscalp'tor*, *Dorsi-lumbo-sacro-huméral*, *Brachium movens quartus*, *Lombo-huméral* (Ch.), (F) *Muscle grand dorsal*, *M. très large du dos*. A flat muscle; broad, especially below; thin; quadrilateral; and situate at the posterior, lateral, and inferior region of the trunk. It is attached to the posterior half of the outer lip of the crest of the ilium; to the posterior surface of the sacrum; to the spinous processes of the six or seven last dorsal vertebræ, and to all those of the loins, and to the last four false ribs, and is inserted by a strong tendon at the posterior edge of the bicipital groove of the

humerus. Its upper fibres are almost horizontal: the middle very long and oblique upwards and outwards; and the anterior almost vertical.

This muscle carries the arm backwards, depressing it, and making it turn on its axis. It also draws, backwards and downwards, the prominence of the shoulder. When, suspended by an arm, we make an effort to raise ourselves, it draws the trunk towards the arm. It can, also, raise the ribs by assuming its fixed point on the humerus, and become an inspiratory muscle.

LAUCA'NIA, *Leucania*, from *λαυα*, 'I enjoy,' 'I take.' The fauces and œsophagus. Also, the chin.—Gorræus.

LAUD'ANUM. Perhaps from *laus*, 'praise;' *lauda'tum*, 'praised.' Every preparation of opium, solid or liquid, but more particularly the extract and tincture, and especially the latter.

LAUDANUM ABBA'TIS ROUSSEAU, *Guttæ Abbatidis Rousseau*, *Vinum opia'tum fermentatio'nē para'tum*, *Abbé Rousseau's Drops*, (Mel. Narbonnens. 3 xij, *aquæ calidæ* ℞ iij. Set in a warm place, and, as soon as the mixture ferments, add *opium* 3 iv, dissolved in *water* 3 xij. Let it ferment for a month, and evaporate to 3 x: strain, and add *rectified spirit of wine* 3 ivss.)

LAURENT, SAINT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A thermal spring, five leagues from Joyeuse in France. Temp. 127° Fahr.

LAURUS, *Laurus nob'ilis*, *Daphne*, the *Sweet Bay*. Nat. Ord. Laurineæ. (F) *Laurier*. The leaves and berries have a sweet, fragrant smell; and an aromatic, astringent taste. Sweet bay has been advised as a stomachic and carminative, but is now rarely used. It is, sometimes, employed as a fomentation and in glysters; and the berries are an ingredient in the *Emplastrum Cumini*.

LAURUS CASSIA. The species of laurus which yields the *Cassia lignea*, *Casia*, *Cassia cinnamo'mea*, *Cortex Canel'la Malabar'ica*, *Cassia lignea Malabar'ica*, *Xylo-cassia*, *Canel'la Malabarica et Javen'sis*, *Canella Cuba'na*, *Arbor Juda'ica*, *Cassia Canel'la*, *Canellifera Malabar'ica*, *Cortex crassior*, *Cinnamo'mum Malabaricum*, *C. In'dicum*, *C. Sinen'se*, *Calihac'ha canel'la*, *Wild Cinnamon*, *Malabar Cinnamon*, *Cassia*. (F) *Cannelle de Malabar ou de Java*, ou de la Chine, ou des Indes, ou de Coromendel, *C. fausse*, *C. matte*, *Casse en bois*, *Casse aromatique*. The bark and leaves abound with the flavour of cinnamon, for which they may be substituted; but they are much weaker. The unopened flower buds are used in the same manner.

LAURUS CINNAMO'MUM, *Cinnamo'mum*, *Darse'ni*, *Darsi'ni*, *Cinnamon*, *Xylo-cinnamo'mum*, *Cuurdo Canel'la*, *C. Zeylan'ica*. (F) *Cannelle*, *Baume de Cannelle*, *Cannelle officinale*. Cinnamon bark is stimulant and carminative, and is employed, chiefly, as a grateful aromatic, to cover the taste of more

nauseous remedies. Dose gr. x to ʒj. The Flowers, called *Cassia Flores* in the shops, possess aromatic and astringent virtues, and may be used wherever cinnamon is required.

LAURUS CULILAWAN. The tree that affords the *Cortex Culilawan*, *Cullitlawan*, *Cortex caryophylloides*, *C. Caryophylloides Amboinen'sis*. This bark resembles the sassafras in appearance and properties, and is used in Java as a condiment.

LAURUS SAS'SAFRAS, *Sassafras*, *Ague-free*, *Cornus mas odora'ta*, *Anhuiba*. Indigenous in the United States. Sassafras wood and root have been considered stimulant, sudorific and diuretic. The virtues depend upon essential oil, the odour of which is not unlike that of fennel. It has been used in cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, &c.

LAUTIS'SIMA VINA. Wines were formerly so called, which were strongly impregnated with myrrh.

LAVEN'DULA, from *lavo*, 'I wash;' so called from being used in baths. *Laven'dula spica*, *Common lavender*, *Lavandula*, (F) *Lavande*, *Aspic*, *Spic*. The odour of lavender flowers is fragrant and agreeable; taste warm and bitterish—depending upon an essential oil. It has been used as a stimulant; particularly in the form of the oil,—*Oleum lavendulæ*. The dried leaves have been employed as an errhine.

The French use the *Lavendula stæchas* or *French lavender*, of which they have a compound syrup, *Syrupus de stæch'adæ compos'itus*: given as a pectoral.

LAWSONIA INER'MIS, *Alcan'na vera*, *A. Orienta'lis*, *Cyprus antiquorum*, *Ligustrum Ægyptiacum*, *Smooth Lawsonia*, (F) *Henné*. An East Indian and African plant, the root of which is slightly astringent.

In India, the root of the *Lawsonia spinosa* is employed in lepra and other cutaneous affections.

LAX'ATIVE, *Laxati'vus*, from *laxa're*, 'to loosen.' *Minorati'vus*, *Soluti'vus*, *Alvidu'cus*. A medicine which gently opens the bowels; such as tamarinds, manna, &c.

LAXA'TOR TYM'PANI, *L. major tympani*, *Exter'nus mallei*, *Ante'rior mallei*, *Obli'quus auris*, *Externus auris vel Laxator inter'nus*, *Eusta'chii mus'culus*, *Spheni-salpingo-mallien*, (F) *Antérieur du marteau*. A muscle, which arises from the spine of the sphenoid bone and from the cartilage of the eustachian tube, and is inserted, by a tendon, into the apophysis of Raw. It relaxes the membrana tympani.

LAXATOR MINOR TYMPANI. A very small muscle, which extends from the upper part of the external auditory canal and is inserted at the inferior part of the process of the handle of the malleus. Its existence is denied by most anatomists.

LAXITY, *Lax'itas*, *Laxness*. Condition of a tissue, when loose or relaxed; or of one which wants tone. We say *laxity of fibre*,

laxity of skin, to express, that those parts have lost some of the tenseness proper to them.

LAZARET'TO, *Lazaret*, *Lazar-house*, from (I) *lazzero*, 'a leper.' A solitary edifice in most seaports of magnitude, intended for the disinfection of men and goods, proceeding from places where contagious diseases are prevailing.

LEB'ANON, MIN'ERAL WATERS OF. The spring at Lebanon, 26 miles east of Albany, New York, is an almost pure thermal. Temp. 72° Fahr.

LECTISTER'NIUM. The arrangement of a bed, so as to adapt it to a particular disease. Also, a supplication, with the Romans, in times of public danger, when beds or couches were spread for the gods, as if they were about to feast, and their images were taken down from their pedestals and placed upon these couches around the altars. The lectisternium was first introduced in the time of a pestilence.—Livy.

LECTUA'LIS, from *lectum*, 'a bed.' An epithet applied to a long, chronic disease.

LEDUM PALUS'TRE, *Rosmarinus sylvestris*, *Anthos sylvestris*. (F) *Lède ou Romarin sauvage*. *Nat. Order.* Ericineæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. This plant has a bitter, subastringent taste, and was formerly used in Switzerland in place of hops; the virtues are equivocal.

LEG, (Danish,) *Crus*, *Scelos*, *Cneme*. The portion of the lower extremity, which extends from the knee to the foot. It consists of three bones;—*Tibia*, *Fibula*, and *Patella*, and, also, of a great number of muscles, vessels, and nerves. The projection, formed by the muscles at the back part of the leg, has received the name of *Calf of the leg*. It is the special attribute of man, and proves that he is destined to be biped.

LEGITIMATE, *Legit'imus*, *Genuinus*, *Gnesios*. An epithet, applied to things which are according to rule. A *legitimate child* is one conceived or born during marriage. *Legitimate diseases* are those, which follow a regular march.

LEGNA, λεγνα, from λεγων, 'a fringed edge.' The orifice of the pudendum muliebre, or of the uterus.

LEGU'MEN, from *lego*, 'I gather:' (F) *Legume*, *Gousse*. So called because it is usually gathered by the hand, instead of being reaped. All kinds of *pulse*, as peas, beans, &c. are thus termed.

LEIOP'ODES, from λειος, 'smooth,' and πους, 'a foot.' Affected with *flat-footedness*, *splay-footedness*. Individuals, the soles of whose feet are flat, instead of having the concavity, which they commonly present.

LEI'OPUS, *Li'opus*, from λειος, 'smooth,' and πους, 'a foot.' One that is flat-footed, splay-footed.

LEIPHÆ'MOS, from λειπα, 'I want,' and αιμα, 'blood.' A word sometimes used adjectively; at others, substantively; either for

a vicious state of blood, or rather for a sort of anæmia—or for the patient who labours under this condition.

LEIPODER'MOS, *Lipoder'mos*, from *λεπω*, 'I want,' and *δερμα*, 'skin.' One who wants a part of his skin. It is especially applied to those who want the prepuce.

LEIPYR'IAS, from *λεπω*, 'I want,' and *πυρ*, 'fire' or 'heat.' A species of continued fever, referred to by the Greek physicians, in which there is burning heat of the internal parts and coldness of the extremities. Avicenna described, under this name, a kind of hemitritæa.

LEMONADE, (F) *Limonade*. Lemon juice, diluted with water and sweetened.

DRY LEMONADE, (F) *Limonade sèche*. Citric or tartaric acid reduced to powder and mixed with sugar. *Lemonade Powders* may be made as follows:—Pound 3 1/4 of citric acid, with a few drops of essence of lemon-peel, and 3 i or more of lump sugar. Divide into six papers, each of which will make a glass of lemonade.

NITRIC LEMONADE. Nitric acid considerably diluted with water and sweetened.

SULPHURIC LEMONADE and **TARTARIC LEMONADE** are made with the sulphuric and tartaric acids.

LEN'ITIVE, *Leniti'vus*, *Lenis*, *leniens*, from *lenio*, 'I assuage.' A medicine, which allays irritation or palliates disease; also, a laxative medicine. A *lenitive electuary* is one that purges gently.

LENTIC'ULA. Dim. of *lens*, a lentil. A freckle. Also, the eruption of lenticular fever. See *Ephelides*.

LENTICULA'RES GLAN'DULÆ, *Lenitic'ular glands*. Mucous follicles, having the shape of a lentil, which are observed especially towards the base of the tongue.

LENTIS'CINUM VINUM. Wine, impregnated with mastich; from *Lentiscus*, 'the mastich tree.'

LENTOR, from *lentus*, 'clammy.' A viscosity or siziness of any fluid.

LEONTIASIS, *Leontion*, from *λεων*, 'a lion.' A name given to lepra of the face, from some fancied resemblance between the countenance of those labouring under it and that of the lion. To this kind of lepra the epithets, *le'online* and *le'ontine*, have been given.

LEON'TODON TARAX'ACUM, *Urina'ria*, *Caput mon'achi*, *Dens leo'nis*, *Dandelion*, *Piss-a-bed*. Order. Compositæ. (F) *Pissenlit*, *Liondent*. The young leaves are sometimes eaten as salad. The roots are, also, roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. The root is, moreover, reputed to be aperient and diuretic; hence its vulgar name. Its efficacy is doubtful.

LEONU'RUS, from *λεων*, 'a lion,' and *ουρα*, 'tail.' *Lion's tail*.

LEONURUS CARDIACA, *Agripal'ma Gallis*, *Marru'bium*, *Cardiaca crispa*, *Herba cardiaca*,

H. patæ lapi'næ, *Motherwort*, (F) *Agripaume*. Its properties are those of a nauseous bitter; and hence it has been used in hysteria and other nervous affections.

LEPAS and **LEPIS**, *λεπας*, gen. *λεπαδος*, *λεπιδος*, gen. *λεπιδος*, 'a scale.' Hence:

LEPID'IUM, from *λεπιδος*, 'a scale;' so called from its supposed usefulness in cleansing the skin from scales and impurities. *Pepper-wort*.

LEPID'IUM IBE'RIS, *Ibe'ris*, *Cardamantica*, *Sciat'ica cresses*. This plant possesses a warm, penetrating, pungent taste, like other cresses, and is recommended as an antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and stomachic.

LEPIDIUM SATI'VUM, *Nasturtium hortensê*, *Garden cress*, *Dittander*, (F) *Cresson alénois*, *Cresson des Jardins*. This plant possesses warm, stimulating properties, and is used like the last.

LEPIDOSARCO'MA, *Tumor squamiformis carno'sus*. A fleshy tumour, covered with scales; from *λεπιδος*, 'a scale,' and *σαρκωμα*, 'a fleshy tumour.' Marcus Aurelius Severinus describes tumours of this kind in the interior of the mouth.

LEPRA, *λεπρα* or *λεπιγα*, from *λεπιδος*, 'a scale,' *Lepido'sis Lepriasis*, *Vitiligo*, *Lepra Græcorum*, *Leprosy*, (F) *Lèpre*, *Mal Saint-Main*. This term has been applied to various affections, very different in character. 1. To the *Leprosy of the Jews*, *Leuce*, *Lepido'sis lepriasis canes'cens*. A variety of the *Alphos* or *Lepra alphiodes*. The leuce was, generally, not scaly, but consisted of smooth, shining patches, on which the hair turned white and silky, and the skin, with the muscular flesh, lost its sensibility. It was incurable. 2. To the *Elephantiasis* or *Lepra of the Arabs*. See *Elephantiasis*; and 3. To the *Lepra of the Greeks*, which includes all the varieties met with at the present day. It is characterized by scaly patches of different sizes, but having always nearly a circular form.

Bateman and Willan describe three chief varieties of this lepra—1. The *Lepra vulgaris*, *Lepido'sis lepriasis vulgaris*, *Dartre furfuracée arrondie*, of Alibert; characterized as follows—scales glabrous, whitish; size of a crown piece; preceded by smaller reddish and glossy elevations of the skin, encircled by a dry, red, and slightly elevated border; often confluent; sometimes covering the whole of the body except the face.

2. The *Lepra alphiodes*, *Lepido'sis Lepriasis al'bida*, *Alphos*, *Morphæa alba*, *Vitiligo albus*, *Albara*, *Albaræ*, *Albaros*, *Lèpre écaillieuse* of Alibert, *White leprosy*. An affection, characterized by white patches, surrounded by a rose-coloured areola, which appear here and there on the surface; depressed in the middle, and

3. *Lepra nigricans*, *Lepra melas*—*Vitiligo melas*, *V. nigra*, *Morphæa nigra*, *Lepra maculo'sa nigra*, *Al'baras nigra*, *Melas*, *Lepi-*

dosis lepriasis nigricans, *Black leprosy*; in which the scales are livid; the size of half a dollar; and diffused over the body, but less widely than in the *Alphoides*. The French pathologists usually admit three species of lepra; to which they give the epithets *scaly* (*squamense*), *crustaceous* (*crustacée*) and *tubercular* (*tuberculeuse*), according as the skin may be covered with scales, crusts, or tubercles.

Lepra appears to be endemic in Egypt, in Java, and certain parts of Norway and Sweden. Imperfect and faulty nutriment appears to contribute to its development.

The means, best adapted for its removal, are:—a mild, unirritating diet, emollient fomentations—sulphureous baths, fumigations, &c. but, often, all remedial agents will be found ineffectual.

LEPTOS, λεπτός, 'thin,' 'light.' Hence:

LEPTOTROPHIA, from λεπτός, 'light,' and τροφή, 'nourishment.' Light nutrition.

LESION, *Læsio*, from *læsus*, 'hurt,' 'injured.' Derangement, disorder; any morbid change, either in the exercise of functions or in the texture of organs. *Organic lesion* is synonymous with *organic disease*.

LETHARGY, *Lethargus*, *Carus lethargus*, *Lethargy*, *Veter'nus*, *Lethargia*, *Oblivio iners*, from ληθην, 'oblivion,' and αργία, 'idleness.' A constant state of stupor from which it is almost impossible to arouse the individual; and, if aroused, he speedily relapses into his former condition.

LETHIFEROUS, *Lethiferus*, *Lethalis*, *Mortifer*, from ληθην, 'death,' and φέρω, 'I bear.' Death-bearing, deadly.

LEUCOMA, *Oculo'rum albu'go*, *Albu'go*, *Al'bula*. *Leucoma* and *Albugo* are often used synonymously, to denote a white opacity of the cornea. Both are essentially different from the nebula of the cornea; the nebula being usually the result of chronic ophthalmia and an effusion of a milky serum into the texture of the delicate continuation of the conjunctiva over the cornea;—the others are the result of violent, acute, ophthalmia. In this state, a thick, coagulable lymph is extravasated from the arteries, sometimes superficially, at other times deeply, into the substance of the cornea. On other occasions, the disease consists of a firm, callous, cicatrix on this membrane,—the effect of a wound or ulcer with loss of substance. The affection is more difficult of cure in proportion to its duration and to the age of the individual; the activity of the absorbents being greater in youth. If inflammation still exists, antiphlogistics must be persevered in; and, afterwards, gentle stimulants be used to excite absorption; along with the internal use of mercury or iodine.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIA, from λευκός, 'white,' and φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' A dropsical habit. Some writers use the word synonymously with *anasarca*; others with *emphysema*.

LEUCORRHŒA, *Fluxus* vel *fluor mulie'bris*, *Proflu'vium mulie'brē*, *Cursus mat'ricis*, *Fluxus mat'ricis*, *Elytri'tis*, *Coleositis*, *Distilla'tio u'teri*, *Fluxio alba*, *Fleurs blanches*, *Pertes blanches*, *Ecoulement blanc*, *Catarrhe utérin*, *The whites*, *Perte utérine blanche*, *Catame'nia alba*, *Menses albi*, *Menstrua alba*, *Menorrh'gia alba*, *Fluor mulie'bris non Gal'licus*, *Blennelyt'ria*, *Gonorrhœ'a benigna*, *notha invet'era*, *Purga'tio mulie'bris alba*, *Alba purgamen'ta*, *Cachex'ia uteri'na*, *Rheuma uteri*, *Uteri Cory'za*, *Medorrhœ'a femina'rum insons*, *Blennorrhœa seu Blennorrh'gia genita'lium*, *Ædœoblennorrhœ'a seu Medoblennorrhœ'a femina'rum*, from λευκός, 'white,' and ῥέω, 'I flow.' A more or less abundant discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish mucus; resulting from acute or chronic inflammation or from irritation of the membrane lining the genital organs of the female. The *Vaginal Leucorrhœa* has been termed *Blennorrhœa seu Fluor albus vaginæ*, *Leucorrhœ'a*, *Medorrhœ'a vaginæ* and *Elytroblennorrhœ'a*:—the *Uterine Leucorrhœa* has received the names *Fluor albus uteri*, *Leucorrhœ'a*, *Medorrhœ'a uteri*, *Metroblennorrhœ'a*. It is often attended with pain and a sense of heaviness in the loins, abdomen and thighs; disordered digestive functions, &c. so that, at times, the health suffers largely, although there are few females, who are not occasionally subject to moderate leucorrhœa. Attention to the general health, change of air, keeping up a perspirable state of the surface by flannel worn next the skin, the horizontal posture, &c. do more than pharmaceutical agents; which are almost entirely confined to astringent injections. These may be employed, when the discharge is so great as to require them.

LEVA'TOR AN'GULI ORIS, *Abdu'cens labio'rum*, *Eleva'tor labiorum commu'nis*, *Caninus*, *Sus-maxillo-labial*, *Petit sus-maxillo-labial* (Ch.), (F) *Muscle canin*. A small, flat, long, quadrilateral muscle, which arises from the fossa canina, and is inserted at the commissure of the lips, where it is confounded with the triangularis. It raises the corner of the mouth, and draws it towards the ear.

LEVATOR ANI, *Levator magnus seu internus*, *Latus ani*, *Elevator ani*, *Sedem attol'lens*, *Pubio-coccygien annulaire*, *Sous-pubio-coccygien* (Ch.), (F) *Releveur de l'anus*. A muscle, situate at the lower part of the pelvis. It is broad, flat, quadrilateral, and broader above than below. It represents a kind of membranous partition, which closes the outlet of the pelvis and the upper concavity of which is opposed to that of the diaphragm. It is attached, above, to the posterior surface of the body of the pubis, to the upper part of the obturator foramen, and to the spine of the ischium; and it is inserted into the coccyx, into an aponeurotic line common to it and its fellow, and into the lateral

parts of the rectum. This muscle supports the rectum; raises it, and carries it upwards during the evacuation of the excrement. It can, also, compress the bladder and vesiculæ seminales, and thus favour the expulsion of the urine and sperm.

LEVATOR LABII INFERIORIS, *Levator menti, Elevator labii inferioris, Incisivus inferior, Elevator labii inferioris proprius, Musculus penicillatus*. A portion of the mento-labial of Chaussier. (F) *Houppes du menton, Releveur de la lèvre inférieure, Releveur du menton*. A small muscle situate before the symphysis menti. It is thick, conical; attached by its apex to a fossette at the side of the symphysis in the inferior maxillary bone. Its fibres proceed diverging and vanishing in the manner of a tuft, (F) *Houppes*, on the skin of the chin. This muscle raises the chin, and pushes upwards the lower lip.

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS ALÆQUE NASI, *Incisivus lateralis et pyramidalis, Grand sus-maxillo-labial* (Ch.), (F) *Élévateur commun de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure*. This muscle is a fleshy, thin, triangular bundle, situate at the sides of the nose. It arises from the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone: thence its fibres descend in a diverging manner, a part being inserted into the ala of the nose, and a part losing themselves in the upper lip. This muscle raises the upper lip and ala nasi, which it draws a little outwards.

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS PROPRIUS, *Musculus incisivus, Elevator labii superioris proprius, Moyen-sus-maxillo-labial* (Ch.), *Orbito-maxillo-labial*. This thin, flat, quadrilateral muscle is situate at the middle and inner part of the face. It arises from the os malæ and the os maxillare superius and is inserted into the upper lip, which it raises, at the same time carrying it a little outwards.

LEVATOR PALATI, *Levator Palati Mollis, Petrosalpin'go-staphilin'us vel Salpin'go-staphilin'us internus, Salpingo-staphylinus, Pterigo-staphylinus externus, Spheno-staphylinus, Spheno-palatinus, Peristaphylinus internus vel superior, Pétro-staphylin*, (Ch.) This muscle is long, narrow, and almost round above; broader and flatter inferiorly. It arises from the lower surface of the *pars petrosa*; from the cartilage of the eustachian tube; and is inserted into the substance of the velum palati. Its use is to raise the velum palati.

LEVATOR PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS, *Palpebræ superioris primus, Apertor Oculi, Aperiens Palpebrarum rectus, Orbito-palpebral*, (Ch.) *Orbito-sus-palpebral*. (F) *Élévateur de la paupière supérieure*. A long, small, thin, muscle, situate at the upper part of the orbital cavity. By its posterior extremity, it is inserted into the little ala of the sphenoid bone, immediately in front of the foramen opticum; and, by its anterior extremity, which is expanded, it terminates at the upper margin of the tarsal cartilage of the

eyelid. This muscle raises the upper eyelid; draws it backwards, and sinks it in the orbit.

LEVATOR PROSTATÆ, (F) *Releveur de la prostate*. Santorini has given this name to the anterior fibres of the levator ani, which embrace the prostate.

LEVATOR SCAPULÆ, *Elevator Scapulæ, Elevator seu Musculus Patientiæ, Angularis, vulgo Levator proprius, Trachelo-scapulaire* (Ch.), (F) *Angulaire de l'omoplate, Releveur de l'omoplate*. This muscle is so called, because it is attached to the upper and internal angle of the scapula. It is situate at the posterior and lateral part of the neck, and at the upper part of the back. It is long, flat, and broader above than below. In this latter direction, it is inserted into the superior internal angle of the scapula; and, in the former, into the tops of the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebræ. It depresses the prominence of the shoulder, by raising the posterior angle of the scapula, on which it impresses a kind of rotatory motion. It can, also, draw the head to one side.

LEVATOR URETHRÆ, (F) *Releveur de l'Urèthre*. Santorini describes under this name a portion of the transversus perinæi muscle.

LEVER, from *leva're*, 'to lift up.' *Vectis, Porrec'tum*. An inflexible rod, moving round a fixed point, and used for moving bodies, bearing burdens, or raising them. The point, on which the lever moves, is called the *Fulcrum* or *Hypomoch'ion*. The force, which moves the lever, is called the *power*; and the weight to be moved, the *resistance*. There are three kinds of levers. A lever of the first kind has the fulcrum between the power and resistance. A lever of the second kind has the resistance between the fulcrum and power; whilst a lever of the third kind has the power between the fulcrum and resistance. In the locomotive system of the human body, we have examples of all the three kinds. The bones represent levers; the muscles of locomotion are powers; the weight of parts to be moved constitutes the resistance. The fulcra are, at times, the joints; at others, the ground, &c.

The head moves on the neck as a lever of the first kind; the first cervical vertebra forming the fulcrum. We rise on tiptoe by a lever of the second kind, the fulcrum being the ground under the toes: and we have examples of a lever of the third kind in the flexion of the fore-arm on the arm, in the elevation of the arm, &c.

The LEVER, *Vectis obstetri'cius, Vectis*, (F) *Levier*, is an instrument, curved at the extremity, and having a fenestra. It is used to assist the extraction of the child's head, when instrumental aid is necessary.

Levers are, also, used by the dentists for extracting stumps, &c. The *Levier de l'Écluse, Langue de Carpe*, is employed for extracting the molar teeth.

LEVIATHAN PENIS, *Priapus Ceti*, *Bale'nas*. The penis of the whale. This singular medicine was, at one time, given in powder in cases of dysentery and leucorrhœa.

LEVIGATION, *Levigatio*, from *leviga're*, 'to polish.' *Porphyrisation*. An operation, by which bodies are reduced to very fine powder. It is performed by putting substances, already pulverized, into water; the coarser parts are not long in being deposited, whilst the finer molecules remain suspended in the water. The liquid is decanted into another vessel, and suffered to remain at rest, until the fine particles are all collected at the bottom of the vessel. The fluid part is then separated by decantation.

LIBIDO. Desire, necessity. Authors speak of *Libido uri'næ*, *Libido intesti'ni*. Some employ it synonymously with *Prurigo*; others with *Salac'itas*.

LIBOS, from *λεῖβω*, 'I distil.' A defluxion from the eyes.—Galen.

LICHEN, *λεῖχην* or *λεχην*, *Exor'mia Lichen*, *Leichen*, *Serpi'go*, *Volat'ica*. The cutaneous affection, described under this name by the Greek writers, is not clearly defined. Some have believed it to be the *Impeti'go*, but this is doubtful. The name is, now, generally applied to a diffuse eruption of red pimples, accompanied with a troublesome sense of tingling or pricking. Drs. Willan and Bateman define it;—"an extensive eruption of papulæ affecting adults, connected with internal disorder, usually terminating in scurf; recurrent, not contagious." One of their varieties, however, the *Lichen Tropicus*, does not accord well with this definition: for it affects children as well as adults, and is unconnected with internal disorder.

The **LICHEN SIMPLEX**, *Exor'mia Lichen simplex*, consists of an eruption of red papulæ, appearing first on the face or arms, and afterwards extending over the body; preceded for a few days by slight febrile irritation, which usually ceases when the eruption appears; with an unpleasant sense of tingling during the night. It generally dies away in ten days or a fortnight.

The **LICHEN PILA'RIS**, *Exormia Lichen pilaris*, is merely a modification of the preceding; the papulæ appearing at the roots of the hair.

The **LICHEN CIRCUMSCRIPTUS** is characterized by clusters or patches of papulæ, having a well defined margin, and an irregularly circular form: continuing for six or eight weeks. These varieties require but little medicinal treatment. The antiphlogistic plan is all that is necessary.

The **LICHEN AGRIUS**, *Exormia Lichen ferus*, *Lichen Agrius*, *Pap'ula agria*, is distinguished by pimples in clusters or patches, surrounded by a red halo: the cuticle growing gradually harsh, thickened, and chappy; often preceded by general irritation.

In addition to antiphlogistics, a cooling ointment may be used, to allay itching.

In the **LICHEN LIVIDUS**, the papulæ have a dark red or livid hue, without any fever. The papulæ are more permanent in this variety. It requires the mineral acids and bark.

In the **LICHEN TROPICUS**, *Exor'mia Lichen tropicus*, *Eccez'ma*, *Es'sera* (?), *Sudam'ina* (?), *Prickly Heat*, *Summer Rash*, the pimples are bright red, and of the size of a small pin's head: with heat, itching, and pricking as if by needles. It is local; produced by excessive heat; and disappears when the weather becomes cooler, or the individual is inured to the climate.

The **LICHEN URTICA'TUS**, *Exor'mia Lichen urtico'sus*, is another variety. The *Nettle Lichen* consists of papulæ, accompanied with wheals like those of nettle rash.

LICHEN CANINUS, *Lichen cinereus terrestris*, *Muscus caninus*, *Phys'cia niva'lis*, *Peltig'era cani'na*, *Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort*. (F) *Lichen contre-rage*, *Lichen blanc de neige*. This cryptogamous plant was, for a long time, considered capable of preventing and curing *Rabies canina*. It has, also, been used in mania and in spasmodic asthma.

LICHEN ISLAN'DICUS, *Muscus Islandicus*, *M. cathar'ticus*, *Clado'nia Islandica*, *Physcia Islandica*, *Iceland Lichen* or *Liverwort* or *Moss*. (F) *Lichen d'Islande*. This plant is inodorous; with a bitter and mucilaginous taste. It is esteemed to be tonic, demulcent, and nutrient. Dose, 3j to 3iv, being first steeped in water holding in solution some carbonate of potass, to extract the bitter, and then boiled in milk.

LICHEN PLICA'TUS, *Muscus arbo'reus seu Querci'ni Herba*. This plant is applied, as an astringent, to bleeding vessels; and to parts which are excoriated after long journeys, by the Laplanders.

LICHEN PULMONA'RIS, *Muscus pulmonarius querci'nus*, *Pulmonaria arbo'rea*, *Loba'ria pulmonaria*, *Lichen ar'borum*, *Oak Lungs*, *Tree Lungwort*, *Hazel Crotches*. (F) *Lichen pulmonaire*. This plant is sub-astringent, and rather acid. It was once in high repute in curing diseases of the lungs.

LICHEN PYXIDA'TUS, *Muscus pyxida'tus*, *Scyphoph'orus pyxidatus*, *Mus'culus pyxoides terrestris*, *Lichen pyxidatus major*, *Lichen cocciferus*, *Cup Moss*, *Herba Ignis*. (F) *Lichen entonnoir*, *Lichen Boitier*, *L. Pyxide*. This plant is sub-astringent, and has been used in decoction in hooping-cough.

LICHEN ROCCEL'LA, *Roccel'la*, *Litmus*, *Lacmus tinctorius*, *Orchill*, *Cana'ry Archell*, *Chinney-weed*, *Herb Archel*. (F) *Orseille*. The chief use of this plant is as a blue dye. It has been employed to allay cough in phthisis, &c.

LICHEN SAXAT'ILIS, *Muscus Cranii humani*, *Usnea*. This moss, when growing on the

human skull, was formerly in high estimation against head affections, &c.

LIEN, (F) *Vin'culum*. A band, strap, or garter, used in certain operations; as to tie patients during the operation of lithotomy; to fix the apparatus in fracture, &c.

LIEN'TERY, *Liente'ria*, from *λεως*, 'smooth,' and *εντερον*, 'intestine.' *Læ'vitas intestino'rum*, *Diarrhœ'a Liente'ria*, *Fluxus Lienter'icus*, *Chymorrhœ'a*, *Diarrhœ'a seu Laxitas ingesto'rum*, *D. dyspep'tica*, *D. cum apepsia*, *Slip'periness of the Guts*. Frequent, liquid evacuations; the food only half digested. This condition is always symptomatic of great irritation in the intestinal canal; the sensibility of which is so much augmented, that it cannot bear the sojourn of the food in it.

LIFE, Sax. *lif*, *lyf*, *Vita*, *Bios*, *Biote*, *Zoe*. (F) *Vie*. The state of organized beings, during which, owing to the union of an immaterial imponderable principle with matter, they are capable of performing functions different from those, that regulate other natural bodies; all of which functions, however numerous and diversified, work to one end. Life has only a limited duration: beyond which,—the organic functions ceasing to be executed,—the body is given up to the agency of chymical affinity. Hence Bichat has defined life to be—the aggregate of the functions which resist death. On account of the difference that exists amongst the vital functions, he has applied the term *Organic Life* to the functions inservient to composition and decomposition;—as digestion, respiration, circulation, calorification, absorption, secretion, and nutrition; and *Animal Life*, to those functions which connect man and animals with external bodies; as the understanding, sensations, locomotion, and voice.

LIGAMENT, *Ligamen'tum*, from *liga're*, 'to bind;' *Desmos*, *Syndesmos*, *Colliga'men*, *Cop'ula*. A name, given to fibrous structures, which serve to unite bones, and to form articulations; hence the division of *interosseous* and *articular* ligaments. They are of a white, close texture; but little extensible, and difficult to break. The name *ligament* has, also, been given to any membranous fold, which retains an organ in its situation.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL LIGAMENTS.

1. Of the Lower Jaw.	- Capsular ligament. - Suspensory ligament of the styloglossus. - Lateral ligament. - Two capsular ligaments between atlas and head.	3. Of the other Vertebrae.	- Anterior common. - Crucial intervertebral. - Ligaments running from the edge of the bony arch and spinous process of one vertebra to that of the next. - Interspinous ligament. - Ligamentum nuchæ. - Intertransverse. - Capsular. - Posterior or internal common. - Capsular of the heads of ribs. - Capsular of the tubercles. - Ligamenta transversaria interna. - Ligamenta transversaria externa. - Ligamenta cervicis costarum externa. - Ligamentous fibres running from the margins of the extremities of the ribs to the corresponding cartilages. - Radiated ligaments from cartilage of ribs to the sternum. - Capsular L. of the cartilages of the ribs. - Proper membrane of sternum. L. of cartilago ensiformis. - Tendinous expansions over the intercostales, &c. - Two transverse,—one superior, one inferior. - Ilio-sacral. - Capsular of the sacro-iliac synchondrosis. - Two sacro-ischiatic,—posterior and anterior, with the superior and inferior appendices. - Longitudinal of os coccygis. - Inguinal ligament. - Capsular of symphysis pubis. - Ligament of foramen thyroideum. - Radiated ligament. - Capsular. - Interclavicular. - Ligamentum rhomboideum. - Claviculo-acromial. - Conoid. - Trapezoid. - Anterior triangular. - Proper posterior.
2. Connecting the Head with the first and second Vertebra, and these with each other.	- Circular ligament. - Two capsular between atlas and axis. - Perpendicular ligament. - Two lateral or moderator ligaments. - Transverse ligament and its appendices.	4. Of the Ribs, Sternum, &c.	- Capsular. - Brachio-ulnar. - Brachio-radial. - Coronary of the radius. - Anterior and posterior accessory. - Intermuscular of the os humeri. - Interosseous ligament. - Oblique or chorda transversalis cubiti. - Capsular. - Capsular. - Two lateral. - Mucous. - Annular. - Capsular. - Short ligaments,—oblique, transverse, capsular, and proper.
5. Of the Pelvis.		6. Of the Clavicle.	
7. Of the Scapula.		7. Of the Scapula.	
8. Of the Shoulder-Joint.		8. Of the Shoulder-Joint.	
9. Of the Elbow-Joint.		9. Of the Elbow-Joint.	
10. Carpal extremity of Radius and Ulna, and between those bones.		10. Carpal extremity of Radius and Ulna, and between those bones.	
11. Between Fore-arm and Wrist.		11. Between Fore-arm and Wrist.	
12. Of Carpus.		12. Of Carpus.	

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| 13. Between Carpal and Metacarpal Bones. | Articular lateral, Straight, perpendicular, &c. | 24. Connecting the Metatarsal Bones. | Dorsal, plantar, and lateral, connecting the metatarsal bones. |
| 14. Between the extremities of the Metacarpal Bones. | Interosseous, at the bases and heads,—dorsal, lateral, palmar. | 25. Of the Phalanges of the Toes. | Transverse ligaments. |
| 15. At the base of the Metacarpal Bone of the Thumb, and at the first joint of the Fingers. | Capsular. Lateral. | | Capsular. |
| 16. Of the first and second joints of the Thumb, and second and third joints of the Fingers. | Capsular. Lateral. | 26. Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Foot and Toes in situ. | Lateral. |
| | Annular. | | Annular. |
| 17. Retaining the Tendons of the Muscles of the Hand and Fingers in situ. | Vaginal of flexor tendons. | | Vaginal of the tendons of the peronei. |
| | Vaginal or crucial of the phalanges. | | Lacinated. |
| | Accessory of the flexor tendons. | | Vaginal of the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis. |
| | Posterior annular. | | Vaginal and crucial of the tendons of the flexors of the toes. |
| | Vaginal of extensors. | | Accessory of the flexor tendons of the toes. |
| | Transverse of extensors. | | Transverse of the extensor tendons. |
| 18. Connecting the Os Femoris with the Os Innominatum. | Capsular and accessory slips. | | |
| | Round or teres ligament. | | |
| | Cartilaginous ligament. | | |
| | Double cartilaginous ligament. | | |
| | Ligamenta mucosa. | | |
| | Lateral,—internal and external. | | |
| | External short lateral ligament. | | |
| | Posterior ligament. | | |
| 19. Of the Knee-Joint. | Ligament of the patella. | | |
| | Capsular. | | |
| | Ligamentum alare,—majus et minus. | | |
| | Ligamentum mucosum. | | |
| | Two crucial,—anterior and posterior. | | |
| | Transverse. | | |
| 20. Connecting Fibula and Tibia. | Capsular. | | |
| | Interosseous. | | |
| | Anterior superior. | | |
| | Posterior superior. | | |
| | Anterior ligament of the Fibula. | | |
| 21. Connecting the Tarsal with the Leg Bones. | Middle or perpendicular of fibula. | | |
| | Posterior of fibula. | | |
| | Deltoides of tibia. | | |
| | Capsular. | | |
| | Capsular. | | |
| | Short ligaments. | | |
| | Capsular, broad superior, and lateral ligaments, connecting astragalus and naviculare. | | |
| | Superior, lateral, and inferior, fixing os calcis to os cuboides. | | |
| | Long, oblique, and rhomboid, forming the inferior ligaments. | | |
| | Superior superficial, interosseous, and inferior transverse ligaments, fixing the os naviculare and os cuboides. | | |
| 22. Ligaments of the Tarsus. | Superior lateral, and plantar, which fix the os naviculare and cuneiforme. | | |
| | Superior superficial and plantar, connecting the os cuboides and os cuneiforme externum. | | |
| | Dorsal and plantar, uniting the ossa cuneiformia. | | |
| | The proper capsular of each bone. | | |
| 23. Ligaments between Tarsus and Metatarsus. | Capsular. | | |
| | Dorsal, plantar, lateral, straight, oblique, and transverse. | | |

The SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT OF THE LIVER, *Ligamentum latum, Suspensorium Hepatis*, is a large, triangular reflection, formed by the peritoneum between the superior surface of the liver and the diaphragm. It is constituted of two layers, and is continuous, below, with another reflection, called the *Falx of the Umbilical Vein*. See Falx.

The CORONARY LIGAMENT OF THE LIVER is a reflection formed by the peritoneum, between the posterior margin of the liver, and the lower surface of the diaphragm. See Falx.

LIGATURE, *Ligatura, Ligatio, Alligatura, Deligatio, Vincitura, Fascia, Epidesis*, from *ligo*, 'I bind.' This word has various acceptations. It means, 1. The thread with which an artery or vein is tied, to prevent or arrest hemorrhage. 2. The cord or thread or wire, used for removing tumours, &c. 3. The bandage used for phlebotomy. *Ligature* is, also, sometimes applied to the act of tying an artery or considerable vessel. When the artery alone is tied, the ligature is said to be *immediate*; when any of the surrounding parts are included, it is said to be *mediate*. The ligature occasions obliteration or adhesion of the arterial parietes, by cutting through its middle and internal coats; the adhesion being favoured by the formation of a coagulum, which acts, in some degree, as a barrier against the impulse of the blood and subsequently disappears by absorption.

LIGHT, Sax. *leoht*, *liht* (G) *Licht*—*Lux, Lumen, Luce, Phos.* (F) *Lumière*. An extremely rare fluid, diffused over the universe; emanating from the sun and fixed stars; traversing more than four millions of leagues in a minute; passing through transparent bodies, which refract it according to their density and combustibility; and arrested by opaque bodies, by which it is reflected at an angle equal to the angle of incidence. It is the cause of colour in all bodies; being entirely reflected by white surfaces and absorbed by black. It is decomposed in passing through a transparent prism into 7 rays, viz. into red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, and violet.

Light acts upon the body as a gentle and salutary stimulus. It urges to exercise, whilst privation of it induces sleep and inactivity, and disposes to obesity. Hence it is, that, in

rural economy, animals, which are undergoing the process of fattening, are kept in obscurity. When vegetables are deprived of light, their nutrition is interfered with, and they become *etiolated*. To a certain extent this applies to animals, and there is every reason to believe, that want of light prevents the due developement of organized bodies. Edwards found that when tadpoles were deprived of light, they did not undergo the perfect metamorphosis into the frog, but that monstrosities from arrest of developement were induced.

LIGNIN, from *Lignum*, 'wood.' Woody fibre, or the fibrous structure of vegetable substances.

LIG'ULA or **LIN'GULA**. The clavicle; also, the glottis. Also, a measure containing 3 drachms and a scruple. Scribon. Also, a species of bandage or ligature.—Scribon.

LIGUSTICUM LEVISTICUM, *Levisticum*, *Laserpitium Germanicum*, *Ligusticum*, *Lovage*. (F) *Livèche*, *Ache des montagnes*. The properties of this plant are said to be stimulant, carminative, emmenagogue, &c.

LIGUSTICUM PODAGRA'RIA, *Ægopodium podagraria*, *Ses'eli ægopodium*, *Angelica sylvestris*, *Gout weed*. A British plant, once considered useful in cases of gout.

LILIA'GO. Dim. of *Lil'ium*, the *lily*;—*Spiderwort*;—*Lilias'trum*. This plant was formerly said to be alexipharmic and carminative.

LILIUM CAN'DIDUM, *Crinon*, *L. album*. The *white lily*. (F) *Lis blanc*. The infusion of the flowers of the lily in olive oil is emollient, and often applied externally, under the name of *Lily oil*, (F) *Huile de lis*. The scales of the bulb, roasted, are sometimes employed as maturatives.

LILIUM PARACEL'SI, or **TINCTURA METALLO'RUM**, *Lili*. A medicine employed by Paracelsus. It was prepared by melting in a crucible four ounces of each of the following alloys; *Antimony and iron*, *Antimony and tin*, *Antimony and copper*, previously mixed with 18 ounces of nitrate of potass, and as much salt of tartar. The melted mass, when pulverized, was treated with rectified alcohol; which really dissolved only the potass, set at liberty by the decomposition experienced by the nitre and salt of tartar. The *Lilium Paracelsi* was used as a cordial. It entered into the composition of the theriacal elixir, &c.

LIMACIEN (F), from *limaçon*, the *cochlea* of the ear. A branch of the acoustic or labyrinthine nerve sent to the cochlea.

LIMAX, *Helix*, the *Slug* or *Snail*. (F) *Limaçon*, *Colimaçon*, *Escargot*. A syrup has been prepared from these animals, which has been given in phthisis, &c. The raw snails have also been taken in consumption. They were used as food.

LIME. A fruit like a small lemon, the juice of which is strongly acid, and is much

used for making punch. It is, also, used in long voyages as an antiscorbutic, &c. It is a species of lemon.

LIMOS, *λιμος*, 'hunger.' Hence:

LIMO'SIS, from *λιμος*, 'hunger.' *Stomach disease*, *Morbid ap'petite*. A genus in the class *Cœliaca*, order *Enterica*, of Good.

LINE, *Linea*, *Gramme*. (F) *Ligne*. Extent in length, considered without regard to breadth or thickness.

The **LINEA ALBA**, (F) *Ligne blanche*, *Ligne médiane de l'abdomen* (Ch.) *Candidula abdom'inis lin'ea*, *Lin'ea centra'lis*, is a tendinous, strong, and highly resisting cord; extending from the ensiform cartilage of the sternum to the symphysis pubis, with the umbilicus near its middle. The linea alba is formed by the decussation of the aponeuroses of the abdominal muscles; and its use is to limit the movement of the chest backwards; to prevent it from separating too far from the pelvis, and to furnish a fixed point for the muscles of the abdomen, in their contraction.

The **LINEA AS'PERA**, (F) *Ligne âpre*, *Ragged ridge*, *Ligne sous-trochantérienne* (Ch.) A rough projection at the posterior surface of the femur, which gives attachment to muscles.

The **MEDIAN LINE OF THE BODY** is an imaginary line, supposed to set out from the top of the head and to fall between the feet, so as to divide the body vertically into two equal and symmetrical parts.

The **LINEÆ SEMILUNA'RES** are the lines, which bound the outer margin of the recti muscles of the abdomen. They are formed by the union of the abdominal tendons. The lines which cross these muscles are called *Lineæ transversæ*.

LIN'EAR, *Linea'ris*; from *linea*, 'a line.' (F) *Linéaire*. Pathologists apply the epithet *linear*, to fractures which are very narrow, and in which the fragments are scarcely separated.

LIN'EAMENT, *Lineamen'tum*, from *linea*, 'a line.' A delicate *trait* observed on the countenance, which constitutes its special character, enables us to preserve its image, and is the cause of resemblance to others. A *feature*.

Bonnet gave the name *Lineament* to the first traces of organization in the embryo of man and animals.

LIN'GUAL, *Lingua'lis*. Relating or belonging to the tongue.

The **LINGUAL MUSCLE**, *Lingua'lis*, *Basio-glossus* (Cowper), *Glossia'nus*, is a small, long, fasciculus of fibres, hidden beneath the sides of the tongue, between the hyoglossus and styloglossus muscles, which are on the outside, and the genioglossus, within. This muscle passes from the base to the tip of the tongue; and, at its sides, is confounded with the muscles just referred to. It shortens the tongue, depresses its point, and can carry it to the right or left side.

The LINGUAL ARTERY, *Arte'ria lingua'lis*, arises from the external carotid; and, after several tortuosities, reaches the base of the tongue, becomes horizontal, and, under the name *Ranine*, advances to the tip, where it anastomoses with its fellow. In its course it gives off the *Dorsalis-linguæ* and *sublingual*.

The LINGUAL VEIN follows nearly the same distribution as the artery. It opens into the internal jugular.

The LINGUAL NERVE is a name, which has been given to the ninth pair or Hypoglossus, which see.

The *Lingual nerve* is, also, a term applied to a branch given off from the *Inferior maxillary*; or third branch of the fifth pair. Near its origin it anastomoses with, or simply runs close to, the *corda tympani*. It afterwards gives off a considerable number of filaments, which are distributed to the tongue, and some of which are said to have even been traced as far as the *papillæ*;—a distribution which has occasioned it to be regarded as the *Gustatory nerve*.

LINIMENT, *Linimen'tum*, *Litus*, *Enchris'ton*, *Catachris'ton*, *Perich'risis*, *Perichris'ton*, *Aleipha*, *Aleimma*, *Enchrista*, *Fric'tum*, *Fricato'rium*, *Inunc'tio*, from *lini're*, 'to anoint gently,' 'to anoint.' An unctuous medicine, containing usually oil or lard, and which is used externally, in the form of friction.

LINIMENT ANTIHEMORRHOIDALE DE SIEUR ANDRY (F). This is formed of *Narbonne honey*, *Olive oil* and *Turpentine*.

LINIMENT ANTIPARALYTIQUE (F). Composed of *Subcarbonate of ammonia*, *alcoholized oil*; *black soap*, and *oil of rosemary*.

LINIMENT, ANTISCROPH'ULOUS, OF HUFELAND. It is composed of *fresh ox's gall*, *White soap*, *Unguentum althææ*, *Volatile oil of petroleum*, *Carbonate of ammonia*, and *Camphor*.

LINIMENT RÉSOLUTIF DE POTT, composed of *oil of turpentine* and *muriatic acid*. Used in rheumatism, swellings, &c.

LINIMENT SAVONNEUX HYDROSULFURÉ DE JADELLOT. Composed of *sulphuret of potass* 3vj, *white soap* ℥ij, *oil of poppy* ℥iv, *oil of thyme* 3ij: used in the itch.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS, *Ox'ymel Æru'ginis*, *Unguentum Ægyptiacum*, *Melli'tum de aceta'te cupri*, *Liniment of verdigris*, (F) *Liniment de Vert-de-gris*, *Miel d'acétate de cuivre*. (*Ærugin. cont.* 3j, *acet.* 3vij, *mellis despum. pond.* 3xiv. Liquefied, strained, and inspissated by boiling. *Ph. L.*) It is used as an escharotic and detergent;—diluted, as a gargle in venereal ulcerations and in foul ulcers.

LINIMENTUM AMMO'NIÆ CARBONATIS, *Liniment of subcarbonate of ammo'nia*, *Linimentum ammo'niæ*, *Linimentum volat'ilè*; *Harts-horn and oil*. (F) *Liniment de carbonate d'ammoniaque*. (*Solut. subcarb. ammon.* 3j, *olei. oliv.* 3iij. Shake till they unite.) A stimu-

lating liniment, mostly used to relieve rheumatic pains, bruises, &c.

LINIMENTUM AMMO'NIÆ FORTIUS, *Sapo ammoniacalis*, *Linimentum ammonia'tum*, *seu ammo'nicum*, *seu Anglica'num*, *Sapo ammo'niæ olea'ceus*, *Unguentum album resol'vens*, *Oleum ammonia'tum*, *Linimentum ammo'niæ*, *Strong liniment of ammonia*, (F) *Liniment volatil ou ammoniacal*, *Savon ammoniacal*. (*Liq. ammon.* 3j, *olei olivæ*, 3ij. Shake till they mix. *Ph. L.*) A stimulating and rubefacient soap.

LINIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS, *Linimentum Calcis*, *Oleum lini cum calcè*, *Sapo calca'rius*, *Linimentum ad ambustio'nes*, *Liniment of lime water*, (F) *Liniment d'eau de chaux*, *Savon calcaire*, *Liniment calcaire*. (*Olei lini usitat., aquæ calcis, partes æquales*. *Mix. Ph. E.*) A cooling and emollient application to burns and scalds.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ, *Oleum camphora'tum*, *Solu'tio camphoræ oleo'sa*, *Camphor liniment*, (F) *Liniment camphré*. (*Camphoræ* 3iv, *olivæ olei* 3ij. Dissolve. *Ph. L.*) It is used as a stimulant and discutient.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOS'ITUM, *Ward's essence for the headache*, *Compound camphor liniment* (*Camphor* 3ij, *liq. ammoniæ* 3ij, *spirit. lavand.* ℥j. *Ph. L.*) It is stimulant and anodyne.

LINIMENTUM E CANTHARID'IBUS CAMPHORA'TUM, *Camphora'ted liniment of cantharides*, (F) *L. cantharide camphré*, (*Tinct. cantharid.* 3ss, *ol. amygd. dulc.* 3iv, *sapon. amygd.* 3j, *camphor* 3ss. Dissolve the camphor in the oil and add this mixture to the tincture and soap. *Ph. P.*) Rubefacient and discutient.

LINIMENTUM HYDRAR'GYRI, *Mercurial liniment*, (F) *L. de mercure*, (*Ung. Hyd. fort., adip. præp.* aa 3iv, *camphoræ* 3j, *sp. rect. gutt. xv*, *liquor ammon.* 3iv. Rub the camphor with the spirit; add the ointment and lard; and, lastly, gradually add the solution. *Ph. L.*) It is used as a stimulant and discutient to venereal swellings, &c.

LINIMENTUM SAPO'NIS COMPOS'ITUM, *Tinctura saponis camphora'ta*, *Opodel'doch*, *Steer's-opodel'doch*, (F) *L. de Savon*. *Compound soap Liniment*. (*Saponis duri* 3iij, *camphoræ* 3j, *sp. rorismarin.* ℥j.) The following form is given by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (*Alcohol* Oviij, *Sapon. alb.* 3xx, *aq. ammon. f.* 3iv, *Camphoræ* 3viij, *ol. Rorismarini*, *ol. Monard*, aa 3j.) Stimulant and anodyne; in bruises, local pains, &c.

FREEMAN'S BATHING SPIRITS consist of *lin. sapon. comp.* coloured with *Daffy's elixir*.

JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS differ from Freeman's in the addition of some essential oils.

LINIMENTUM SAPO'NIS ET OPII, *L. sapona'ceum opia'tum*—*Soap and opium liniment*. *Bates's anodyne balsam*, *Balsamum anodynum*, *Tinctura saponis et opii*, (F) *L. de savon opiacé*. (*Saponis duri* 3iv, *opii* 3j, *camphoræ*

3 ij, *olei rorismarin*. 3 ss, *alcohol* ℥ ij. *Ph. E.*) Anodyne; in chronic rheumatism and local pains in general.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX, *Simple liniment*, (*Ol. oliv.* 4 p. *ceræ albæ* 1 p. *fiat linimentum*. *Ph. E.*) Emollient, used in chaps, &c.

LINIMENTUM SAPONA'CEUM HYDROSULFURA'TUM. (*Sapon. com.* 500 p. Liquefy in a water bath in an earthen vessel; and add *ol. papav. alb.* 250 p. Mix intimately, and add dry sulphuret of potass 100 p. Beat together and add oil of poppy-seed 750 p. *Ph. P.*) In cutaneous affections, psora, herpes, &c.

LINIMENTUM TEREBIN'THINÆ, *Turpentine liniment*. (*Cerat. resinæ*, ℥ j, *ol terebinth.* ℥ ss. Melt the cerate and stir in the oil. *Ph. L.*) A stimulant. Applied to burns, &c.

LINNÆA BOREA'LIS. This plant, called after Linnæus, has a bitter, substringent taste; and is used, in some places, in the form of fomentation, in rheumatic pains. An infusion in milk is used in Switzerland for the cure of sciatica.

LINTEUM, *Lintea'men*, *Oth'one*, *Othonion*, *Xystos*, *Achnē*. A soft, flocculent substance, made by scraping old linen cloth; and employed in surgery as a dressing to wounds, ulcers, &c. either simply, or covered with ointment.

LINUM CATHARTICUM, *L. minimum*, *Chameli'num*, *Purging flax*, or *Mill mountain*, (F) *Lin purgatif*. This plant is possessed of cathartic properties, and has a bitterish, disagreeable taste. Dose, 3 j in substance.

LINUM USITATIS'SIMUM, *Common flax*, (F) *Lin*. The seed, *Sem'ina lini usitatis'simi*, *Linosp'er'mum*, *Linseed*, *Flaxseed*, (F) *Grains de lin*, are inodorous, and almost tasteless; yielding mucilage to warm water, and oil by expression. They are demulcent and emollient. Linseed, when ground into powder, form a good emollient poultice. It is only necessary to stir the powder into boiling water. The oil, *Oleum lini*, is emollient and demulcent.

LIP, Sax. and Germ. *Li ppe*, *Cheilos*, *Labium*, *Labrum*, (F) *Lèvre*. The lips are composed of different muscular fasciculi, nerves and vessels, covered by the skin and mucous membrane of the mouth. They circumscribe the anterior aperture of that cavity; and are inservient to mastication, pronunciation, &c.

They are distinguished into *upper* and *lower*—*Anochei'lon*, and *Catochei'lon*—and are placed in front of each jaw, forming the anterior aperture of the mouth between them. They unite at each side and form what are called the *angles* or *commissures* of the mouth—*Chalini*. Their free edge is covered with a mucous membrane, of a more or less vivid red, according to the individual. They receive their arteries from the external carotid. Their veins open into the two jugulars. Their lymphatic vessels descend into the ganglions, situate beneath the chin. Their

nerves are derived from the infraorbital, mental, and facial.

The LIPS, *Labia*, (F) *Lèvres de la vulve*, are folds belonging to the genital organs of the female, and distinguished into—

1. *Labia puden'di*, *Labia maj'ra*, *Alæ majores*, *Crem'noi*, (F) *Grandes Lèvres*. These are two membranous folds, thicker above than below, which limit the vulva laterally, and extend from the inferior part of the mons veneris to the perinæum. They unite anteriorly and posteriorly, forming commissures;—the posterior of which is called *Fourchette*. Their outer surface is convex; formed of skin and covered with hair. The inner surface is red and covered by a mucous membrane, continuous with that lining the other parts of the vulva. The space between the skin and mucous membrane is filled with a fatty tissue and fibrous bands, some fibres of the constrictor vaginæ muscle, vessels, and nerves.

We speak, also, of the *lips of a wound*, *ulcer*, &c., when alluding to the edges of these solutions of continuity.

LIPA, λιπα, 'fat.' Hence:

LIP'ARA, from λιπαρος, 'fatty,' and λιπα, 'fat.' Plasters, containing much oil or fat.

LIPAROC'E'LE, *Lipoccele*, from λιπαρος, 'fatty,' and κηλη, 'tumour.' A *Lipo'ma*, or fatty tumour of the scrotum.

LIPO or LEIPO, λιπω, 'I leave,' 'I forsake.' Hence, *Leipopsychia*, *Leipothymia*.

LIPOMA, *Lypo'ma*, from λιπος, 'fat,' 'a fatty tumour.' A fatty tumour, of an encysted or other character.

LIPOME'RIA, *Leipome'ria*, from λιπω, 'I leave,' and μέρος, 'a part.' Monstrosity from arrest of development or from defect. Deficiency of one or more of the parts of the body; for example, where a person has only four fingers.

LIPPITU'DO, *Ophthalmia chron'ica* of some. *Lippitude*, *Blear eye*, *Lappa*, *Lipa*, *Xerophthalmia*, *Lema*, *Lemē*, *Glama*, *Gramia*. A copious secretion of the sebaceous humour of the eyelids, which renders them gummy. It is a state of chronic inflammation of the tarsal margins; the eyelids being generally red, tumefied, and painful.

LIQUAMU'MIA, *Adeps huma'nus*. Human fat.—Ruland and Johnson.

LIQUEFAC'TION, *Liqua'tio*, *Liquefac'tio*; from liquefac'ere, 'to cause to melt.' Transformation of a solid substance into a liquid. It is used particularly in speaking of metals and fatty bodies.

LIQUIDAM'BAR STYRACIF'LUA, *Liquidam'bra*, *Sweet gum*. The name of the tree, which affords the *Liquid amber* and *Storax liquida*, *Styrax liquida* or *Liquid storax*.

Liquid amber is a resinous juice of a yellow colour, inclining to red; at first of about the consistence of turpentine; by age, hard-

ening into a solid, brittle mass. It is not used medicinally.

The **STYRAX LIQUIDA** is obtained from this plant by boiling. There are two sorts;—one more pure than the other. It is used, occasionally, as a stomachic, in the form of plaster.

LIQUOR, Hygron, Hygrotes. (F) *Liqueur*. A name given to many compound liquids, and especially to those the basis of which is alcohol.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS, Aqua aluminis composita, Aqua aluminosa Batea'na, Compound solution of alum. (F) *Liqueur d'alumine composée.* (Aluminis, zinci sulphat., sing. 3 ss, aquæ fervent. ℥ ij. Dissolve and filter through paper.) Detergent and stimulant. Used as a collyrium, when properly diluted, in ophthalmia; as an injection in gleet, and leucorrhœa, &c.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ, Liq. ammoniæ puræ, Al'cali ammoniacum fluidum, Ammonia liquida, A. caustica liquida, A. pura liquida, Lixivium ammoniacale, Spir'itus salis ammoniaci aquosus, Aqua ammoniæ, Aqua ammoniæ causticæ, Liquid ammonia, Solution of ammonia. (F) *Ammoniaque liquide.* (Muriat. calc. 3 viii, calc. viv. recent. 3 vj, aquæ ℥ iv. Pour on the lime a pint of the water; cover the vessel and set it by for an hour. Add the muriate of ammonia and the remaining water, previously made boiling hot, and cover the vessel again. Strain the liquor when it has cooled, and distil 12 ounces. S. G. .936. Ph. L.) It is a stimulant, antacid, and rubefacient. Dose, gr. x to xx, in water or milk.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS, Al'cali ammoniacum acetatum, Alkali volatile acetatum, Aqua acetatis ammoniæ, Solution of acetate of ammonia, Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ, Acetas ammoniæ, Spirit of Mindere'rus, Sal ammoniacum vegetabile, Spir'itus ophthalmicus Mindere'ri, Sal acetosus ammoniacalis. (Ammon. carbon. 3 ij, acid. acet. ℥ iv, or add the salt till the acid is saturated. Ph. L.) A sudorific: externally, cooling. Dose, 3 ij to 3 iss.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUBCARBONATIS, Solu'tio subcarbonatis ammoniæ, Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ, Solution of subcarbonate of ammonia. (Ammoniæ carbon. 3 viij, aquæ distillat. ℥ j. Dissolve and filter through paper.) Use;—the same as that of the carbonate of ammonia (q. v.)

LIQUOR AMNII, Aqua amnii. The liquor of the amnios. (F) *Eaux de l'amnios.* The fluid exhaled by the amnios and which envelopes the fœtus, during the whole period of the utero-gestation. It is often simply called, the waters, (F) *Les Eaux.* Its relative quantity diminishes as pregnancy advances, although its absolute quantity continues to increase till the period of delivery. In some women, only five or six ounces are met with; in others it amounts to pints. It is lim-

pid, yellowish, or whitish, exhales a faint smell, and has a slightly saline taste. It contains water in considerable quantity; albumen; muriate of soda; phosphate of lime; an alkaline substance; and a particular acid. It facilitates the dilatation of the uterus, and aids delivery by acting as a soft wedge inclosed in its membranes, &c. It is probably inservient to useful purposes in the nutrition of the fœtus.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS, Solu'tio arsenicalis, S. arsenica'ta, S. arseni'tis kal'icæ, Arsenical solution, Min'eral solvent, Ar'senis potassæ liquidus, Ar'senis potassæ aquosus, Fowler's solution of arsenic, Solvens minera'le, Italian poison, Aqua tofa'na (?), Aqua toffania, Acqua della toffana, Acqua di Napoli, Acquet'ta, Tasteless ague drop. (F) *Liqueur arsenicale.* (Arsenic. oxyd. præp. in pulverem subtilem triti, potassæ subcarbonatis, sing. gr. lxiv, aquæ distillat. ℥ j. Boil together in a glass vessel, until the arsenic is dissolved. When the solution is cold, add Sp. lavand. c. 3 iv, and as much distilled water as will make the whole one pint. Ph. L.) f. 3 j, contains gr. ss. of the oxyd of arsenic. Dose, gr. v, gradually increased to gr. xx.

LIQUOR CALCIS, Solu'tio calcis, Aqua calcis, Aqua benedic'ta, Calca'ria pura liquida, Aqua calca'riæ ustæ, Solution of lime, Lime Water. (F) *Eau de chaux.* (Calcis ℥ ss, aq. distill. fervent. ℥ xij. Pour the water on the lime and stir. Let it stand in a covered vessel three hours; bottle the lime and water in stopped bottles, and use the clear solution.) It is astringent, tonic, and antacid; and is used in diarrhœa, diabetes, heartburn, &c. and as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers, &c. Dose, 3 ij to ℥ ss, in milk.

LIQUOR CALCIS COMPOSITUS, Aqua calcis composita, Compound lime water, Aqua benedic'ta composita. (F) *Eau de chaux composée.* (Lign. guaiac. ras. ℥ ss. rad. glycyrrh. 3 j, cort. sassafras. 3 ss, semin. coriand. 3 ij, liquor. calcis ℥ vj. Macerate for 2 days and filter.) It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and astringent, and is used in cutaneous affections.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI, Aqua cupri ammoniati, Aqua sapphari'na, Blue eyewater, Solution of ammoniated copper. (F) *Liqueur ou eau de cuivre ammoniacal.* (Cupri ammoniat. 3 j, aquæ distill. ℥ j. Dissolve and filter the solution through paper. Ph. L.) Corrosive and detergent. Used externally to foul ulcers; and, diluted with an equal part of distilled water, it is applied by means of a hair pencil to specks and films on the eye.

LIQUOR CUPRI SULPHATIS COMPOSITUS, Aqua cupri vitriola'ti composita. (Cupri sulphat., alumin. sulphat. aa 3 iij, aquæ puræ ℥ ij, acid. sulph. 3 ij. Boil the salts in the water until they are dissolved; then filter the liquor, and add the acid.) Used as an astringent in epistaxis, &c. It was also called *Aqua styptica.*

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI, *Solution of Alkaline Iron*, (F) *Liqueur de fer alcaline*. (Ferri 3 iiss. acid. nitric. 3 ij, aquæ distillat. 3 vj, liq. potass. subcarb. 3 vj. To the acid and water mixed, add the iron; and, after the effervescence, add the clear solution, gradually, to the liq. potassæ subcarb.; shaking it occasionally till it assumes a deep brown-red colour, and the effervescence stops. After six hours' settling, pour off the clear solution. Ph. L.) It is tonic, like other preparations of iron. Dose 3 ss to 3 iss.

LIQUOR FUMANS BOYLII, *Sulfuretum Ammoniacæ Hydrogenatum, Hydrosulphuretum Ammoniacæ, Tinctura Sulphuris Volatilis, Aqua Sulphureti Ammoniacæ*,—Boyle's *Fuming liquor*, (F) *Liqueur fumante de Boyle*. It is possessed of nauseating and emetic properties, and has been given in diabetes and diseases of excitement as a *disoxygenizer*!

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRICI, L. *Bellosti Eau mercurielle, Eau contre la gangrène, Remède du Duc d'Antin, R. du Capucin*, (Hydrarg. 120 p., acid nitr. (33°) 150 p. Dissolve and add to the solution, *distilled water*, 900 p. Ph. P.) Dose, two or three drops in a glass of water. Not much used.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIA'TIS, *Solution of Oxymuriate of Mercury, Liquor Swietenis, L. Syphiliticus Turnerii, Murias hydrargyri spirituosus liquidus, Solutio Muria'tis hydrargyri oxygenatis, S. of Corrosive Sublimate, Liquor or Solution of Van Swieten*. (Hyd. oxym. gr. viij, aquæ distill. 3 xv, sp. rect. 3 j. Dissolve in the water, and add the spirit. Ph. L.) Dose, 3 ss. or 3 j.

GREEN'S DROPS, and SOLOMON'S ANTI-IMPETIG'ENES—both nostrums—seem to be solutions of *Corrosive Sublimate*.

LIQUOR OF MONRO, *Solution of Monro*. A solution used by Monro for the preservation of anatomical preparations. It is composed of alcohol at 22° or 24°, with a drachm of nitric acid to each pint.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETA'TIS, *Solution of Acetate of Morphine, An'odyne Drops, (Acetate of morphine gr. xvj, distilled water 3 vj, dilute acetic acid, 3 ij.)* Dose, from 6 to 24 drops.

LIQUOR OPII SEDATI'VUS. An empirical preparation by a London druggist of the name of Battley. It is presumed to be a solution of acetate of morphine, or of opium, in some form in vinegar. It is devoid of many of the narcotic effects of opium.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETA'TIS, *Liquor Subaceta'tis Lithar'gyri, Solution of Subacetate of Lead, Liquor Plumbi Aceta'tis, Goulard's Extrac'tum Satur'ni, Lithar'gyri Acetum*, (F) *Liqueur de sousacétate de Plomb*. (Plumbi oxyd. semivitr. ℥ ij, acid. acetic, congium. Mix and boil down to ℥ vj, constantly stirring: then filter, after the feculence has subsided. Ph. L.) It is used externally as a cooling astringent, and discutient, when diluted with distilled water.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETA'TIS DILU'TUS, *Liquor Subaceta'tis Lithar'gyri Compositus, Aqua Satur'ni, Acetas Plumbi dilu'tum alcoholicum, Diluted Solution of Subac'etate of Lead, Aqua veg'eto-minera'lis, Tinctu'ra plumbo'sa, Aqua Lithargyri Aceta'ti composita, Liquor Plumbi Aceta'tis dilu'tus, White Wash, Royal Preventive*. (Liq. plumbi subacet. 3 j, aquæ distillat. ℥ j, spirit. tenuioris 3 j.) Properties the same as the last, but feebler.

LIQUOR POTAS'SÆ, *Aqua Potas'sæ, Aqua Kali Cau'stici, Solution of Potash, Lixiv'ium magistra'le, L. Saponarium, Soap Lees, Aqua Kali puri, Soap Ley, Lixiv'ium cau'sticum, Potas'sa liquida*, (F) *Eau, solution ou liqueur de Potasse, Potasse liquide*. (Potassæ subcarb. ℥ j, calcis recent. ℥ ss, aquæ distill. fervent. congium. Dissolve the alkali in ℥ ij of the water, and add the remainder to the limc. Mix the whole: set aside in a close vessel, and, when cold, filter through calico. Ph. L.) It is antilithic—in cases of uric acid calculi—and antacid. Externally, stimulant and escharotic. Dose, gtt. x to xx.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ HYDRIODA'TIS, *Solution of Hydriodate of Potass*. (Potassæ hydriod. 36 gr., aquæ distillat. 3 j.) Dose, gtt. xx, three times a day.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ SUBCARBONA'TIS, *Aqua Subcarbonatis Kali, O'leum Tar'tari per deliqui-um, Aqua Kali, Lixiv'ium Tartari, Aqua Kali præpara'ti, Oil of Tartar, Saline Oil of Tartar, Solution of Subcar'bonate of Potass*, (F) *Liqueur de sous-carbonate de Potasse, Lessive de Tartre*. (Potasse subcarb. ℥ j, aquæ distillat. 3 xij. Dissolve and filter through paper.) Dose, gtt. x to xxx.

LIQUOR SANG'UINIS. This term has been given by Dr. Babington to one of the constituents of the blood, the other being the red particles. He considers, from his experiments, that fibrine and serum do not exist as such in circulating blood, but that the *Liquor Sanguinis*, when removed from the circulation and no longer subjected to the laws of life, has then, and not before, the property of separating into fibrine and serum. It is the *Liquor Sanguinis*, after the red particles have subsided, which forms the buffy coat of inflammatory blood.

LIQUOR VOLAT'ILIS CORNU CERVI, L. *volat'ilis Cornu Cervi'ni, Vol'atile Liquor of Hartshorn, Spiritus Lambrico'rum, Spir'itus Millepeda'rum, Hartshorn, Spirit of Hartshorn, Spir'itus Cornu Cervi, Liquor volat'ilis os'sium; Bone Spirit*, (F) *Liqueur volatile de Corne de cerf*. This is a solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, impregnated with empyreumatic oil. It possesses the same virtues as the subcarbonate of ammonia. It is in common use to smell at, in faintings, &c.

LIQUOR ZINCI SULPHA'TIS CUM CAMPHORÂ, *Aqua Zinci vitriola'ti cum Camphorâ, Aqua vitriol'ica camphora'ta, Aqua ophthal'mica, Common Eye Water*. (Zinci sulph. 3 ss,

camphor 3 ij, boiling water ℥ ij; dissolve and filter.) Used as a lotion for ulcers; or, diluted with water, as a collyrium.

LIRIODENDRON, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Tulip Tree*, *Poplar Tree*, *Tulip-bearing Poplar*, *American Poplar*, *White Wood*, *Cypress Tree*, (New England.) (F) *Tulipier*. The bark—especially of the root—of this noble forest tree, which is indigenous in the United States, is a strong aromatic bitter, and has been employed advantageously as a tonic. Its active principle has been separated from it by Professor J. P. Emmet of the University of Virginia, and has been called *Liriodendrine*. It is not used in medicine.

LITE, λιτή. A plaster, formerly used, made of verdigris, wax, and resin.—Galen.

LITHAGO'GUS, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and ἀγω, 'I expel.' A remedy, which was supposed to possess the power of expelling calculi.

LITH'IA, *Lithi'asis*, *Uri'asis* (?), *Urolithi'asis*, *Cachex'ia calculo'sa*, *Cal'culi Morbus*, from λιθος, 'a stone.' The formation of stone or gravel in the human body. Also, an affection in which the eyelids are edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions.

LITHOL'ABUM, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and λαμβανω, 'I seize.' An instrument for extracting stone from the bladder. It had various shapes.—Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Hildanus.

LITHONTRIP'TIC, *Lithontrip'ticus*, *Lithonthryp'tic*, *Calculif'ragus*, *Saxif'ragus*, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and τριβω, 'I bruise,' 'I break.' A remedy, believed to be capable of dissolving calculi in the urinary passages. There is not much reliance to be placed upon such remedies. By *antilithics*, exhibited according to the chemical character of the calculus (see Calculi Urinary), the disease may be prevented from increasing; but most of the vaunted lithontriptics, for dissolving the calculus already formed, have been found unworthy of the high encomiums which have accompanied their introduction.

LITHOPÆ'DION, *Infans lapide'us*, *Osteopæ'dion*, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and παις, 'a child.' A fœtus, petrified in the body of the mother.

LITHOSPER'MUM OFFICINA'LE, *Mil'ium Solis*, *Gromwell*, *Ægon'ychon Bastard*, *Al'kanet*, (F) *Gremil officinal*, *Herbe aux Perles*. The seeds of this plant were formerly supposed, from their stony hardness, to be efficacious in calculous affections. They have, also, been considered diuretic.

LITHOTOME, *Lithot'omus*, from λιθος, 'a stone,' and τεινω, 'I cut.' This name has been given to a number of instruments, of different shapes and size, which are used in the operation for the stone, to cut the neck or body of the bladder. They ought, with more propriety, to be called *Cystotomes*.

The **LITHOTOME CACHE** of Frère Côme is the most known, and is still occasionally used.

It is composed of a handle, and of a flattened sheath, slightly curved; in this there is a cutting blade, which can be forced out by pressing upon a *bascule* or lever, to any extent, that may be wished by the operator.

A **DOUBLE LITHOTOME** was used by Dupuytren in his bilateral operation. See Lithotomy.

LITHOT'OMIST. Same etymon. *Lithot'omus*. One, who devotes himself entirely to operating for the stone. One, who practises lithotomy.

LITHOT'OMY, *Lithoto'mia*, *Cystoto'mia*, *Urolithotom'ia*, *Sectio vesic'alis*, same etymon. (F) *Taille*. The operation, by which a stone is extracted from the bladder. The different methods, according to which this operation may be practised, are reducible to five principal; each of which has experienced numerous modifications.

1. The *Method of Celsus*, *Meth'odus Celsia'na*, *Cystoto'mia cum appa'ratu parvo*, *Appa'ratu Minor*, *Cutting on the Gripe*. This consisted in cutting upon the stone, after having made it project at the perinæum by means of the fingers introduced into the rectum. This method was attended with several inconveniences; such as the difficulty of dividing the parts neatly, injury done to the bladder, as well as the impossibility of drawing down the stone in many persons. It is sometimes, also, called the *Meth'odus Guytonia'na*; from Guy de Chauliac having endeavoured to remove from it the discredit into which it had fallen in his time. It was termed the *Apparatus Minor*, (F) *Le Petit appareil*, from the small number of instruments required in it.

2. *Apparatus Major*. This method was invented, in 1520, by John de Romani, a surgeon of Cremona, and communicated by him to Mariano Santo-di-Barletta, whence it was long called *Mariano's Method*—*Sectio Mariana'na*. It was called the *Apparatus Major*, and *Cystotom'ia vel Meth'odus cum appa'ratu magno*, (F) *Le grand appareil*, from the number of instruments required in it.

An incision was made on the median line; but the neck of the bladder was not comprehended in it. It was merely dilated.

The greater apparatus was liable to many inconveniences, such as ecchymoses; contusion; inflammation of the neck of the bladder; abscesses; urinary fistulæ; incontinence of urine; impotence, &c.

3. The *High Operation*, *Apparatus altus*, *Cystotom'ia cum appa'ratu alto*, *C. hypogas'trica*, *Epicystotom'ia*, *Laparocystotom'ia*, *Sectio seu Meth'odus Franconiana*, *S. Hypogas'trica*, *S. alta*, (F) *Haut appareil*, *Taille Hypogastrique*, *Taille sus-pubienne*, was first practised by Peter Franco, about the middle of the 16th century. It consisted in pushing the stone above the pubis by the fingers introduced into the rectum. Rousset afterwards proposed to make the bladder rise above the pubis by injecting it. The method

had fallen into discredit, when Frère Côme revived it. It is used when the calculus is very large. It was practised by opening first the membranous part of the urethra upon a catheter passed into the canal. Through this incision—the *Sonde à dard*, a species of catheter, having a spear-pointed stilet—was introduced into the bladder. An incision was then made in the linea alba, above the symphysis pubis, of about four or five fingers' breadth, and the peritoneum detached to avoid wounding it. The stilet was pushed through the bladder, and used as a director for the knife, with which the bladder was divided anteriorly, as far as the neck; and the stone extracted.

It was performed in England by Douglas, in 1719, and since by others with various modifications.

4. The *Lateral Operation*, *Cystotomia lateralis*, *Sec'tio lateralis*, *Apparatus lateralis*, (F) *Appareil latéralisé*, so named from the prostate gland and neck of the bladder being cut laterally, was probably invented by Peter Franco. It was introduced into France by Frère Jacques de Beaulieu. He performed it with rude instruments, invented by himself, and improved by the suggestions of some of the Parisian surgeons. In England, it received its earliest and most important improvements from the celebrated Cheselden. It is the method practised at the present day, according to different modes of procedure. In this method, the patient is placed upon a table; his legs and thighs are bent and separated; the hands being tied to the feet. The perinæum is then shaved, and a staff is introduced into the bladder; the handle being turned towards the right groin of the patient. An oblique incision is now made from the raphe to the middle of a line drawn from the anus to the tuberosity of the ischium of the left side; and, taking the staff for a guide, the integuments, cellular tissue of the perinæum, membranous portion of the urethra, transversus perinæi muscle, bulbo-cavernosus, some fibres of the levator ani, the prostate and neck of the bladder, are successively divided. For this latter part of the operation, the knife, the beaked bistoury, *Bistouri* ou *Lithotome Cache*, cutting gorget, &c. are used, according to the particular procedure. The forceps is now introduced into the bladder, and the stone extracted.

In the operation, care must be taken not to injure the rectum, or the great arterial vessels, distributed to the perinæum.

A variety of the *Lateral Apparatus*, called by the French *Appareil latéral* consisted in cutting into the bas-fond of the bladder without touching the neck of that organ: but it was soon abandoned on account of its inconveniences.

The *Bilateral Operation* is founded on that of Celsus. It consists in making an incision posterior to the bulb of the urethra, and ante-

rior to the anus, involving both sides of the perinæum by crossing the raphe at right angles: an incision is then made through the membranous part of the urethra, and the prostate may be cut bilaterally, either by the "double lithotome" of Dupuytren, or by the "Prostatic Bisector" of Dr. Stevens, of New York.

5. *Lithotomy by the Rectum*, *Proctocystotomia*, (F) *Taille par le Rectum*, *Taille postérieure*, *T. Recto-vésicale*. This was proposed by Vegetius in the 16th century; but was never noticed until M. Sanson, in the year 1817, attracted attention to it; since which time it has been successfully performed in many instances. It consists in penetrating the bladder through the paries corresponding with the rectum, by first cutting the sphincter ani and rectum about the root of the penis, and penetrating the bladder by the neck of that organ, dividing the prostate; or by its *bas-fond*.

Lithotomy, in women, from the shortness of the urethra, is a comparatively insignificant operation.

LITHOTRITY, *Lithotritia*, *Lithotripsy*, *Lithotripsy*, from *λίθος*, 'a stone,' and *τρίβω*, 'I break.' The operation of breaking or bruising the stone in the bladder. It has been performed, of late years, with success by French and after them by English and American surgeons. The instruments employed for this purpose are called in the abstract, *Lithotrites*, *Lithotriteurs*, and *Lithotriptors*. The most celebrated are those of Civiale, Jacobson, Heurteloup and Weiss. See *Brise Pierre articulé* and *Percuteur a Marteau*.

LITRE, *Litra*. A measure containing a cubed decimetre, which is equal nearly to 2 pints and 5 drachms. The ancients gave the name *litra*, *λίτρα*, to a measure capable of containing 16 ounces of liquid.

LIVER, Sax. *lifer*, *Hepar*, *Jecur*. (F) *Foie*. The liver is the largest gland in the body. It is an azygous organ; unsymmetrical; very heavy; and of a brownish-red colour; occupying the whole of the right hypochondrium, and a part of the epigastrium. *Above*, it corresponds to the diaphragm; *below*, to the stomach, transverse colon, and right kidney; *behind*, to the vertebral column, aorta, and vena cava; and *before*, to the base of the chest. Its upper surface is convex; the lower, irregularly convex and concave, so that anatomists have divided the liver into three lobes,—a *large* or *right* or *colic lobe*;—a *lesser lobe*, *lobule*, or *inferior lobe*, the *Lobulus Spigelii* (q. v.);—and a *middle* or *left lobe*.

At its inferior surface, are observed;—1. A *Sulcus* or *Furrow*, or *Fissure*, called *horizontal* or *longitudinal*, *great fissure*, *Fossa Umbilicalis*, (F) *Sillon horizontal*, *longitudinal*, *S. de la veine ombilicale*, *Sulcus antero-posterior Jec'oris*, *S. horizontalis Jec'oris*, *S. longitudinalis Jec'oris*, *S. sinister Jec'oris*, *S. Umbilicalis*, which lodges in the fœtus, the

umbilical vein and ductus venosus. 2. The *Principal Fissure*, termed *Sulcus Transversus* vel *Sinus Porta'rum*, (F) *Sillon transversal* ou *de la veine porte*, which receives the sinus of the vena porta. 3. The *Fissure of the Vena Cava inferior*, *Sillon de la veine cave inférieure*, situate at the posterior margin of the organ, and lodging the vena cava inferior. 4. The *Lobulus Spigellii* (q. v.), or *posterior portal eminence*. 5. The *anterior portal eminence*, *Auri'ga* vel *Lobulus anonymus* (q. v.) 6. Depressions corresponding to the upper surface of the stomach, gall-bladder, arch of the colon, right kidney, &c. Continued from the fossa umbilicalis, is a small fossa, called *Fossa Ductus Venosi*, between the left lobe and Lobulus Spigellii.

The posterior margin of the liver is very thick; much more so than the anterior. The liver is surrounded by a serous or peritoneal covering, which forms for it a *suspensory* or *broad ligament*, and two *lateral* and *triangular* ligaments. See Falx. The blood-vessels of the liver are very numerous. The hepatic artery and vena porta furnish it with the blood, necessary for its nutrition and the secretion of bile. The hepatic veins convey away the blood, which has served those purposes. The lymphatic vessels are very numerous; some being superficial; others, deep-seated. The nerves are, also, numerous, and proceed from the pneumogastric, diaphragmatic, and from the hepatic plexuses.

The intimate structure of the parenchyma of the liver is not understood. When cut, it presents a porous appearance, owing to the division of a multitude of small vessels. When torn, it seems formed of granulations;—the intimate structure of which has given rise to many hypotheses. In these granulations are contained the radicles of the excretory ducts of the bile; the union of which constitutes the hepatic duct.

The liver is the only organ, which, independently of the red blood carried to it by the hepatic artery, receives black blood by the vena porta. The general opinion is, that the vena porta is the fluid which furnishes bile; whilst that of the artery affords blood for the nutrition of the liver. It is probable, however, that bile is secreted by the latter vessel.

The liver is liable to a number of diseases. The principal are—*Hepatitis* (q. v.), or *inflammation*,—*Cancer*, *Biliary Calculi*, *encysted* and other *tumours* or *tubercles*, *hydatids*, &c., and it has, at times, been the *fashion* to refer to it as the cause of symptoms, with which it is in no wise connected.

LIVER, *Hepar*. Under this name the ancients designated several substances, having a brownish colour, analogous to that of the liver; and composed of sulphur and some other body. See Potassæ Sulphuretum or *Liver of Sulphur*.

The *Liver of Antimony* is the semi-vitreous sulphuret, &c.

LIXIV'IAL, *Lixiviosus*; from *lixivium*, 'lee.' (F) *Lixiviel*, *Lixivieux*. An ancient term for salts, obtained by washing vegetable ashes,—such as the fixed alkalies.

LIXIVIA'TION, *Elixivia'tion*, *Lixiviatio*, same etymon. An operation, which consists in washing ashes with water, so as to dissolve the soluble parts. The filtered liquor is the *lee*.

LIXIV'IUM, *Lixiv'ia*, *Conia*, *Lee*, *Ley*, (F) *Lessive*. Any solution containing potass or soda in excess; from *lix*, 'potash,' (q. v.)

LIZARD, *Lacer'ta*, *Lacertus*, *Saura*, *Sauros*, (F) *Lézard*. Lizards were formerly employed in medicine as sudorifics; and were, at one time, extolled in syphilis, cutaneous affections, and in cancer.

LOBE, *Lobus*. A round, projecting part of an organ. The liver and the lungs have lobes.

The LOBE, or LOBULE OF THE EAR, is a soft, rounded prominence, which terminates the circumference of the pavilion inferiorly, and which is pierced in those who wear rings.

The under surface of the brain is divided into *two anterior*, *two lateral*, and *two posterior lobes* or *processes*. These Chaussier calls *lobules* of the brain: the cerebral hemispheres he terms *lobes*.

LOBE'LIA INFLA'TA, *Indian Tobac'co*, *Emet'ic Weed*, *Lobelia*. The prominent virtues of this American plant are those of an emetic. In smaller doses it is sedative, and has been given as a pectoral in croup, asthma, &c. It is, also, sudorific and cathartic, and is an acronarcotic poison. Twenty grains act as an emetic.

LOBELIA SYPHILIT'ICA, *Blue Car'dinal Flower*, *Ranun'culus Virginia'nus*. The root of this plant, which is indigenous in the United States, is an emetic and drastic cathartic. It has been used against syphilis; hence its name. The mode of preparing it is to boil 3 ss of the *dried root* in ℥ xij of water, until the fluid is reduced to ℥ viij. Dose, ℥ ss.

LOB'ULE, *Lob'ulus*, diminutive of *Lobus*, a little lobe.

LOBULUS ANONYMUS, *L. accessor'ius ante'rior quadra'tus*, *L. quadratus*, (F) *Éminence porte antérieure*. This is situate in the liver between the passage for the round ligament and the gall-bladder, and is less prominent but broader than the *Lobulus caudatus*. From the lobulus anonymus a bridge runs across the passage for the round ligament. It is called *Pons* vel *Isthmus hep'atis*.

LOBULUS CAUDA'TUS, *Proces'sus caudatus*. This is merely the root or one of the angles of the lobulus spigellii, advancing towards the middle of the lower side of the great lobe, and representing a kind of tail.

LOBULUS SPIGE'LII, *L. poste'rior*, *L. post'icus papilla'tus*, (F) *Éminence porte postérieure*, *Lobule*, *Petit lobe du foie*, *Lobe de Spigel*, *Lobe duodénal*, *L. pancréatique*, is

situate near the spine, upon the left side of the great lobe of the liver, and is of a pyramidal shape, projecting, like a nipple, between the cardia and vena cava, at the small curvature of the stomach.

LOCAL, *Loca'lis*, *Topicus*. Topical. (F) *Locale*, *Topique*. An affection is called local—*Morbus loca'lis*,—when confined to a part, without implicating the general system; or, at all events, only secondarily. *Local* is thus opposed to *general*. A *local* or *topical application* is one used externally. See *Topical*.

LOCHIA or **LO'CHIA**, *Purgamen'ta Puerpe'rii*, *Purga'tio*, from *λοχος*, 'a woman in childbed,' (F) *Suites de couches*, *Vidanges*. The *cleansings*. A serous and sanguineous discharge following delivery. During the first two or three days, it is bloody, but afterwards becomes green-coloured and exhales a disagreeable and peculiar odour. The duration, quantity and character of the discharge vary according to numerous circumstances.

The lochial discharge flows from those uterine vessels, which formed a medium of communication between the mother and fœtus, and it continues until their mouths become obliterated, which usually requires from 14 to 21 days.

LOCHIORRHA'GIA, from *λοχεια*, and *εργυμι*, 'I make an irruption.' An immoderate flow of the lochia.

LOCHIORRHÆ'A, from *λοχεια*, 'the lochia,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' The discharge of the lochia.

LOCHODOCHI'UM, *Lochiodochium*, from *λοχος*, 'a female in childbed,' and *δεχομαι*, 'I receive.' An institution for the reception of pregnant and childbed females. A *Lying-in hospital*.

LOCOMO'TION, *Locomo'tio*, from *locus*, 'a place,' and *move're*, 'to move.' An action peculiar to animal bodies, by which they transport their bodies from place to place. The faculty is sometimes called *Locomotiv'ity* and *Locomotil'ity*.

TABLE OF THE APPARATUS OF LOCOMOTION.

Class I. ACTIVE ORGANS.	a. <i>Exciting</i> ,	{	The brain, Cerebellum, Medulla spinalis, Nerves.
	b. <i>Acting</i> , {		
	1. <i>By contraction</i>	{	The voluntary muscles, The cartilages of prolongation, Certain elastic ligaments.
	2. <i>By elasticity</i>		
Class II. PASSIVE ORGANS.	1. <i>Transmitting the action</i>	{	Tendons, Aponeuroses of insertion, Periosteum. Enveloping aponeuroses, Fibrous sheaths of tendons, Annular liga- { of the carpus, ments, { of the tarsus.
	2. <i>Concentrating or directing the action</i>		
	3. <i>Obeying or resisting action</i>		
	4. <i>Facilitating motion</i>		
		{	Long bones of the limbs, Flat bones of the cavities. Incrusting cartilages. Synovial app. { articular, of tendons.

The *Locomotion of an Artery* is the movement produced in a vessel with a curvature, by the impulse of the blood sent from the heart, which tends to straighten the artery, and causes the movement in question.

LOGIATROS, *λογιατρος*; from *λογος*, 'a word,' and *ιατρος*, 'a physician.' A physician without experience. A theorist.

LOIMOG'RAPHY, *Loimogra'phia*, from *λοιμος*, 'a plague,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' A description of the plague and pestilential diseases.

LOGY, *λογος*, 'a description.' A suffix denoting 'a treatise or description.' Hence, *Angiology* and *Neurology*, &c.

LONG, *Longus*, *Macros*. That which is much greater in length than in breadth; as the *long bones*. The epithet is, also, applied to several muscles, to distinguish them from others of similar function, when the latter are shorter. We say, for instance, *long flexors*, and *long extensors*, in opposition to *short flexors*, and *short extensors*.

LONGEVITY, *Longæv'itas*, *Macrobio'sis*, The prolongation of existence to an advanced age. Haller collected examples of more than 1000 centenarians. He had knowledge of 62 persons, aged from 110 to 120 years; of 29 from 120 to 130 years; and of 15, who had attained from 130 to 140 years. Beyond this advanced age, examples of longevity are much more rare and less sufficiently attested.

The following list of instances of very advanced ages has been given:

	Lived.	Age.
Apollonius of Tyana, A. D.	99	130
St. Patrick,	491	122
Attila,	500	124
Llywarch Hên,	500	150
St. Coemgene,	618	120
Piastus, King of Poland,	861	120
Thomas Parr,	1635	152
Henry Jenkins,	1670	169
Countess of Desmond,	1612	145
Thomas Damme,	1648	154
Peter Torton,	1724	185
Margaret Patten,	1739	137
John Rovin and Wife,	1741	172 and 164
St. Mongah or Kentigen,	1781	185

LONGIS'SIMUS DORSI, *Lombo-dorso-trachélien*, *Portion costo-trachélienne du sacro-spinal* (Ch.), *Semi-spina'tus*. (F) *Long dorsal*, *Long du dos*, is situate vertically at the posterior part of the trunk and fills, in a great measure, the vertebral furrows. It is thick and almost square below; thin and pointed above. It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum, to the transverse processes of all the lumbar and dorsal vertebræ, and to the inferior margin of the last 7 or 8 ribs. It maintains the vertebral column in a straight position; straightens it when bent forwards, and can even carry it back. It also assists in the rotary motion of the trunk.

LONGUS COLLI, *Pre-dorso-cervical*, *Pre-dorso-atloïdien* (Ch.), (F) *Long du cou*. This muscle is situate at the anterior and superior part of the vertebral column. It is long, flat, and broader at its middle than at its extremities, which are pointed. It is attached to the anterior surface of the bodies of the three first dorsal and six last cervical vertebræ; to the intervertebral ligaments; to the anterior edge of the transverse processes of the five last cervical vertebræ; and to the tubercle on the anterior arch of the first. This muscle bends the cervical vertebræ upon each other and upon the dorsal vertebræ. If the upper portion acts on one side only, it occasions the rotation of the atlas on the vertebra dentata; and, consequently, of the head on the neck.

LONICE'RA PERICLYM'ENUM, *Peryclim'enum*, *Caprifolium*, *Common Woodbine*. (F) *Chèvre-feuille*. This common plant is slightly astringent and tonic, and was formerly much used in gargles.

LOOCH, *Lohoch*. Look. A linctus. See Eclegma.

LOOCH ALBUM, *Looch amygdali'num*, *Linctus albus*, *L. amygdalinus*, *L. commu'nis*, *Ecleg'ma album*, *Eclegma gummo'so-oleosum*, (F) *Looch blanc*, *L. b. amygdalin*, *L. b. pectoral*. (*Amygd. dulc.* 3 ss, *amygd. amar.* No. ij, *sacchar. alb.* 3 iv. Make an emulsion by gradually adding 3 iv of water. Then take *pulv. tragacanth. gr.* xvj, *ol. amygd. dulc. recent.* 3 ss., *sacch.* 3 ij. Add the almond milk gradually to this, and afterwards *aq. flor. aurant.* 3 ij. *Ph. P.*) It is demulcent and pectoral.

LOOCH EX OVO, *Looch of egg*, (F) *Look d'œuf*, *Looch rouge*, *Emulsion huileuse*, *Mixture calmante*, *Potion pectorale*, *Lait adoucissant*, *Potio seu emul'sio seu mistu'ra le'niens seu oleo'sa*, *Looch pectoral'le le'niens*. (*Vitell. ovi recent.* 3 ss, *ol. amygd. dulc.* 3 iss, *syrup. althææ*, 3 j. Rub in a mortar and add by degrees *aq. flor. aurant.* 3 j, *aq. papav. rhæad.* 3 ij. *Ph. P.*) Virtues the same as the preceding.

LOOCH VIRIDE, *Look cum croco et pista'ciis*, (F) *Looch vert.* (*Syrup. violar.* 3 j, *tinct. croci gtt.* xx, *aquæ* 3 iv. Mix, and add pista-

ciæ semin. sicc. 3 vj. *Ph. P.*) Virtues like the last.

LOOCH ABSQUE EMULSIO'NE PARA'TUM, *Look préparé sans émulsion*. *Looch prepared without emulsion*. (*Pulv. g. trag. gr.* xvj to gr. xxx, *ol. amygd. dulc.* 3 ss, *sacchar.* 3 j, *aquæ* 3 iij, *aquæ flor. aurant.* 3 ij. M. by rubbing in a marble mortar.) Demulcent.

LOPEZ RADIX, *Radix lopezia'na*, *Radix In'dica lopezia'na*. The root of an unknown Indian tree, not possessed of any remarkable smell or taste, or of any appearance of resinous matter. It has been extolled, notwithstanding, in cases of colliquative diarrhœa. Gaubius compares its action to that of simarouba, but thinks it more efficacious.

LOPHIA, *Lopha'dia*. The first vertebra of the back.—Gorræus.

LOQUAC'ITY, *Garru'litas*; from *loquor*, 'I speak.' (F) *Babillement*. The act of speaking with volubility. It is, sometimes, a symptom of disease, and is observable in hysteria, &c.

LORDO'SIS, from *λογδός*, 'curved,' 'bent.' *Repanda'tio*, *Repanditas*. A name, given to curvatures of the bones in general; and particularly to that of the vertebral column forwards.

LORIND MATRI'CIS, *Epilep'sia uteri'na*, *Convulsi'vus u'teri morbus*. A barbarous name given to a pretended epilepsy of the womb.

LOTION, *Lotio*. A fluid external application. Lotions are ordinarily applied by wetting linen in them and keeping it on the part affected.

LOTION, GOWLAND'S. An empirical preparation. (*Bitter almonds*, 3 j, *sugar*, 3 ij, *distilled water*, ℥ ij. Grind together, strain and add *corrosive sublimate*, 9 ij, previously ground with *sp. vini rect.* 3 ij.) Used in obstinate eruptions.

LOTION, HYDROCYAN'IC, *Lotio Ac'idi Hydrocyan'ici*. (*Hydrocyanic acid. f.* 3 iv, *rectified spirit of wine, f.* 3 j, *distilled water, f.* 3 xss.) Used with much success in impetigo, &c.

LOTION, HANNAY'S, *Preven'tive wash*. This famous nostrum, for the prevention of venereal infection, was nothing more than a solution of caustic potass.

LOTION, STRUVE'S, *for the whooping cough*. (*Antim. tartar.* 3 j, *aquæ* 3 ij. Add *tinct. cantharid.* 3 j.)

LOVE, *Eros*, *amor*, from Sax. *lufian*, (G) *lieben*, 'to love.' (F) *Amour*. A tender and elevated feeling, which attracts one sex to the other. Love is occasionally a cause of disease, especially of insanity.

LOWER, *Tu'bercle of*, *Tuber'culum Loweri*. Anatomists have given this name to a small projection; the existence of which is by no means constant, and which is found in the sinus venosus, between the superior and inferior cava.

LOXAR'THRUS, from *λοξος*, 'oblique,' and *αρθρον*, 'articulation.' *Perversion de la tête des os et des muscles*. A vitious deviation or direction of the joints; without spasm or luxation, as in *clubfoot*.

LUCCA, MINERAL WATERS OF. The baths and waters, near this ancient Italian city, have been long celebrated. They are thermal, and resemble in properties those of Plombières in France and of Bath in England. There are 10 different sources, the temperature of which varies from 95° to 131° Fahr.

LUCID, *Lu'cidus*. In medicine, the word *lucid* is particularly applied to the *intervals* of apparent reason, which occur in mental alienation.

LUMBA'GO, from *Lumbi*, 'the loins.' *Arthro'sia lumbo'rum*, *Lumbago rheumat'ica*, *Nephral'gia rheumat'ica*, *Rhachirrheu'ma*, *Rhachiorrheu'ma*, *Rheumatis'mus dorsa'lis*. Rheumatism affecting the lumbar region. *Lumba'go psoad'ica*, *L. apostemato'sa*, *L. ab arthro'acē*—Pains in the loins from abscess.

LUMBAR, *Lumbaris* vel *Lumba'lis*. (F) *Lombaire*. Belonging or having reference to the loins.

The **LUMBAR ARTERIES** are four or five in number on each side. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, and pass behind the muscles situate in front of the lumbar portion of the spine, to gain the broad muscles of the abdomen. They give off, 1. Spinal branches. 2. Anterior, posterior, and external muscular branches.

The **LUMBAR VEINS** have an arrangement analogous to that of the arteries of the same name. They communicate with the vertebral sinuses, azygous veins, &c. and pass into the vena cava inferior.

The **LUMBAR NERVES** are five in number, and issue from the vertebral column by the spinal foramina of the loins. The first lumbar nerve gives off three branches:—the *external* or *ilio-scrotal*;—the *middle* or *inguino-cutaneous*, and the *internal* or *infra pubian*. Along with the three pairs below it, it forms the lumbar plexus.

The **LUMBAR PLEXUS, *Portion lombaire du plexus crural*** (Ch.), *Plexus Lumbo-abdominal*. This plexus is formed by the union of the *Rami communican'tes* of the anterior branches of the first four lumbar nerves. It is situate behind the psoas muscle and before the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. It furnishes, besides the branches which proceed from the first pair, several filaments, that are distributed to the psoas muscle, to the iliacus, the integuments, glands of the groin; and three great branches—the *crural*, *obturator*, and *lumbo-sacral*.

LUMBAR ABSCESS, *Psoas abscess*, *Aposte'ma psoat'icum*, *Absces'sus lumbo'rum*, *Morbus psoad'icus*. This abscess is so called from the matter being found on the side of the psoas muscle or betwixt that and the iliacus inter-

nus. Between these muscles is a quantity of loose, cellular substance; and, when an abscess takes place there, it can find no outlet except by a distant course. Generally, it descends along the psoas muscle, forming a swelling immediately beneath Poupart's ligament; at times, however, it extends down the thigh under the fascia. Severe hectic follows the bursting of the abscess; and, often, death. Its causes are—scrophula, injury to the loins, &c.

When, from the pain of the back continuing for some time, with other symptoms, the disease is suspected, caustics, or the moxa applied opposite the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ, must be recommended; and when the abscess is ready for opening, it may be emptied by repeated discharges of the matter, through a small opening, made with a lancet or small lancet-pointed trocar. The medical treatment will consist in supporting the system, under the great restorative efforts required of it.

LUMBI, *The loins*, the *lumbar region*, *Psoæ*, *Osphys*. The posterior regions of the abdomen, comprised between the base of the chest and the pelvis. The parts, which enter into the formation of the lumbar region are—the skin; a considerable quantity of cellular texture; broad and strong aponeuroses;—the *Latissimus Dorsi*, *Obliquus externus*, and *Obliquus internus abdominis*, *Transversalis abdominis*, *Quadratus lumborum*, and the mass common to the *Sacro-lumbalis*, *Longissimus dorsi* and *Multifidus spinæ*. These muscles surround the lumbar region of the vertebral column. The vessels, nerves, &c. of the loins, are called *lumbar*.

LUMBO-SACRAL. Belonging to the lumbar and sacral regions. (F) *Lombo-sacré*. Bichat calls thus a very large nerve, given off from the anterior branch of the 5th lumbar pair, which descends into the pelvis before the sacrum to join the sciatic plexus.

LUMBRICA'LIS, *Vermicula'ris*. Resembling a *lumbri'cus* or earthworm. A name, given to small muscles, met with in the palm of the hand and sole of the foot.

LUMBRICALES MANUS, *Fidicina'les*, *Flexor primi interno'dii digito'rum manus* vel *perforatus lumbrica'lis*, *Annuli-tendino-phalangiens*, *Palmi-phalangiens*. Four small, fleshy, thin, round, long, fusiform fasciculi, situate in the palm of the hand, and distinguished into first, second, third, and fourth, counting from without to within. They arise from the tendons of the flexor communis digitorum and are inserted at the outer and posterior side of the superior extremity of the first phalanges of the four last fingers. These muscles bend the fingers on the metacarpus, and fix the tendons of the flexor digitorum communis.

LUMBRICALES PEDIS, *Planti-tendino-phalangiens*, *Planti-sous-phalangiens*, (Ch.) They are analogous to those of the hand in

form, number, and arrangement. They increase the flexion of the toes and draw them inwards.

LUNA'RE, OS, Os semiluna'rē. The second bone in the upper row of the carpus.

LUNA'RIA REDIVI'VA, Leuco'ium, Bul'bonach, Satin, Honesty. Said, by Ray, to be a warm diuretic.

LU'NATIC, Lunat'icus, from *Luna*, 'the moon.' That which is under the influence of the moon. *Moonstruck.* An epithet given to diseases, which are supposed to appear at certain phases of the moon; or to those who are affected by them. Usually, it is restricted to one labouring under lunacy or mental alienation.

LUPINUS. Under this term the *white lupin, Lupi'nus albus*, is meant in some pharmacopœias. The seed, which was much eaten in the days of Pliny and of Galen, are now neglected. The meal is, however, occasionally used as an anthelmintic, and as a cataplasm.

LUPUL'NA, Lu'puline. A substance which exists in the hop, and has been pointed out by Dr. Ives, of New York. It occurs in the form of small, shining, yellowish grains, which cover the base of the scales of the hop. It is pulverulent, and of an aromatic odour. When analyzed, it is found to contain resin, volatile oil in small quantity, and a bitter principle. It is aromatic and tonic, and—according to Dr. Ives—narcotic.

LUPUS. 'The wolf,' so named from its rapacity. *Ulcus Tuberculo'sum, Cancer lupus, Noli me tan'gere.* Tubercular excrescences, with ragged, spreading ulcerations, chiefly about the alæ nasi, where they destroy the skin, &c. for some depth. Sometimes they appear in the cheek circularly, or in the shape of a sort of ring-worm, destroying the substance and leaving a deep and deformed cicatrix. The knife or caustic should be used to separate the sound from the morbid parts. Arsenic has been given internally with advantage.

LUTE, Lutum, Cæmen'tum, Mud. (F) *Lut.* A composition employed either for closing apertures in a pharmaceutical instrument, or for covering the surface of retorts, tubes, &c. which have to support a great degree of heat. Lutes are composed differently, according to the object to be accomplished. Commonly they are made of linseed meal and starch. The *fat lute* is formed of clay and drying oil. Sometimes, the white of egg and lime are used; and that which is employed for covering vessels, intended to be strongly heated, is made of clay, sifted sand, and water.

LUTRON, λουτρον. A bath. Also, an ophthalmic medicine.—Galen.

LUXA'TION, Elux'ation, from *luxa're*, 'to put out of place.' *Disloca'tion, Olisthe'ma, Apoped'asis, Luxa'tio, Disloca'tio, Ec-clisis, Strem'ma, Luxatu'ra, Ecto'pia, Ecto'ptosis, Elap'sus, Lygis'mus, Emo'tio, Ec'sta-*

sis, Exarthre'ma, Exarthro'ma, Exarthre'ma luxa'tio, Exarthro'sis, Deloca'tio, Ex-articula'tio, (F) Luxation, Dislocation, Déboîtement. A displacement of a bone from its proper cavity. A putting out of joint. A displacement of two or more bones, whose articular surfaces have lost, wholly or in part, their natural connexion; either owing to external violence (*accidental luxation*), or to disease of some of the parts about the joint (*spontaneous luxation*.)

Luxation is complete, when the bones have entirely lost their natural connexion: *incomplete,* when they partly preserve it: and *compound,* when a wound communicates with the luxated joint.

The general indications of treatment are, 1. To reduce the protruded bone to its original place. 2. To retain it *in situ.* 3. To obviate any attendant or consequent symptoms.

To reduce requires extension, counter-extension, and coaptation.

LUXEUIL, MINERAL WATERS OF. Saline waters, at the town of Luxeuil, at the foot of the Vosges, in the department of Haute Saône. Five springs are thermal, and two cold. They seem to contain carbonic acid, carbonates of iron and lime, and muriate of soda; and are employed as aperient, tonic, and stimulant.

LYCAN'CHĒ, λυκαγχη, from *λυκος*, 'a wolf,' and *αγχα*, 'I strangle.' *Wolf quincy, Wolf choak;*—as *Cynanche* means *Dog choak.* See *Lycoides.*

LYCANTHRO'PIA, from *λυκος*, 'a wolf,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'a man:' *Lyca'on, Insa'nia lupi'na.* A variety of melancholy, in which the person believes himself to be changed into a wolf, and imitates the voice and habits of that animal.

LYCOI'DES, Lycop'des, from *λυκος*, 'a wolf,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' *Lupo sim'ilis.* An epithet for a species of cynanche, absurdly attributed to excessive retention of sperm in its reservoirs, and its passage into the blood. (?)

LYCOPER'DON, from *λυκος*, 'a wolf,' and *πεδω*, 'I break wind.' *L. Bovis'ta, Crep'itus Lupi, Puff-ball, Bull Fists, Mol'lipuffs, Bovis'ta, (F) Vesseloup.* The puff-ball dries into a very fine, light, brownish dust, which is sometimes used as a mechanical styptic to arrest hemorrhage.

LYCOPER'DON TUBER, Tuber, Truffle, Agriocas'tanum, Trubs, Tuber ciba'rium, T. Gulos'orum, Tubera Terræ, (F) Truffe. A fleshy, firm body, unknown in its mode of reproduction, which is found under ground, especially in different parts of France, Italy, &c., and is much esteemed as an aliment. It seems to belong to the Champignons, and has a particular perfume. Aphrodisiac virtues have been ascribed to it.

LYCOPO'DIUM, L. Clava'tum, Cingula'ria, Muscus clava'tus, Club-moss, Wolf's-claw. This is the largest of the European

mosses. The dust, which fills the capsules of its spikes, is very inflammable, and hence has been called *Vegetable Sulphur*;—and, also, *Fari'na seu Pulvis*, seu *Semen seu Sulphur Lycopodii*. It is used in France to roll pills and boluses in: and, in Medicine, as a desiccative, in the excoriations to which infants are liable. It is collected chiefly in Switzerland and Germany for commerce.

LYCOPodium SELA'GO, *Muscus erectus*, *Upright Club-moss*, *Fir Club-moss*, *Upright Fir-moss*. The decoction of this plant acts violently as an emetic and purgative; and was formerly, on this account, used as an abortive. It is also employed to kill vermin.

LYMPH, *Lympha*, from *νῦμα*, 'water,' by changing *v* into *λ*. *White Blood*, *Lympha Nutritia*. A name given to the fluid, contained in the lymphatic vessels and thoracic duct of animals, which have been made to fast for 24 hours.

According to Chevreul, the lymph of the dog contains water, fibrine, albumen, common salt, subcarbonate of soda, phosphates of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime. The properties and composition of lymph vary considerably, according to the part whence the lymphatic vessels obtain it. Generally, it is under the form of a transparent, slightly alkaline fluid, sometimes of a madder-red or yellowish colour,—of a spermatic odour, and saline taste; soluble in water,—the solution becoming turbid, when mixed with alcohol. When left to itself, it coagulates. The clot or solid portion becomes of a scarlet red, if put in contact with oxygen; and of a purple red, if placed in carbonic acid.

The lymph is probably the product of internal absorption in different parts of the body; it then flows along the lymphatic vessels, uniting with the chyle, and is poured with it into the veins; thus becoming one of the materials of the blood. According to others, the blood, when it reaches the arterial radicles, is divided into two portions,—the one red, which is carried to the heart,—the other serous or white, which is absorbed by the lymphatic vessels, and constitutes the lymph. By others, again, the lymphatics are considered to be the vessels of return for the white blood sent to certain tissues.

LYMPHATIC, *Lymphaticus*, *Roriferus*. That which relates to lymph.

LYMPHATIC HEARTS. The frog and several other animals are provided with large receptacles for the lymph immediately underneath the skin, which exhibit distinct and regular pulsations like the sanguiferous heart. Their use appears to be—to propel the lymph.

The **LYMPHATIC SYSTEM** is that particular system of organs, which is inservient to the formation and circulation of lymph. These organs are:

1. The **LYMPHATIC GANGLIONS** or **GLANDS**. See Ganglions.

2. The **LYMPHATIC VESSELS**, *Lymphæductus*, *Lymphangi'a*, *Lymphang'e'a*, *Venæ lymphaticæ*, *Ductus sero'si*, and *Vasa lymphatica*. These are very numerous. Arising at the surface of membranes and of the tissue of the organs, they carry into the veins the lymph from those parts. Lymphatic vessels are found in every part of the body. Wherever they are met with, however, they form two orders,—one *superficial*, the other *deep-seated*;—the two orders frequently communicating with each other.

Lymphatic vessels are generally smaller than arteries and veins. They are very thin, diaphanous, and cylindrical; but they present, here and there, more or less considerable dilatations, caused by valves in their interior. They are slightly tortuous in their course: their anastomoses are very numerous, and they often cross each other, forming successive plexuses. Of the arrangement of the extreme radicles we are ignorant. All the branches, before joining the principal trunks, pass through lymphatic ganglions, in which they are convoluted, or subdivide almost *ad infinitum*.

They are formed of an outer cellular membrane and an internal coat, similar to that of the veins: of the latter, the valves are formed. All the lymphatics of the body ultimately discharge themselves into the subclavian and internal jugular veins. Two of these trunks are considerably larger than the others: the *thoracic duct* (q. v.), and the great trunk of the right side,—(F) *La grande veine lymphatique droite*. The former receives the lymphatics of the abdomen, of the lower extremities, the left side of the thorax, the left upper extremity, and the corresponding side of the head and neck:—the latter receives those of the right upper extremity, and of the right side of the head, neck and thorax.

LYMPHANGIOL'OGY, from *Lymphangeon*, 'a lymphatic,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A treatise on the lymphatics.

LYMPHEURYS'MA, from *lymphe*, 'lymph,' and *ευρυω*, 'I dilate.' Morbid dilatation of a lymphatic vessel.

LYMPHOCHE'ZIA, from *lymphe*, 'lymph,' and *χεζω*, 'I go to stool.' Serous diarrhœa (q. v.)

LYMPHOSIS. The preparation or elaboration of lymph.

LYMPHOT'OMY, from *lymphe*, 'lymph,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' Dissection of the lymphatics.

LYNCH'S EMBROCA'TION. An emollient nostrum, formed of *olive oil* impregnated with *bergamot* and other essences, and coloured with *alkanet root*.

LYNGO'DES, from *λυγξ*, 'the hiccough.' *Febris lyngodes*. A species of fever, commonly intermittent, of which the hiccough is a prominent symptom.

LYRA, *λῦρα*, 'the lyre.' *Psalterium*, *Corpus Psalloides*, *Lyra Davidis*. The under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix is impressed with numerous transverse and oblique lines, which have been so called from some resemblance they bear to the ancient lyre.

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA, *Creeping Loose Strife*, *Money Wort*, *Nummularia*, *Hirundinaria*, *Centimorbia*. (F) *Herbe aux ecus*. This plant was formerly accounted vulnerary. It has been considered to possess antiscorbutic and astringent qualities, and has been used in leucorrhœa.

LYSIS, *λυσις*. Solution, a common suffix, also, a name given to crises, which are operated insensibly; that is, gradually and without critical symptoms.

LYSSODEC'TUS, from *λυσσα*, 'canine madness,' and *δακνω*, 'I bite.' *Hydrophobus*, —*Cane rabido morsus*. One who has been bitten by a mad dog, or is actually labouring under hydrophobia.

LYTE'RIOS, *λυτηριος*, 'solving.' An epithet, given to those signs, which announce the solution of a very violent disease.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA, *Lysimachia purpurea*, *Salicaria*:—the *Common or Purple Willow Herb*. The herb, root, and flowers possess a considerable degree of astringency, and are used, occasionally, in the cure of diarrhœa and dysentery, leucorrhœa, hæmoptysis, &c.

LYTTA VITTA'TA, *Cantharis vittata*, *Pota'toe Fly*. (F) *Cantharide tachetée*. Four species of meloe, that blister, are found in the United States. The lytta vittata feeds principally upon the potatoe plant, and, at the proper season of the year, may be collected in immense number.

The potatoe fly resembles the cantharides in every property, and is fully equal to them.

LYTTA RUFIPES. A variety of Lytta, peculiar to Chili, which is more active as a vesicant than the Cantharis, or the Lytta just described.

M

M. This letter signifies, in prescriptions, *manipulus*, 'a handful.' Also, *misce*, 'mix.' See Abbreviation.

MACARO'NI. An alimentary paste, moulded of a cylindrical shape, and formed of rice or wheaten flour. It is eaten—when boiled—in soup, prepared with cheese, &c.

Also, a name formerly given to a pulverulent compound of sugar and glass of antimony, carried into France by the Italian monks, and employed at the hospital, *La Charité*, in the treatment of painters' colic.

MACERA'TION, *Macera'tio*, from *mac'ero*, 'I soften by water.' An operation, which consists in infusing, usually without heat, a solid substance in a liquid, so as to extract its virtues.

MACHÆ'RION, *Machæ'ris*, *Machærid'ion*, *Gladiolus*. An amputating knife. Rufus of Ephesus asserts, that the Aruspices gave this name to a part of the liver of animals.

MACHAO'NIA ARS, *Med'icine*. The *Healing Art*:—so called after Machaon, the son of Æsculapius.

MACH'INAL, *Mechan'icus*. This epithet is added, especially by French writers, to the word *movement*, to express that the will takes no part in it.

MACHINE', *Mach'ina*, *Machinamen'tum*, *Mech'anē*, *Mechane'ma*. A more or less compound instrument, used in physics and chy-

mistry to put a body in motion, or to produce any action whatever. Physiologists, sometimes, use it for the *animal body*;—as the *machine* or *animal machine*.

MACRAU'CHEN, from *μακρος*, 'long,' and *αυχην*, 'the neck.' *Longo collo præd'itus*. One, who has a long neck.—Galen.

MACROBIOT'IC, *Macrobiot'icus*, *longæ-vus*, from *μακρος*, 'great,' 'long,' and *βιος*, 'life.' That which lives a long time. The *macrobiotic art* is the art of living a long time.

MACROCEPH'ALUS, from *μακρος*, 'great,' 'long,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' *Qui magnum habet caput*, 'One who has a large head.' This epithet is given to children born with heads so large, that they seem to be hydrocephalic; but in which the unusual development is owing to a large size of the brain. Such are supposed to be more than ordinarily liable to convulsions. (?) The term has also been applied, by Hippocrates, to certain Asiatics who had long heads.

MACROGLOS'SUS, from *μακρος*, 'large,' and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue.' One, who has a very large tongue. The condition is termed *macroglos'sia*.

MACROPHYSOCEPH'ALUS, from *μακρος*, 'long,' *φυσσα*, 'air,' and *κεφαλη*, 'head.' A word, used by Ambrose Paré, to designate an augmentation of the head of the fœtus, produced by a sort of emphysema, which retards delivery.

MACROPNCEA, from μακρός, 'long,' and πνῆω, 'I breathe.' A long or slow respiration. *Macrop'nus*, *macropnoos*, for one who breathes slowly, is met with in some authors.—Hippocr.

MACROSCELES, *Crura longa habens*; from μακρός, 'long,' and σκελος, 'the leg.' One, who has long legs.

MACULA. A spot. *Dyschræa*, *Celis*, κελίς, (F) *Tache*. A permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin, often with a change of its texture. *Ephelis*, *Nævus*, *Spilus*, &c. belong to the *Maculæ*.

MADAROSIS, from μάδος, 'bald.' *Madaro'ma*, *Made'sis*, *Depluma'tio*, *Milphæ*, *Milpho'sis*, *Ptilosis*. Loss of the hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

MADISTÉRIUM, *Madiste'rion*, *Tricholabium*, 'tweezers,' *Volsel'la*. An instrument for extracting hairs from the skin.

MAGDALIA, *Magda'leon*, *Magdaleo*, *Magdalis*, from μαγδαλία, 'a cylinder.' Any medicine rolled into the form of a cylinder; and particularly plasters.

MAGIS, μαγίς, 'a cake.' A sort of cake, composed of cloves of garlic and cheese beaten together.—Hippocr.

MAG'ISTERY, *Magiste'rium*, from μαγίς, 'a master.' Certain precipitates, from saline solutions, were formerly so called; as well as other medicines, the preparation of which was kept secret.

MAG'ISTRAL, *Magistra'tis*, *extempora'neous*. Medicines are so called, which are prepared extemporaneously. *Officinal*, are such as have been prepared for some time before they are prescribed.

MAGMA, (F) *Marc*, from μάδω, 'I pound,' 'I express.' The thick residuum, obtained after expressing certain substances to extract the fluid parts from them. Also, the grounds, which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum.

The *Marc of Olives* is the residuum after the greatest possible quantity of oil has been extracted from olives, by making them ferment. It was formerly employed as a stimulant, under the form of a *bath*,—to which the name *Bain de Marc* was given by the French.

The *Marc of Grapes*, *Brytia*, was once employed for the same purposes.

MAGNES ARSENICALIS, (*Sulphur*, *white arsenic*, and *common antimony*, of each equal parts. Mix by fusion.) It is corrosive.

MAGNE'SIA, *Abar'nahas*, *Chambar*, from *magnes*, 'the magnet;' because it was supposed to have the power of attracting substances from the air.

MAGNESIA USTA, *Magnesia calcina'ta*, *Cal'cined Magnesia*, *Oxide of magnesium*. (F) *Magnésie brulée*, *Magnésie*, *M. Caustique*. This is obtained by exposing carbonate of magnesia to a strong heat. It is inodorous; taste very slightly bitter; in the form of a white, light, spongy, soft powder. S. g. 2.3;

requiring 2000 times its weight of water for its solution. It is antacid, and laxative when it meets with acid in the stomach. Dose, gr. x to ʒj in water or milk.

MAGNESIA OPALI'NA. A name given by Léméry to a mixture of equal parts of *antimony*, *nitrate of potass*, and *muriate of soda* (decrepitated). It has emetic properties, but is not used.

MAGNESIÆ CAR'BONAS, *M. Subcar'bonas*, *Magnesia* (Dublin), *M. aera'ta*, *M. carbon'ica*, *M. alba*, *Subcar'bonate of Magnesia*, *Henry's Magnesia*, *M. Subcarbon'ica*, *M. Mitis*, *M. Edinburgen'sis*, *M. Salis Ebshamen'sis*, *M. Salis ama'ri*, *Car'bonas magnes'icum*, *Lacterræ*, *Hypocar'bonas magnes'ia*, *Terra ama'ra*, *T. amara aëra'ta*, *T. absor'bens minera'lis*, *T. Talco'sa oxyanthracod'es*. (F) *Sous-carbonate de Magnésie*, *Magnésie aérée*, *M. blanche*, *M. crayeuse*, *M. douce*, *M. effervescente*, *M. Moyenne*, *Poudre de Sentinelli*, *P. de Valentini*, *P. du Comte de Palme*. Prepared from sulphate of magnesia by subcarbonate of potass. It is inodorous; insipid; light; white; spongy; opaque; effervescing with acids: insoluble in water. Properties the same as the last. But the carbonic acid, when set free, sometimes causes unpleasant distention.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS, *Sulphas Magnes'ia purifica'ta*, *Magnesia vitriola'ta*, *Sal cathar'ticus ama'rus*, *Sal catharticum amarum*, *Sal ama'rum*, *S. Anglicanum*, *Sulphate of Magnesia*, *Sal Epsomen'sis*, *Sal catharticus Anglica'nus*, *Sal Sedlicen'sis*, *Sal Ebsdamen'se*, *S. Seydschutzen'se*, *Terra ama'ra sulphu'rica*, *Vitriol'icum Magnes'ia*, *Epsom Salt*, *Bitter purging Salt*. (F) *Sal admirable de Lemery*, *Sel d'Egra*. Generally obtained from sea water. Its taste is bitter and disagreeable. It is soluble in an equal quantity of water at 60°. It is purgative and diuretic. Dose, as a cathartic, ʒ ss to ʒ ij.

MAGNET, *Magnes*, *Lapis heracle'us*, *L. Syderi'tis*, *L. nau'ticus*, *Magni'tis*, so called from *Magnes*, its discoverer. (F) *Aimant*. The *magnet* or *loadstone*. An amorphous, oxydulated ore of iron, which exerts an attraction on unmagnetized iron, and has the property of exhibiting poles;—that is, of pointing by one of its extremities to the north. This ore, by constant or long rubbing, communicates its properties to iron, and thus artificial magnets are formed. Magnetic ore is found in many countries, and particularly in the island of Elba.

The magnet is sometimes used to extract spicula of iron from the eye or from wounds. It has been employed as an antispasmodic; but acts only through the imagination. The powder has been given as a tonic. In *Pharmacy*, it is used to purify iron filings. It attracts the iron, and the impurities remain behind. It formerly entered, as an ingredient, into several plasters, to draw bullets and heads of arrows from the body:—as the *Em-*

plastrum divinum Nicolai, the *Emplastrum nigrum* of Augsburg, the *Opodeldoch* and *Attractivum* of Paracelsus, &c.

MAGNETIC, *Magneticus*, from *μαγνῆς*, 'the magnet.' That which belongs or relates to magnetism;—mineral or animal.

MAGNETIC FLUID. A name, given to the imponderable fluid to which the magnet owes its virtues. By analogy, it is applied to a particular principle, supposed to be the source of organic actions; which affects, it is conceived, the nervous system principally, and is susceptible of being transmitted from one living body to another, by contact or simple approximation, and especially under the influence of fixed volition. See Magnetism, Animal.

MAGNETIC PLASTER. A plaster, at present, not used. It had for its base a mixture, called *Magnes arsenicalis*; formed of equal parts of antimony, sulphur, and arsenic melted together in a glass cucurbit.

The name **MAGNETIC PLASTERS** was, likewise, given to such as contained powdered magnet.

MAGNETISM, ANIMAL, *Mesmerism*, *Neurogamia*, *Biogamia*, *Biomagnetismus*, *Zoomagnetismus*, *Exoneurism*, (proposed by Mr. H. Mayo,) *Tellurismus*. Properties attributed to the influence of a particular principle, which has been compared to that which characterizes the magnet. It is supposed to be transmitted from one person to another, and to impress peculiar modifications on organic action, especially on that of the nerves. The discussions, to which this strange belief has given rise, are by no means terminated. There is no evidence whatever of the existence of such a fluid. Highly impressible persons can be thrown into a kind of hysteric sleep and somnambulism, but farther than this, the efforts of the magnetizer cannot reach. It is a mode of action upon the nerves through the medium of the senses.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA, *Small Magnolia*, *Magnolia*, *Swamp Sas'safras*, *Elk Bark*, *Indian Bark*, *White Laurel*, *Sweet Bay*, *Beaver Wood*, *White Bay*, *Cinchona* of Virginia. The bark is possessed of tonic properties, resembling those of cascarilla, canella, &c. The same may be said of the *Magnolia tripetala* or *Umbrel'la tree*; the *M. acuminata* or *Cucumber tree*, and the *M. grandiflora*.

MAGNUM, OS. The third bone of the lower row of the carpus; reckoning from the thumb. It is the largest bone of the carpus; and is, also, called *Os capitatum*. (F) *Grand Os*.

MAL DE CRIMÉE (F), *Lèpre des Cosaques*, *Lepra Tau'rica*. A variety of lepra in the Crimea.

MAL DE SAN LAZARO, *Cocobay*. A leprous disease common in Columbia, S. America, and said to be cured by the Cuichunchulli.

MALABATHRINUM. Ancient name of an ointment and a wine, into which the *malabathrum* entered.

MALABA'THRUM, *Cadeji-Indi*. The leaves of a tree of the East Indies. These leaves entered into the theriac, mithridate, and other ancient electuaries. They are believed to be from a species of laurel—the *Laurus Cassia*; but, according to others, from the *Laurus Malabathrum*. The *O'leum Malabathri* is obtained from it.

MALA'CIA, from *μαλακία*, 'softness.' A depravation of taste, in which an almost universal loathing is combined with an exclusive longing for some particular article of food. If the patient desires substances that are not eatable or noxious, it constitutes *Pica*, *Pisso'sis*, *Pitto'sis*, *Heterorex'ia*, *Cissa*, *Cittosis*, *Depra'ved ap'petite*, *Citta*, *Limo'sis* *Pica*, *Allotriopha'gia*, *Pella'cia*, *Picacis'mus*, *Pica'tio*. (F) *Envie*. These symptoms accompany several nervous affections,—those of females in particular. In pregnancy it is common; and is termed *Longing*.

MALACOSAR'COS, from *μαλακός*, 'soft,' and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' One of a soft constitution: *habitu corporis molliori præditus*.—Galen.

MALÆ, OS, from *malum*, 'an apple;' so called from its roundness. *Os Jugalē*, *Os Jugamen'tum*, *Os Génæ*, *Zygo'ma*, *Os Zygomat'icum*, (F) *Os Malaire*, *Os Zygomatique*, *Os de la pommette*. The cheek or malar bone. This bone is situate at the lateral and superior part of the face; and constitutes the zygomatic region or region of the cheek. It is irregularly quadrilateral. Its outer surface is convex, covered by muscles and skin, and pierced with canals, called *malar*, through which vessels and nerves pass. Its upper surface is concave, and forms part of the orbit. Its posterior surface is concave, and enters into the composition of the temporal fossa. This bone is thick and cellular. It is articulated with the frontal, temporal, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones, and is developed by a single point of ossification.

The part of the face rendered prominent by this bone, the French call *Pommette*.

MALAG'MA, from *μαλασσω*, 'I soften.' An emollient cataplasm, and, in general, every local application which enjoys the property of softening organic tissues.

MALANDRIA. A species of lepra or elephantiasis.—Marcellus Empiricus.

MALANDRIO'SUS, *Leprous*. Affected with a species of lepra.

To **MAL'AXATE**, *Molli're*, *Subig'ere*, *Malacissa're*, (F) *Malaxer*, from *μαλασσω*, 'I soften,' and *μαλθασσω*. To produce the softening of drugs, by kneading them.

MALAZISSA'TUS, one in whom the testicles have not descended. It has, also, been used synonymously with *emasculatus*, and *muliera'tus*.—Castelli.

MALE, *Mas'culus*. Of the sex that begets young. Not female. What belongs to the male sex; as the *male organs of generation*.

MALIG'NANT, *Malignus*, (F) *Malin*. A term, applied to any disease, whose symptoms

are so aggravated as to threaten the destruction of the patient. A disease of a very serious character, although it may be mild in appearance;—*Morbus malignus*.

MALIS, *Maliasmos*, *Coc'ytia*, *Cuta'neous vermination*. The cuticle or skin infested with animalcules,—*Phthiriasis*, *Parasitismus superficiei*. In Persia, this affection is produced by the Guinea Worm; in South America, by the Chigre; and in Europe, occasionally by the Louse. See *Phtheiariasis*.

MALLEOLAR, *Malleola'ris*, from *Malleolus*, 'the ankle.' Belonging or relating to the ankles.

The **MALLEOLAR ARTERIES** are two branches, furnished by the *anterior tibial* about the instep; the one—the *internal*—passes transversely behind the tendon of the *tibialis anticus* to be distributed in the vicinity of the *malleolus internus*:—the other—the *external*—glides behind the tendons of the *extensor communis digitorum pedis* and the *peroneus brevis*, and sends its branches to the parts, which surround the outer ankle, as well as to the outer region of the tarsus.

MALLEOLUS. Diminutive of *mal'leus*, 'a mallet or hammer:' *Rasceta*, *Raste'ta*, *Sphyra*, *Talus*, *Diab'ebos*; the Ankle. (F) *Mal-léole*, *Cheville du Pied*. The two projections, formed by the bones of the leg at their inferior part. The *inner* belongs to the tibia: the *outer* to the fibula. The ankles afford attachment to ligaments, and each has a sort of gutter, in which certain tendons slide.

MALLET, *Malleolus*, (F) *Maillet*. A kind of hammer, used, with a gouge, for removing or cutting bones in certain surgical and anatomical operations.

MAL'LEUS, *Malleolus*, *Ossic'ulum Mal-leolo assimilatam*, (F) *Marteau*. The longest and outermost of the four small bones of the ear. It is situate at the outer part of the tympanum, and is united to the membrana tympani. It has, 1. An ovoid head, which is articulated, behind, with the incus, and is supported by a narrow part called the neck: this has, anteriorly, a *long apophysis*, which is engaged in the glenoid fissure, and is called the *Apophysis of Rau*, and *Proces'sus grac'ilis*. It affords attachment to the *anterior mallei* muscle. 2. A *handle*, which forms an obtuse angle with the neck, and corresponds to the membrane of the tympanum, which it seems to draw inwards. It is furnished, at its upper extremity, with a process—the *proces'sus brevis*, to which the *internus mallei* is attached. This bone is developed by a single point of ossification.

MALPIG'HIA MOUREL'LA, (F) *Moureiller*, *Simarouba faux*. The bark of this shrub—a native of Cayenne—is reputed to be febrifuge, and useful in diarrhœa.

MALT, Sax. mealc, Dutch mout, Teut. malt; from μαλαττα, 'I soften,' (?) *Maltum*, *Brasium*, (F) *Drèche*. Barley made to ger-

minate, for the purpose of forming beer. It has been recommended in medicine as antiscorbutic, antiscrophulous, &c.

MALT SPIRIT. A spirit distilled from malt. It is the basis of most of the spirituous cordials.

MALTHA, *Malthe*, from μαλαττα, 'I soften.' Wax, particularly a soft wax.

MALUM MORTUUM. A species of lepra, in which the affected portions of skin seem to be struck with death.

MALUS INDICA, *Bilumbi biting-bing* of Bontius. The juice of this East India tree is cooling, and drunk as a cure for fevers. The leaves, boiled and made into a cataplasm with rice, are famed in all sorts of tumours. The juice, mixed with arrack, is drunk for the cure of diarrhœa. The ripe fruit is eaten as a delicacy; and the unripe is made into a pickle for the use of the table.

MALVA, *Malva sylves'tris*, *M. vulga'ris*, *Common Mallow*, (F) *Mauve sauvage*. The leaves and flowers are chiefly used in fomentations, cataplasms, and emollient enemata. Its properties are demulcent.

The *Malva rotundifolia* has like virtues; as well as the other varieties.

MALVERN, WATERS OF. The village of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire, England, has for many years been celebrated for a spring of remarkable purity, which has acquired the name of the *Holy-well*. It is a simple carbonated water; and is chiefly used externally, in cutaneous affections.

MAMA-PIAN. An ulcer of a bad aspect, which is the commencement of the pian; and which, after having destroyed the flesh, extends to the bones. It is also called the *Mother of Pians*;—*La mère des pians*.

MAMEI, *Mamoe*, *Momin*, or *Toddy Tree*. From incisions, made in the branches of this West Indian tree, a copious discharge of pellucid liquor occurs, which is called *momin* or *toddy wine*. It is very diuretic, and is esteemed to be a good antilithic and lithontriptic.

MAM'ILLARY, *Mamilla'ris*, from *Mamilla*, 'a small breast, a nipple.'

MAMILLARY EM'INENCE is a name given, 1. To more or less marked prominences on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the anfractuositities of the cranium. 2. To white, round, medullary tubercles, of the size of a pea, situate at the base of the brain, behind the gray substance from which the *Tige pituitaire*, of the French anatomists, arises. These *Mamillary Tu'bercles*, *Bulbes de la voûte à trois piliers*, *Cor'pora albican'tia*, *C. Candican'tia*, *Willis's Glands*, *Tubercules pisiformes* (Ch.), *Eminen'tiæ candican'tes*, *Pri'orum crurum for'nicis bulbi*, are united to each other by a small grayish band, which corresponds with the third ventricle. They receive the anterior prolongations of the fornix. Some ancient anatomists taking the nervous trunks, to which Willis

first gave the name *olfactory nerves*, for simple appendages of the brain, called them, on account of their shape, *Carunculæ mamilla' res*. Vesalius, Fallopius, Columbus, and several others, termed them *Processus mamilla' res cer'ebri ad nares*.

MAMMA, *Masthos*, *Mazos*, *Thele*, *Titthos*. The female breast, (*Mammil'la* being the male breast,) (F) *Mamelle*. A glandular organ, proper to a class of animals—the *mammalia*—and intended for the secretion of milk. The *mammæ* exist in both sexes, but they acquire a much greater size in the female; especially during pregnancy and lactation. In women, before the age of puberty, the breasts are but little developed. At this period, however, towards the central part of each breast, the skin suddenly changes colour and assumes a rosy tint in young females. It is of a reddish brown in women, who have suckled several children. This circle has a rugous appearance, owing to the presence of sebaceous glands, and is called *Areola* or *Aureola*. These glands furnish an unctuous fluid for defending the nipple from the action of the saliva of the sucking infant. In the midst of the aureola is the nipple, a conoidal eminence, of a rosy tint, susceptible of erection, and at the surface of which the galactophorous ducts open. Besides the skin, covering them, the breasts are, also, composed of a layer of fatty cellular tissue, more or less thick; of a large gland; excretory ducts; vessels, nerves, &c. See Mammary.

The breasts are called the *bosom*, (F) *Sein*.

MAMMARY, *Mamma'rius*, from *mamma*, 'the breast.' Relating to the breasts.

The MAMMARY GLAND is the secretory organ of the milk. It is situate in the substance of the breast to which it gives shape and size.

The tissue of this gland results from the assemblage of lobes of different size, united intimately by a dense cellular tissue. Each of them is composed of several lobules, formed of round granulations, of a rosy white colour and of the size of a poppy seed. The glandular grains give rise to the radicles of the excretory canals of the mamma, which are called *galactophorous* or *lactiferous*. These excretory vessels unite in *ramusculi*, *rami*, and in trunks of greater or less size; collect towards the centre of the gland; are tortuous, very extensible, and semitransparent. All terminate in sinuses, situate near the base of the nipple, and which are commonly from 15 to 18 in number. These sinuses are very short, conical, and united by cellular tissue. From their summits a fasciculus of new ducts sets out, which occupy the centre of the nipple and open separately at its surface. The arteries of the mammary gland come from the thoracic, axillary, intercostal, and internal mammary. The veins accompany the arteries; the nerves are furnished by the intercostals and brachial plexus; the lym-

phatic vessels are very numerous and form two layers. They communicate with those of the thorax, and pass into the axillary ganglions.

The MAMMARY ARTERIES are three in number. They are distinguished into—

1. The *Internal Mammary, Arte'ria sterna'lis*, *A. Sous-sternal* (Ch.), *Internal thorac'ic*. It arises from the subclavian and descends obliquely inwards, from its origin to the cartilage of the third rib. Below the diaphragm it divides into two branches: the one *external*, the other *internal*. From its origin until its bifurcation, it gives branches to the muscles and glands of the neck, to the thymus, mediastinum, pericardium, and œsophagus. In each intercostal space, it gives off *internal* and *external musculo-cutaneous* branches, and also, on each side, the *superior diaphragmatic*. Its two ultimate branches are distributed in the parietes of the abdomen, and anastomose with the external mammary, intercostal, lumbar, circumflexa ilii, and epigastric arteries.

2. The *External Mammary Arteries* are two in number; and are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. The *superior external mammary, First of the thoracics* (Ch.), *Superior external thoracic, Superior thoracic*, is furnished by the axillary artery. It descends obliquely forwards between the pectoralis major and pectoralis minor, to which it is distributed by a considerable number of branches.

The *inferior external mammary*, the *second of the thoracics* (Ch.), *Long or inferior thoracic*, arises from the axillary artery, a little below the preceding. It descends vertically over the lateral part of the thorax; curves, afterwards, inwards; becomes subcutaneous and divides into a number of branches, which surround the breast. It gives branches to the pectoralis major, serratus major anticus, the intercostal muscles, the glands of the axilla and the integuments of the breast.

MAMMARY SARCOMA, *Mastoid sarcoma* of Abernethy, *Emphy'ma sarcoma mamma'rum*. Tumour, of the colour and texture of the mammary gland; dense and whitish; sometimes softer and brownish; often producing on extirpation, a malignant ulcer with indurated edges. Found in various parts of the body and limbs.

The MAMMARY VEINS follow the same course as the arteries, and have received the same denominations. The *internal mammary vein*, of the right side, opens into the superior cava; that of the left, into the corresponding subclavian vein. The *external mammary veins* open into the axillary vein.

MAMMEA AMERICA'NA. The systematic name of the tree on which the *mam-mee* fruit grows. This fruit has a delightful flavour when ripe; and is much cultivated in Jamaica, where it is generally sold in the markets as one of the best fruits of the island.

MANDRAGORITES, from *μανδραγορα*, the *Atropa mandrag'ora* or mandrake.

Wine, in which the roots of mandrake have been infused.

MANGANESE, BLACK OXIDE OF, *Tetroxide of manganese, Magnesia nigra, M. vitrario'rum, M. oxydatum nativum seu nigrum, Manganesium ochraceum nigrum, M. oxydatum nativum, Manganium oxydatum nativum, Molybdænum magnesii, Oxodes man'gani nativa, Peroxydum mangan'esii nigrum nativum, Superoxydum mangan'icum.* This oxide is not much used in medicine. It has been advised to dust the affected parts, in tinea capitis, with the powder.

MANGIFERA INDICA. The *Mango tree.* (F) *Manguier.* A tree, cultivated over Asia and in South America. Mangos, when ripe, are juicy; of a good flavour; and so fragrant as to perfume the air to a considerable distance. They are eaten, either raw or preserved with sugar. From the expressed juice a wine is prepared; and the remainder of the kernel can be reduced to an excellent flour for bread.

MANIA, *Furor mania, Insan'ia, Delir'ium mani'acum, Ecphro'nia mania, Delir'ium mania, D. furio'sum, Mania universa'lis, Vesania mania, Raving or furious madness;* from *μανομαι*, 'I am furious.' With some, it means *insan'ity.* Disorder of the intellect, in which there is erroneous judgment or hallucination, which impels to acts of fury. If the raving be not directed to a single object it is mania properly so called; if to one object it constitutes *monomania.* This term is, however, usually given to melancholia.

Mania attacks adults chiefly; and women more frequently than men. The prognosis is unfavourable. About one-third never recover; and they, who do, are apt to relapse.

Separation is one of the most effective means of treatment, with attention to the corporeal condition and every thing that can add to the mental comfort of the patient; and turn his thoughts away from the subjects of his delusion.

In the violence of the paroxysms, recourse must be had to the straight waistcoat, the shower bath, &c.

Separation should be continued for some weeks during convalescence; with the view of preventing a relapse.

MANILUVIUM, *Manulu'vium,* from *manus*, 'the hand,' and *lavo*, 'I wash.' A bath for the hands. It may be rendered stimulating by means of muriatic acid, mustard, &c.

MANIODES, *Mani'acus.* One labouring under mania, a maniac.

MANIPULATION, from *manus*, 'a hand.' Mode of working in the arts.

MANIPULUS, (F) *Poignée.* The quantity of a substance capable of filling the hand. A handful.

MANŒUVRE (F), from *main*, 'the hand,' and *œuvre*, 'work.' *Opera'tio chirurgica vel obstet'rica.* The practice of surgical or ob-

stetrical operations on the dead body or phantom.

MANUBRIUM, from *manus*, 'a hand.' The handle of any thing:—as *manubrium mallei*, 'the handle of the malleus.'

MANTIA, *mantica, mantice,* *μαντια, μαντικη*, in English, *mancy*; a common suffix, denoting 'divination.'

MANUS, *Cheir,* (F) *Main.* The hand. The part, which terminates the upper extremity in man, and which is inservient to prehension and touch. It extends from the fold of the wrist to the extremity of the fingers.

The hand is sustained by a bony skeleton, composed of a number of pieces, movable on each other; of muscles, tendons, cartilages, ligaments, vessels, nerves, &c. It is divided into three parts—the *carpus* or wrist, the *metacarpus*, and *fingers.* Its concave surface is called the *palm*; the convex surface the *back of the hand.* The facility of being able to oppose the thumb to the fingers in order to seize objects forms one of the distinctive characters of the human hand.

MANUS CHRISTI PERLATA. A name, anciently given to troches, prepared of pearls and sugar of roses. They were called *Manus Christi simplices*, when pearls were not employed.

MANUS DEI. An ancient plaster, prepared of *wax, myrrh, frankincense, mastich, Gum ammoniac, Galbanum oil,* &c.

MARAN'TA GALAN'GA, *Amomum galanga, Galanga.* The *smaller galangal.* Two kinds of galangal are mentioned in the pharmacopœias;—the *greater*, obtained from the *Kæmpferia galanga*, and the *smaller*, from the root of the *Maranta galanga.* The dried root is brought from China, in pieces, from one to two inches in length, but scarcely half as thick; branched; full of knots and joints, with several circular rings, of a reddish brown colour, on the outside, and brownish within. It was formerly much used as a warm stomachic bitter; and generally ordered in bitter infusions.

MARATHRITES, from *μαραθρον*, 'fennel.' Wine, impregnated with fennel.

MARCHANTIA POLYMORPHA, *Hepatica fontana, Lichen stella'tum, Jecora'ria, Liverwort.* (F) *Hépatique des fontaines.* This plant is mildly pungent and bitter. It is recommended as aperient, resolvent, and antiscorbutic; and is used in diseased liver, &c.

MARCHIONIS, PULVIS, *Powder of the Marquis.* A powder, formerly considered to be anti-epileptic; and composed of *Male pæony root, Mistletoe, Ivory shavings, Horn of the root of the stag, Spodium, Tooth of the monodon, coral,* &c.

MARGA CAN'DIDA, *Lac lunæ.* An ancient name for a variety of spongy, white, friable marl, which was employed as an astringent and refrigerant.

MARIS, *μαγισ.* Ancient name of a measure, containing 83 pints and 4 ounces.

MARMARYGO'DES, 'brilliant.' An epithet, joined particularly to the word *οφθαλμος*;—a *brilliant eye*, a *flashing eye*.

MAR'MELADE, *Marmela'da*, *Mar'malade*, *Miva*. Parts of vegetables, confectioned with sugar and reduced to a pultaceous consistence.

MARMELADE OF APRICOTS. A marmelade, prepared with two parts of ripe apricots deprived of their stones, and one part of white sugar.

MARMELADE OF TRONCHIN OR OF FERNEL. A kind of thick looch, of an agreeable taste, prepared with two ounces of oil of sweet almonds, as much syrup of violets, manna in tears, very fresh pulp of cassia, 16 grains of gum tragacanth, and two drachms of orange flower water. It is used as a laxative, demulcent, and pectoral.

MAR'RIOTT, DRY VOMIT OF. This once celebrated emetic, called *dry*, from its being exhibited without drink, consisted of equal portions of tartarized antimony and sulphate of copper.

MARROW, *Myelos*, *Medul'la*, *Med'ullary Juice*, *Azungia de Mum'ia*, Sax. *mepr̃*. (F) *Moëlle*, *Suc médullaire*. The oily, inflammable, whitish or yellowish juice, which fills the medullary canal of the long bones, the cancellated structure at the extremities of those bones, the diploe of flat bones, and the interior of short bones. The marrow is furnished by the exhalation of the medullary membrane. It is fluid during life, and appears under the form of small points or of brilliant grains, after death. It is enveloped in the medullary membrane.

MARRU'BIUM, *Marrubium vulga'rē*, *M. album*, *Horehound*, *Prasium*, *Phrasum*. (F) *Marrube blanc*. The leaves have a moderately strong, aromatic smell; and a very bitter, penetrating, diffusive, and durable taste. It has often been given in coughs and asthmas, united with sugar. Dose, ʒ ss to ʒ j, in infusion; dose, of extract, gr. x to ʒ ss.

FORD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is made as follows:—*horehound*, liquorice root, aa ʒ iij and ʒ viij; *water*, q. s. to strain, ʒ vj. Infuse. To the strained liquor add:—*proof spirit* or *brandy*, ʒ 12; *camphor*, ʒ j and ʒ ij; *opium* and *benjamin*, aa ʒ j; *dried squills*, ʒ ij; *oil of aniseed*, ʒ j; *honey*, ʒ iij and ʒ viij.—Gray. It is pectoral.

MARSH, *Limne*, *Helos*, *Palus*, Sax. *mepr̃*, (F) *Marais*. Marshy districts give off emanations, which are the fruitful source of disease, and the cause of great insalubrity in many countries. The chief disease, occasioned by the malaria or miasm (q. v.), is intermittent fever. Hence it becomes important to drain such regions, if practicable. Marshy countries are, however, not so liable to phthisis pulmonalis, and it has been found, that where intermittents have been got rid of by draining, consumption has, at times, become frequent.

The most unhealthy periods for residence in a marshy district are during the existence of the summer and autumnal heats: at which times the water becomes evaporated, and the marshy bottom is more or less exposed to the sun's rays. This postulatam seems necessary for the production of the miasmata: for whilst the marsh is well covered with water, no miasm is given off.

MARSUM, *Mar'sium*, *Mar'sicum*. An ancient wine of Marsia, in Italy, which was used as an astringent in certain diseases of the mouth.

MARSU'PION, *Marsyp'ion*, *Marsip'pon*, *Marsu'pium*, *Sac'culus*. A sac or bag, with which any part is fomented. Also, the abdominal pouch in the Kangaroo, Opossum, &c. into which the young, born at a very early stage of development, are received and nourished with milk secreted from glands contained within the pouches. Such animals are termed *Marsupial*, or *Marsupiate*.

MARTIA'TUM UNGUEN'TUM, *Onguent de Soldat*, *Soldier's ointment*. This was composed of bay-berries, rue, marjoram, mint, sage, wormwood, basil, olive oil, yellow wax, and Malaga wine. It was invented by Martian; and was employed by soldiers as a preservative against cold.

MASCHALON'CUS, from *μασχάλη*, 'the axilla,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' A tumour or bubo in the axilla.

MASK, *Larva*, (F) *Masque*. A bandage, applied over the face, as a sort of mask, in cases of burns, scalds, or erysipelas. It serves to preserve the parts from the contact of air, and to retain topical applications *in situ*. It is made of a piece of linen, of the size of the face, in which apertures are made corresponding to the eyes, nose, and mouth, and which is fixed by means of strings stitched to the four angles.

MASLACH, *Am'phion*, *An'fion*. A medicine, much used by the Turks, and into the composition of which opium enters. It is excitant.

MASS, *μαζα*, *Maza*, *Massa*, from *μασσω*, 'I mix.' The compound, from which pills have to be formed.

MASSE'TER, *μασσητηρ*, from *μασσαι*, 'I eat,' 'I chew;' *Zygomato-maxillaire*. A muscle, situate at the posterior part of the cheek, and lying upon the ramus of the lower jaw-bone. It is long, quadrilateral, and is attached, *above*, to the inferior edge and to the inner surface of the zygomatic arch; *below*, it terminates at the angle of the jaw, and at the outer surface and inferior margin of the ramus of that bone. It is composed of an intermixture of fleshy and aponeurotic fibres. Its office is to raise the lower jaw, and to act in mastication.

MASSETER'IC, *Mas'seterine*, *Masseter'icus*, *Masseteri'nus*. Relating or belonging to the masseter muscle.

The MASSETERINE ARTERY arises from the

trunk of the internal maxillary or temporalis profunda posterior, and is distributed to the masseter muscle, after having passed, horizontally, through the sigmoid notch of the lower jaw-bone.

The MASSETERINE VEIN has the same distribution as the artery. It opens into the internal maxillary vein.

The MASSETERINE NERVE is given off from the inferior maxillary branch of the 5th pair. It passes through the sigmoid notch, and is distributed on the inner surface of the masseter. In luxation of the lower jaw, this nerve is strongly stretched, and considerable pain, consequently, produced.

MASTICA'TION, *Mastica'tio*, *Mase'sis*, *Masse'sis*, *Masse'ma*, *Maste'sis*, *Manduca'tio*, *Commanduca'tio*, from *μαστιχαω*, 'I chew.' The action of chewing or bruising food, to impregnate it with saliva, and prepare it for the digestion it has to undergo in the stomach. This is executed by the joint action of the tongue, cheeks, and lips, which push the alimentary substance between the teeth; and by the motions of the lower jaw it is cut, torn, or bruised.

MAS'TICATORY, *Masticato'rium*, *Maste'ma*, *Diamaste'ma*. Same etymon. A substance, chewed with the intention of exciting the secretion of saliva.

MASTODYN'IA, *Mastal'gia*, from *μαστος*, 'the breast,' and *οδυνη*, 'pain.' Pain in the breasts: a sort of neuralgia.

MASTODYN'IA APOSTEMATO'SA, *Phleg'monē Mammæ*, *Masthelco'sis*, *Masti'tis apostemato'sa*, *Absces'sus Mammæ*, *Phleg'monē Mastodyn'ia*, *Abscess of the Breast*, *Mam'mary Abscess*. Phlegmonous inflammation of the breasts, running on to suppuration. It is one of the best examples of acute phlegmonous inflammation, and requires the active use of appropriate treatment.

MASTOID, *Mastoi'des*, *Mammillaris*, *Papil'li-aut-mammilli-formis*, *Mammiformis*; from *μαστος*, 'a breast,' and *ειδος*, 'form, resemblance.' Having the form of a nipple.

The MASTOID or MAM'MIFORM or MAM'MILARY PROCESS, is situate at the inferior and posterior part of the temporal bone, and gives attachment to the digastric and mastoid muscles.

MASTOID, *Mastoïdeus*. That which relates to the mastoid process.

The MASTOID CELLS, *Antrum mastoïdeum*, *Mastoid Sinus*. These are situate in the mastoid process; communicate with each other, and open into the cavity of the tympanum. Their use seems to be, to increase the intensity of sound.

The MASTOID FOSSA, (F) *Gouttière mastoïdienne*, is a depression at the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, which forms part of the lateral sinus.

The MASTOID AP'ERTURE:—the opening of communication between the cavity of the tympanum and the mastoid cells.

The MASTOID PORTION OF THE TEM'PORAL BONE, is that part which bears the mastoid process.

The MASTOID or DIGAS'TRIC GROOVE, (F) *Rainure mastoïdienne ou digastrique*, is a groove, situate at the inner side of the mastoid process, which affords attachment to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

The MASTOID FORA'MEN is situate behind the mastoid process, and gives passage to a small artery of the dura mater, as well as to a vein which opens into the lateral sinus.

MASTON'CUS, from *μαστος*, 'the breast,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' A tumefaction of the nipple or of the breast itself.

MASTURBA'TION, *Mastupra'tio*, *Manustupra'tio*, *Manstupra'tio*, from *manus*, 'the hand,' and *stupro*, 'I ravish.' *Onania*, *O'nanism*, *Voluntary Pollu'tion*, *Self-Pollution*, (F) *Abus de soi-même*, *Attouchement*. Excitement of the genital organs by the hand.

MAT (F), *Dull*. A dull sound, *Son mat*. The obscure noise, afforded when any part, as the chest, is percussed in several diseases. It has been compared to that produced when the thigh is struck. It is opposed to the *Son clair*, or 'clear sound.'

MATERIA MEDICA, *Pharmacolo'gia*, *Pharmacol'ogy*, *Acol'ogy* or *Akol'ogy*, *Hylē Iatricē*, *Iamatol'ogy*, (F) *Matière Médicale*. The division of medical science, which treats of the knowledge of medicines; their action on the animal economy, and mode of administration.

The study of the Materia Medica is one of great importance:—it is a study of the tools, with which the practitioner has to work in the cure of disease.

Much labour has been spent in contriving classifications of the Materia Medica. Some have arranged the articles, according to their natural resemblance: others, according to their real or presumed virtues; others, according to their active constituent principles. The Pharmacopœias place them alphabetically.

Perhaps the best classification would be one founded on the agency exerted by the articles on the different tissues; but this arrangement, in the present state of science, is by no means easy; and, moreover, the action of medicines is so associated with certain terms,—as narcotics, tonics, sedatives, &c., employed to denote certain operations, which they are esteemed capable of producing, that, to abandon them, would be to throw obstacles in the way of the student, without the ultimate advantage accruing to him—of possessing a better knowledge of the *modus operandi* of medicines than when a classification, somewhat resembling those usually embraced, is adopted.

The following is the classification given by the Author in his "General Therapeutics," (Philadelphia, 1836.)

CLASSIFICATION OF THERAPEUTICAL AGENTS.

I. VITAL AGENTS.	Exci- tants.	Increasing action ge- nerally or locally or both.	Excitants proper, Tonics, Anthelmintics, Astringents, Emetics, Cathartics, Emmenagogues, Abortives, Diaphoretics, Errhines, Sialogogues, Diuretics, Expectorants, Sorbefacients, Revellents, Antispasmodics.
		Diminish- ing action directly or indirectly.	Sedatives proper, Narcotics, Refrigerants, Nauseants. Antacids, Antalkalies, Antilithics, Disinfectants.
II. CHEMICAL AGENTS.			Demulcents, Diluents.
III. MECHANICAL AGENTS.			

Of old, the *Materia Medica* consisted of more articles than at present. The tendency, indeed, is, and must be, to diminish it still farther: to get rid of those articles, which possess no advantages over others equally common, or whose properties are doubtful.

In a Dictionary, it becomes necessary to insert all that have been reputed to possess virtues; but the majority are unnecessary. The catalogue might be largely reduced, with impunity.

MATLOCK, MINERAL WATERS OF. Matlock is a village in Derbyshire, England, at which there is a mineral spring of the acidulous class. Temperature 66°. It differs but little, except in temperature, from good spring water. It is generally used as a tepid bath.

MATRASS, *Matracium*, (F) *Matrass*. A glass vessel with a long neck; and a round, and sometimes oval, body. It may be furnished with tubulures or not. It is used in *Pharmacy* for distillation, digestion, &c.

MATRICA'RIA, from *matrix*, 'the womb;' so called from its reputed virtues in affections of that organ. *Matrica'ria Parthe'nium*, *Parthe'nium febrif'uga*, *Argyrochæ'ta*, *Chrysoc'alis*, *Fever-few*, *Feather-few*, *Mother-wort*, (F) *Matricaire*. It resembles, in its properties, chamomile and tansy; and, like them, has been esteemed tonic, stomachic, resolvent, emmenagogue, vermifuge, &c. It is not much used.

MATRICA'RIA CHAMOMIL'LA, *Chamæmélum vulga'rè*, *Chamomil'la nostras*, *Leucan'themum* of *Dioscorides*; *Wild Corn*, *Dog's Cham'omile*, (F) *Camomille vulgaire*. It resembles the *Matricaria* in properties.

MATTER, *Mat'ria*, *Hyle*, *Mat'ries*, (F) *Matière*. Any substance, which enters into the composition of a body. In *Medicine*, it is sometimes applied to the substance of evacuations; and is also used synonymously with pus.

MATURA'TION, *Matura'tio*, from *matura're*, 'to ripen;' *Pepas'mos*, *Pepan'sis*. Progression of an abscess towards maturity. The state of maturity. Coction (q. v.)

MAT'URATIVE, *Matu'rans*, *Pepanticos*. A medicine which favours the maturation of an inflammatory tumour.

MATU'RITY, *Matu'ritas*. The state of fruits and seeds, when completely developed. State of an abscess, in which the pus is completely formed.

MAX'ILLARY, *Maxilla'ris*, from *maxil-la*, 'a jaw.' Relating or belonging to the jaws; from *μασσαι*, 'I chew.'

MAXILLARY BONE, *Maxil'la*, *Mandib'ula*, *Siagon*, 'jaw,' (F) *Machoire*. A name given to two bones, which support the teeth, and which, by means of them, are inservient to the cutting, bruising, and tearing of alimentary substances.

The jaw bones are two in number.

1. The upper jaw bone, *superior maxillary bone*, *Maxilla superior*, *Os maxilla'rè superius*, *Maxil'la syncra'nia*, *Os sus-maxillaire* (Ch.), *Machoire syncranienne*. The upper jaw bones are to the face what the sphenoid bone is to the cranium. They are articulated with all the portions composing it. They determine, almost alone, the shape of the face, and give it solidity. Their size is considerable; form unequal. They occupy the middle and anterior part of the face; and enter into the composition of the nasal fossæ, orbit, and mouth. The chief parts observable in the upper jaw, are, 1. *Externally*.—The *Nasal process*, (F) *Apophyse montante*, *Fora'men infra-orbita'rium*, *Zygomat'ic process*, *Canine fossa*, *Myr'tiform fossa*. 2. *Internally*.—The *Palatine process*, *Ante'rior palatine canal*, and the *Antrum of Highmore*. Its circumference is very unequal, and it has behind a round, unequal prominence called the *Maxillary tuberosity*, which is pierced by the *posterior dental canal*. Anteriorly, is a notch, which forms part of the anterior aperture of the nasal fossæ; and beneath, an eminence called the *anterior nasal spine*. The lower part of this circumference forms the *alveolar margin*.

Each superior maxillary bone is articulated with the ethmoid, frontal, nasal, lachrymal, palatine, inferior spongy, vomer, its fellow, the teeth of the upper jaw, and sometimes with the sphenoid bone. It is developed by 4 or 5 points of ossification.

The lower jaw bone, *Os Maxilla're infe'rius*, *Machoire diacranienne*, *Maxil'la inferior*, *Os maxillaire* (Ch.), is a symmetrical, nearly parabolic bone, the middle portion of which is horizontal and called the *body*;—the posterior vertical, and angular portions being termed *Rami* or *branches*. These have behind a *parotidean edge*, which forms—by uniting with the base—the *angle of the jaw*. The branches terminate above, by two processes, separated by the *sigmoid notch* or *fossa*; the

anterior of which is called the *coro'noid*; the posterior, the *condyloid* process or *maxillary condyle*, supported by a *Cervix*, *Collum*, or *Neck*. The chief parts observed on the lower jaw are—1. *Externally*,—the *Sym'physis menti*, *Apoph'ysis menti*, *Mental foramen*, and the *external oblique line*.—2. *Internally*,—the *Geniapoph'yses*, the *internal* or *Myloid oblique lines*, and the *entrance of the dental canal*.

The lower jaw has, also, an *alveolar edge*, which contains *alveoli* for the reception of the teeth.

The lower jaw bone is developed by two points of ossification, which unite at the *symphysis* of the chin. It is articulated with the temporal bones and with the teeth.

The MAXILLARY ARTERIES are three in number. 1. The *external maxillary*. See *Facial*. 2. *Internal maxillary*—*A. Gutturamaxillaire* (Ch.) This arises from the external carotid with the temporal. It is remarkable for its complex course and for the number of branches which it transmits to the deep-seated parts of the face. Immediately after its origin, it buries itself under the neck of the lower jaw, curving inwards and downwards. It then advances directly inwards; proceeding in the space between the two pterygoid muscles towards the *maxillary tuberosity*. It turns again, becomes vertical, and ascends into the bottom of the zygomatic fossa, until, having arrived at the floor of the orbit, it takes a horizontal and transverse direction; enters the sphenomaxillary fossa and divides into several branches. See *Artery*. (Table.)

The MAXILLARY VEINS present the same arrangement as the arteries they accompany.

The MAXILLARY NERVES are two in number, and formed of the second and third branches of the fifth pair.

The SUPERIOR MAXILLARY NERVE, *Nerf sus-maxillaire* (Ch.), arises from the middle of the gangliform enlargement of the 5th pair; passes forwards and issues from the cranium through the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid bone; enters the sphenomaxillary fossa, which it crosses horizontally; passes into the infra-orbital canal, which it traverses; and makes its exit to vanish on the cheek. It gives off the following branches—the *orbital*, a branch which goes to the *spheno-palatine ganglion*; *posterior dental branches*; the *anterior dental*,—and terminates in the *infra-orbital nerves*—which are divided into *superior*, *inferior*, *internal*, and *external*.

The *inferior maxillary nerve*, *Nerf maxillaire* (Ch.), is the largest of the three branches, furnished by the 5th pair. It issues from the cranium by the foramen ovale of the sphenoid. Having reached the zygomatic fossa it divides into two trunks;—the one *superior* and *external*, which gives off the *temporales profundi*, *masseterine*, *buccal* and

pterygoids; the other,—*inferior* and *internal*,—the larger of the two, which furnishes the *inferior dental*, *lingual*, and *auricular*.

MAZISCH'ESIS, from *maza*, (with some) 'the placenta,' and *σχισις*, 'holding,' 'retention.' Retention of the placenta.

MECHAN'ICAL, *Mechanicus*, from *μηχανη*, 'a machine.' An epithet given to irritating bodies, which do not act chymically,—as a *mechanical irritant*.

Mechanical or *Iatro-mathematical Physicians* are such as refer every function, healthy or morbid, to mechanical or mathematical principles.

MECHAN'ICS, AN'IMAL. That part of physiology, whose objects are to investigate the laws of equilibrium and motion of the animal body.

MECH'ANISM. The structure of a body; the collection or aggregate of the parts of a machine; the mode in which forces produce any effect, &c.

MECO'NIUM, from *μηκων*, 'a poppy.' *Poppy juice*. *Papaverculum*, *Purgamenta Infantis*. The excrement passed by the infant a short time after birth, which had accumulated in the intestines, during pregnancy. It is of a greenish or deep black colour and very viscid. It seems formed of the mucous secretions of the intestines mixed with bile.

MEDIAN, *Media'nus*; from *me'dium*, 'the middle.' That which is situate in the middle.

MEDIAN LINE. A vertical line supposed to divide a body longitudinally into two equal parts; the one right, the other left. *Chaussier* calls the *linea alba* the *ligne mediane* of the abdomen.

The MEDIAN NERVE, *Median digital* (Ch.) This nerve arises, chiefly, from the anterior branches of the two last cervical nerves and first dorsal. The 5th and 6th cervical pairs also send it a branch, which separates from the musculo-cutaneous nerve. The median nerve descends along the inner part of the arm along the biceps muscle. Opposite the elbow joint it buries itself behind the aponeurosis of that muscle, and engages itself between the two fasciculi of the pronator teres. Lower down, it is situate between the flexors—*sublimis* and *profundus*—and passes with their tendons under the anterior annular ligament: it then divides into 5 branches, which are distributed to the muscles of the thenar eminence, to the lumbricales, the integuments of the thumb, the index, middle finger, and outer part of the ring finger. This nerve gives no branches to the arm. In the forearm, it furnishes filaments to all the pronator and flexor muscles; and one of them accompanies the anterior interosseous artery. It, also, gives off a filament to the integuments of the palm of the hand.

MEDIAN VEINS. Three of the superficial veins of the forearm are so called. The *me-*

dian basilic—the median cephalic and common median or *Funis brachii*. See Basilic and Cephalic.

MEDIASTINUM, quasi, in *me'dio stans*, as being in the middle. *Mesod'mē, Media-num, Septum thora'cis, Hymen Diaphratton, Membra'na Thora'cem intersepiens*. A membranous septum formed by the *adossement* of the pleura; dividing the chest into two parts, the one right, the other left. The mediastinum, formed by a double reflection of the pleura, extends from the spine to the posterior surface of the sternum. Its anterior part, called the *Anterior mediastinum, Mediastinum pectora'le*, lodges, at its upper part, the thymus gland in the fœtus, and is filled below with fatty, cellular tissue. Its posterior part, parallel to the spine, is occupied by the œsophagus, vena azygos, thoracic duct, the lower part of the windpipe, the origin of the bronchi and a number of lymphatic glands. This part is called the *posterior mediastinum—Mediastinum dorsa'le*.

The **MEDIASTINAL ARTERIES** are very delicate arterial branches, distributed in the cellular texture of the mediastinum. They are distinguished, according to their situation, into anterior and posterior.

MEDICAMENT, *Medicamen'tum, Remēdium, Ac'esis, Aces'ma, Acos, Medica'men, Phar'macum, Med'icine, Physic, Rem'edy, Alkar, Auxil'ium, Boëthē'ma*, from *medicare*, 'to cure or heal.' A medicine. Any substance, exhibited with the view of curing or allaying morbid action. Medicines are obtained from the three kingdoms of nature, and are divided into *internal* and *external*, according as they are administered internally or applied externally.

MEDICAMENTO'SUS LAPIS, *Medic'i-nal stone*, (F) *Pierre médicamenteuse*. A name, formerly given to a mixture of *peroxyd of iron; litharge; alum; nitre; sal ammoniac*; and *vinegar*; evaporated and calcined at a red heat for an hour. The product was regarded as eminently astringent.

MEDICASTER, *Medicastra*. An ignorant practitioner. A charlatan.

MEDICA'TION, from *mederi*, 'to remedy.' The change in the animal economy, produced by the operation of remedies. Treatment by medicine.

MEDICI'NA, *Med'icine, Ars medica. The healing art, Res medica, Ars Machao'nia, Iat'ricē, Iater'ia, Iatrotechnicē, Physic*. (F) *Médecine*. A science, the object of which is the cure of disease and the preservation of health. Occasionally, it is used to comprehend all the branches of the healing art; at others, to comprise one great division, in contradistinction to *surgery* and *obstetrics*. Medicine, in this sense, includes many branches;—the chief of which are, *Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Hygiene, Materia Medica*, and *Pharmacy*.

Medicine is, also, used in the same sense

as *Medicament* (q. v.) and for a purging potion.

MEDIC'INAL, *Medicina'lis*. Having a remedial power;—as *medicinal plants, &c.*

MEDICINA'LES DIES, *Medic'inal days*. Days on which the ancients considered that remedies might be administered; and especially evacuants. Such days were not esteemed critical.

MED'ICINE, LEGAL, *Med'ical jurisprudence* of some, *Law med'icine, Forensic medicine, Medici'na foren'sis*. (F) *Médecine légale*. The application of medical knowledge to the solution of every question, connected with the preservation of the species, and the administration of justice.

MEDIM'NUS, *Medim'nos, μεδιμνος*. An ancient measure, capable of containing about 4 pecks and 6 pints.

ME'DIUS. The middle, median.

The **MIDDLE FINGER**, (F) *Doigt du milieu*, is between the index and ring finger.

MEDUL'LA OBLONGA'TA. *Cer'ebral protu'berance, Nervous system of the senses*, (Gall.), *Cer'ebrum elonga'tum, Mésocéphale*, (Ch.) (F) *Moëlle allongée*. The medullary substance, that lies within the cranium upon the basilar process of the occipital bone. The anterior surface, which rests in the basilar groove, is impressed by the basilar artery. At the upper extremity, and on its posterior surface are the *Tubercula quadrigemina*. At the same extremity, the medulla gives rise to two prolongations, the *peduncles of the brain*, separated from each other by the mammillary eminences and becoming lost in the optic thalami. The lower extremity is called the *tail* or *Rachid'ian bulb*, and is continuous with the medulla spinalis. It is to this part only that some anatomists apply the name *Medulla oblongata*. From the posterior angles two other prolongations arise, called *Peduncles* of the cerebellum.

The medulla oblongata has several eminences—the *Pons varolii, Corpora pyramidalia, C. olivaria, &c.* (q. v.)—and it has a longitudinal fissure before, and another behind, called the *anterior* and *posterior median fissures*.

MEDUL'LA SPINA'LIS, *Æon, Notia'us, Medul'la vertebra'lis, Proces'sus rachidia'nus, Sacra fis'tula, Spinal prolonga'tion, The ver'tebral marrow, Spinal cord, The nervous system of voluntary motion and tactile impression* (Gall.), *The spinal marrow, Medul'la dorsa'lis*, (F) *Moëlle épinière, Moëlle vertebrale*, called by Chaussier, *Prolongement rachidien* of the encephalon, is the continuation of the medulla oblongata. It commences at the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and descends in the vertebral canal as low as the 2d lumbar vertebra, without filling it; presenting, in its course, several evident enlargements. It is grooved, on both its anterior and posterior surfaces, by a furrow, which divides it, in its whole length, into two

great nervous cords, intimately united with each other. It terminates by an oval tubercle, whence a number of nerves set out, called *Cauda equina*, (F) *Queue de cheval*, from its resemblance to a horse's tail. The spinal marrow has no analogy, as regards its structure, with the marrow of long bones. It is formed of two substances; one white, the other gray, presenting an inverse arrangement to that which they have in the brain, the white being external, the cineritious at the centre. It is enveloped by a yellowish, fibrous membrane, very resisting, and which seems to be continued insensibly from the pia mater, and two other membranes, which are merely prolongations of the arachnoid and dura mater. See Nerve.

MEDULLARY, *Medulla'ris*, from *medul'la*, 'marrow.' Relating to the marrow or analogous to marrow.

The **MEDULLARY SYSTEM**. Bichat gives this name to the marrow and its membranes. He distinguishes two species of medullary systems; the one occupies the cellular tissue at the extremities of the long bones and that of the flat and short bones; the other is found merely in the central canal of long bones.

MEDULLARY MEMBRANE, *Perios'teum Inter'num*. A vascular, areolar web of extreme tenuity, which envelopes the marrow and lines the inner surface of the medullary canal of the long bones. This membrane has been considered as a species of internal periosteum of those bones. It has numerous vessels, which bury themselves in the thickness of the marrow; and others which nourish the innermost plates of the bone.

MEDULLARY ARTERIES. The arteries, which enter bones and pass to the marrow.

MEGALANTHROPOGEN'ESIS, from *μεγας*, 'great,' *ανθρωπος*, 'man,' and *γενεσις*, 'birth.' A term, used by a French physician, named Robert, to designate the art of procreating great men; men of mind; men of genius. He considered that they may be perpetuated by always taking care to have talented men united to clever women!

MEGALOPHO'NIA, from *μεγας*, *μελαγη*, 'great,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' A full, strong voice.

MEGALOSPLANCH'NOS, *Megalo-splanchnus*, from *μεγας*, 'great,' and *σπλανχνον*, 'a viscus.' *Megalocœlia*. Hippocrates applies the epithet to those in whom the viscera, or any viscus is tumid. Some have used the substantive, *Megalosplanchnia*, for the tumour itself.

MEIBOMIUS, *Glands of, Fol'licles of M., Pal'pebral Fol'licles, Cil'ary F., Glan'dulæ sebaceæ cilia'res vel Meibomia'næ*, (F) *Follicules palpébraux ou ciliaires, Glandes de Meibomius*. Small, sebaceous follicles, called after Henry Meibomius, although known long before his description of them. They are situate in special grooves in the tarsal carti-

lages; and are ranged by the side of each other, in the form of yellowish, parallel, and vertical lines; sometimes straight, at others, tortuous. They may be seen at the inner surface of the eyelids, through the conjunctiva, and secrete a sebaceous humour, called *Lippitudo*, *Gum*, (F) *Chassie*.

MEIO'SIS, *Imminu'tio, Minuthe'sis*. The period of a disease, in which the symptoms begin to diminish;—the decline.

MEL, *μελι*, *Meli, Niliacum, Honey*, (F) *Miel*. A substance, of a mucoso-saccharine nature, prepared by the *Apis mellifica* or common bee, which collects it from the nectaries of flowers. Honey is employed as aliment, condiment, and medicine. It is demulcent and aperient; and is employed as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris, &c. It is, at times, used as a detergent to foul ulcers. *Virgin Honey*, (F) *Miel vierge*, is that which flows from the wax spontaneously.

HILL'S BALSAM OF HONEY is formed of *balsam. tolu. ℥j, honey ℥j, rectified spirit*, one gallon. It was long a celebrated empirical pectoral.

MEL BORA'CIS, *Mel subbora'cis, Colluto'rium adstrin'gens, Linimen'tum de Bora'tē, L. ad aphthas, Mel Boraxa'tum, Linctus de Bora'cē, L. ad aphthas, Honey of Borax*. (*Boracis contrit. 3 j, mellis despumati 3 j. M. Ph. L.*) Detergent. Applied to the mouth in aphthous affections.

MEL DESPUMA'TUM, *Clar'ified Honey, Anaphrom'eli*, (F) *Miel clarifié*. Melt the honey in a water bath, and remove the scum. Uses the same as honey (q. v.)

MEL ROSÆ, *Mel rosa'tum, Melli'tum de Rosis, Honey of Roses, Rhodom'eli, Rhodostac'ton*, (F) *Miel rosat, Mellite de Roses*. (*Rosæ gallic. petalor. exsicc. 3 iv, aquæ ferv. ℥iij, mellis despum. ℥v.* Infuse the roses for six hours: add the strained liquor to the honey, and boil to a proper consistence in a water bath. *Ph. L.*) Astringent and detergent. Used chiefly in gargles and washes for aphthæ, &c.

HONEY WATER is a mixture of essences, coloured with saffron. A little honey is added to communicate a clamminess; the effect of which is to make it retain the scent the longer. It is used as a scent.

MELÆ'NA, *Melanorrhag'ia, Melanchlo'rus, Melanic'terus, Melas Ic'terus*, from *μελας*, 'black.' The *Black Vomit*; the *Black Jaundice, Morbus niger*, (F) *Maladie noire, Méline, Ictère noire*. A name given to vomiting of black matter, ordinarily succeeded by evacuations of the same character. It seems to be often a variety of hæmatemesis. The *Black Vomit* in yellow fever is owing to a morbid secretion from the lining membrane of the stomach and small intestine.

MELALEU'CA, **LEUCADEN'DRON**. This and the *M. Cajaputi* afford the *Cajeput Oil* (see *Cajeput*.) The leaves are es-

teemed diuretic, stomachic, and emmenagogue.

MELANAGOGUE, *Melanago'gus*, from *μελας*, 'black,' and *αγω*, 'I expel.' A medicine, which the ancients believed adapted for expelling black bile or melancholy.

MELANCHLO'ROS, from *μελας*, 'black,' and *χλωρος*, 'green.' The ancients gave this name to certain dark-coloured topical remedies.

MEL'ANCHOLY, *Melancho'lia*, from *μελας*, 'black,' and *χολη*, 'bile.' *Lypema'nia*, *Monoma'nia*, *Ecphro'nia* *Melancho'lia*, *Mania Melanchol'ica*, *Mania Melancho'lia*, *Tristema'nia*, (F) *Mélancolie*. A disease, supposed, by the ancients, to be caused by black bile. A variety of mental alienation, characterized by excessive gloom, mistrust, and depression, with insanity on one particular subject or train of ideas. *Panophobia*, *Demonomania*, *Erotomania*, *Nostalgia*, &c. may be referred to this head.

Melancholy is also used for unusual gloominess of disposition.

MELANCHOL'IC, *Melanchol'icus*. One labouring under melancholy. That which belongs or relates to melancholy. In popular language, one of a gloomy disposition.

MELANCHRUS, from *μελας*, 'black,' and *χρος*, 'a colour.' One attacked with black jaundice. It is probably an abbreviation of *Melanchloros*.

MELANO'SIS, *Melan'sis*, *nigritudo*, *carcinoma melanot'icum*, from *μελας*, 'black.' An organic affection, in which the tissue of the parts is converted into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities form;—owing to the softening, either of this substance itself, or of some other morbid tissue, of tubercles especially. This morbid change affects the lungs particularly. It is, also, met with in the liver and cellular texture. Its causes are very obscure. The melanosis of the lungs constitutes one of the species of phthisis of Bayle; but it is impossible to distinguish it from the other species during life.

MELAS'MA, *Ecchymoma Melasma*, *Nigror*, from *μελας*, 'black.' A black spot or ecchymosis, occurring on the lower extremities of old people.

MELAS'SES, *Molas'ses*, *Melus'tum*, *The-riaca commu'nis*, *Treacle*. The syrup, which remains after the juice of the sugar-cane has been subjected to all the operations for extracting sugar from it. In the United States, the syrup made in the process of forming common sugar is called *melasses*; that remaining after the refinement of sugar being termed *sugar-house melasses* or *treacle*.

MELATROPH'IA, from *μελος*, 'a limb,' and *ατροφια*, 'wasting.' Wasting of the limbs.

MELCA, *μελκα*. Food, made of acidulated milk.

MELEI'OS, *μελαιος*, *Mel'inus*, *Melias*. A species of alum, found in the island Melos.

MEL'IA AZED'ARACH, *Poison Berry Tree*, *Azed'arach*, *Pride of India*, *Pride of China*, *Bead Tree*. *Nat. Ord.* *Meliaceæ*; *Sex. Sys.* *Decandria Monogynia*. The bark of the root is usually given in decoction, in the proportion of 3 or 4 ounces of the bark of the fresh root to a quart of water; boiled down to a pint. The dose is one or two table-spoonfuls, every two or three hours, till free purging is induced. It is given in this manner as an anthelmintic. It is sometimes formed into an ointment, and used in *tinca capitis*.

MELICE'RI, *Melifavium*, from *μελι*, 'honey,' and *κηρος*, 'wax.' *Emphy'ma encyst'is melice'ris*. An encysted tumour, filled with a substance resembling honey.

MELIGE'I'ON, from *μελι*, 'honey.' A fetid humour, of the consistence of honey, discharged from ulcers accompanied with caries of a bone.

MELIME'LUM, from *μελι*, 'honey,' and *μηλον*, 'an apple.' A name given to two compounds:—one of honey and quince, the other of honey and apples.

MEL'INUM, *μηλινον*. The ancient name of an ointment, and of several plasters; described by Dioscorides and Galen: so called from their resembling the *μηλον*, or quince, in colour.

MELIS'SA, from *μελισσα*, 'a bee;' because bees gather honey from it. *Melissa officina'lis*, *Citra'go*, *Citra'ria*, *Melitei'a*, *Melissob'otos*, *Melitæ'na*, *Melissobot'anum*, *Melis'sa citra'ta*, *Melissophyl'lum*, *Melit'tis*, *Cedronel'la*, *Apias'trum*, *Melissa cit'rina*, *Ero'tion*, *Balm*. (F) *Mélisse*, *La Citronnelle*. *Nat. Ord.* *Labiatae*. The leaves of balm have a pleasant odour; and an austere and aromatic taste. It was formerly much used in nervous diseases, but is now only employed when made into a tea, as a diluent, in febrile affections. It is the basis of a celebrated preparation,—the *Eau des Carmes*, (q. v.)

MELISSA CALAMIN'THA, *Calamin'tha*, *C. vulga'ris*, *C. officina'rum*, *Cal'amint*. (F) *Calament*. This plant smells like wild mint, though more agreeably. It is used, popularly, as a tea in dyspepsia; flatulent colic; hysteria; uterine obstructions, &c.

MELISSA GRANDIFLORA, *Calamin'tha magno flore*, *C. monta'na*, *Mountain Cal'amint*. This plant resembles the last in virtues.

MELISSA NEP'ETA, *Calamin'tha Anglica*, *C. Pule'gii odor'e*, *Nep'eta agre'stis*, *Field Cal'amint*, *Spotted Cal'amint*. Formerly used as an aromatic.

MELIT'TIS **MELISSOPHYLL'LUM**, *La'mium monta'num*, *Melissa hu'milis*, *Melissophyl'lum*, *Bastard Balm*. (F) *Mélisse des Bois*, *Mélistot*. This plant was formerly employed, like the balm, in uterine obstructions.

MELIZO'MUM, from *μελι*, 'honey,' and *ζωμος*, 'broth.' Mead. *Melli'na*, *Metheg'lin*. A drink prepared with honey.

MELLA'GO, from *mel*, 'honey.' Any medicine having the consistence of honey.

MELLI'TA, from *mel*, 'honey.' Prepared honeys:—medicated honeys.

MELLITUM DE MERCURIA'LI COMPOS'I-TUM, (F) *Miel de mercuriale composé*, *Syrup de longue vie*. (*Succ. purif. mercurialis* ℥ ij, *boraginis*, *anchusæ officinalis*, aa ℥ ss, *iris pseudacori radicis recent.* 3 ij, *rad. sicc. gentianæ* 3 j, *mellis* ℥ iij, *vini albi* 3 xij. Macerate the bruised roots in the wine, for 24 hours; strain. Mix the juices and honey; boil slightly, and filter: then add the two liquors, and boil to the consistence of syrup. 3 iss of *senna leaves* may be added to the syrup. *Ph. P.*) Cathartic, stomachic, &c.

MELLITUM SIMPLEX, *Syrupus de Mellē*, *Syrup of Honey*. (*Mellis* ℥ vj, *aquæ* ℥ iss, *carbonat. calcis. præparat.* 3 iij. Mix the honey, water, and carbonate of lime in a silver vessel: boil the mixture, stirring, at the same time, for 2 or 3 minutes: then add *prepared animal charcoal* 3 vj, *two whites of eggs*, mixed in a pint of water. Mix all, and boil to the consistence of syrup: remove from the fire; let the syrup rest for 15 minutes, and pass through a cloth. *Ph. P.*) Demulcent.

MELOCHI'TES, *Lapis Arme'nius*, *Armeni'tes*, *Arme'nian Stone*. A variety of blue carbonate of copper. It is found in Germany, the Tyrol, and especially in Armenia. It was formerly employed as a cardiac, and as proper for purging away melancholy.

MEL'OE NIGER, *M. Pennsylvan'icus*. A blistering fly, native of the United States. It feeds upon the *Prunella vulga'ris* or *Self-heal*, and *Ambrosia trifida* or *Stick-weed*. These flies resemble the Spanish flies in properties.

The **MELOE PROSCARABÆ'US**, *Cantarel'lus*, was anciently used as a diuretic and antihydrophobic.

MELOPLA'CUS, from *μηλον*, 'an apple,' 'a quince.' A compound obtained by boiling *wine*, *honey*, *quince*, *pepper*, &c. together.—Galen.

MELON, *μηλον*. A disorder of the eye, in which it protrudes out of the socket. See *Exophthalmia*.—Castelli.

MELOS, *μελος*, *Membrum*. A member. An organized part, composed of other parts.—Castelli.

MELO'SIS, *μηλωσις*. The act of probing a wound, ulcer, &c.—Hippocrates.

MELO'TIS, *Melo'tris*, *Specil'lum Minus*. A small probe:—a probe for the ear.

MEMBRA'NA VERSIC'OLOR. A peculiar membrane—according to Mr. Fielding, of Hull—situate immediately behind the retina, and in connexion with it. It is separable into distinct layers from the choroid, and is supplied with blood-vessels.

MEMBRANE, *Membra'na*, *Hymen me-*

ninx. A name, given to different thin organs, representing species of supple, more or less elastic, webs; varying in their structure and vital properties, and intended, in general, to exhale, absorb, or secrete certain fluids; and to separate, envelope, and form other organs. Bichat has divided the membranes into simple and compound.

The **SIMPLE MEMBRANES** comprise three orders.

1. The **MUCOUS MEMBRANES**, *Membranes folliculeuses* (Ch.), so called, on account of the mucous fluid by which they are constantly lubricated. They line the canals, cavities, and hollow organs, which communicate externally, by different apertures in the skin. Bichat refers the mucous membranes to two great divisions—the *gastro-pulmonary*, and the *genito-urinary*. The mucous membranes have a striking analogy with the cutaneous tissue, in organization, functions, and diseases. They are composed of chorion, papillæ, and epidermis; and are furnished with a multitude of follicles, which secrete a viscid humour;—mucus. They receive a quantity of arterial vessels, veins, lymphatics, and nerves.

2. The **SEROUS MEMBRANES**, *M. villeuses simples* (Ch.), are transparent, thin, and composed of one lamina. One surface adheres to other textures: the other is smooth, polished, and moistened by a serous fluid. They are arranged—in the form of sacs without apertures—as great, intermediate reservoirs for the exhalant and absorbent systems, and in which the serous fluid in passing from the one system tarries some time before it enters the other. The serous membranes resemble the cellular membrane in structure and diseases. They facilitate the motion of the organs which they envelope, on each other. They may be divided into, 1. *Serous membranes*, properly so called; as the arachnoid, pleura, peritoneum, and tunica vaginalis. 2. *Synovial membranes* or *Capsules*; which belong to joints, tendons, aponeuroses, &c.

3. **FIBROUS MEMBRANES**, *Membranes albugineuses* (Ch.) These are almost all continuous, and terminate at the periosteum—their common centre. They have been divided into two sections.

1. *Enveloping aponeuroses*, *Aponeuroses of insertion*, *Fibrous capsules of the joints*, and *Fibrous sheaths of tendons*.

2. The *Periosteum*, *Dura mater*, *Sclerotica*, *Tunica albuginea testis*, *Fibrous membrane of the spleen*, &c.

The fibrous membranes are not free or moistened by any particular fluid. They always adhere by both surfaces to the neighbouring parts; are firm, resisting, but slightly elastic, and of a white colour; sometimes pearly and glistening. They are chiefly composed of the *albugineous fibre* (see *Albugineous* and *Fibrous*.) These vessels are numerous, in some, as in the dura mater and

periosteum: in others, scarcely sensible, as in the aponeuroses. The presence of nerves has never been proved, although several circumstances, regarding their sensibility, render their existence probable.

The fibrous membranes serve, in general, to augment the solidity of the organs which they envelope; to retain the muscles in their respective positions; to favour the motion of the limbs, and that of the muscles and skin; to form canals and rings for the passage of different organs, &c.

Bichat admits three species of *compound membranes*. 1. The *Sero-fibrous*, formed of a serous and fibrous lamina, intimately adherent to each other;—as the pericardium, dura mater, and tunica albuginea. 2. The *Sero-mucous*, formed of a serous and mucous lamina;—as the *gall-bladder* at its lower part. 3. The *Fibro-mucous*, constituted of the union of a fibrous and mucous membrane;—as the *mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ*, gums, &c.

Chaussier admits six kinds of membranes. 1. The *laminated*. See Cellular Tissue. 2. The *serous* or *simple villous*: 3. The *follicular* or *complicated villous*: 4. The *muscular* or *fleshy*: 5. The *albugineous*: 6. The *albuminous*.

MEMBRANE, *False, Acciden'tal, Adventitious membrane, Pseudo-Membrane, Pseudymen, Pseudomeninx*, (F) *Fausse membrane, M. accidentelle*. Membranous productions are so called, which form on all the free, natural surfaces, and on every free, accidental surface. They are, in general, produced by the exudation of a coagulable lymph, susceptible of organization, which takes place in consequence of inflammation of the various tissues. These accidental membranes occur on the skin after the application of a blister; on mucous surfaces, as in croup; on the parietes of inflamed veins and arteries, &c. The cicatrices of wounds are formed of them.

MEMBRANES OF THE FŒTUS, *Membræ næ fœtum involven'tes*. The membranes which immediately envelope the fœtus, in the cavity of the uterus, and the rupture of which gives rise to the discharge of the liquor amnii. These membranes are the *decidua, chorion*, and *amnion* (q. v.)

MEMBRANOUS, *Membrano'sus, Hymenodes*, (F) *Membraneux*. Having the nature of a membrane. Formed of membranes.

MEMBRANIFORM, *Membraniformis*:—resembling a membrane. A name given to thin and flat parts, which resemble membranes.

MEMBRANIFORM MUSCLES. Very broad and thin muscles, as the *platysma myoides*, *obliquus abdominis*, &c.

MEMBRUM, *Artus, Melos, Colon*, a limb, a member, (F) *Membre*. The limbs or extremities or members of animals are certain parts, exterior to the body, which are more or less apparent, long, and movable. It is by

means of their limbs, that animals transport themselves from one place to another: and that they defend themselves, or attack others. The limbs are arranged on each side of the trunk, with which they are articulated. In man, they are four in number;—two *upper* or *thoracic*, and two *lower*, *pelvic* or *abdominal*.

MEM'ORY, *Memoria, Mneme*, (F) *Mémoire*. The cerebral faculty, by virtue of which past impressions are recalled to the mind.

MEMPHI'TES LAPIS. A sort of stone, found in the environs of Memphis; which was formerly esteemed narcotic.

MENINGE'AL, *Meningæ'us*, (F) *Méningé*. Relating to the meninges, or merely to the dura mater.

The MIDDLE MENINGEAL ARTERY, *Arteria meningæ'a me'dia, A. Sphæno-spinosa, A. Duræ Matris media max'ima, A. Sphæno-spinalis, Spinal Ar'tery*, (F) *Artère méningée moyenne, A. Sphéno-épineuse, A. Épineuse*, is the largest of the branches, given off by the internal maxillary artery. It enters the cranium by the foramen spinale, and distributes its branches chiefly to the dura mater.

MENIN'GES, *Eilam'ides, Matres Cer'e-bri, Omen'ta*, from *μνινγξ*, 'a membrane.' The three membranes, which envelope the brain—*Dura mater, Arachnoid*, and *Pia mater*, (q. v.)

MENIN'GINE. Same etymon. A name, given by Chaussier to the pia mater, united to the cerebral layer of the arachnoid.

MENINGI'TIS. Inflammation of the meninges or membranes of the brain. See Phrenitis.

MENINGOPH'YLAX, *Custos menin'gis. Depresso'rium*, (F) *Dépressoire*, from *μνινγξ*, 'a membrane,' the dura mater; and *φυλαξ*, 'a preserver.' An instrument for depressing the dura mater, and guarding it from injury, whilst the bone is cut or rasped.

MENINGO'SIS. Same etymon. The union of bones by means of membrane; e. g. the articulation of the bones of the cranium in the fœtus. Meningosis is a variety of Syn-desmosis.

MENISPER'MUM COCCULUS. *Family Menispermæ. Sex. Syst. Diœcia Dodecandria*. The systematic name of the plant, the berries of which are well known by the name of *Coc'culus Indicus, Indian Berries, Baccæ Piscato'riæ, Coc'culus subero'sus, Indian Cockles, Coccus In'dicus, Coccule officina'rum, Cocci orienta'les, Grana Orien'tis*, (F) *Coque du Levant, Coque-levant*. These berries are remarkable for their inebriating and destructive quality to fish. The deleterious principle appears to reside in the kernel, and in the active principle called *Picrotox'ine*. The Coccus Indicus has only been used in decoction to kill vermin. It has, at times, been added to beer, by fraudulent tradesmen, to render it more inebriating.

MENISPER'MUM TUBERCULA'TUM, *M. verrucosum*, *Cocculus crispus*. A Chinese plant, an extract from the root of which is tonic to the stomach and bowels, and possesses some astringency. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

MENORRHA'GIA, from *μην*, 'a month,' and *ῥοι*, 'I flow fiercely.' Flow of the menses. Frequently the word is used synonymously with uterine hemorrhage or *metrorrhagia* (q. v.), or for immoderate flow of the menses—*profuse menstruation*, *Paramenia superflua*, *P. profusa*, *Menorrhagia rubra*, *Catameniorum fluxus immodicus*.

MENOS'TASIS, from *μην*, 'a month,' and *στασις*, 'stasis,' 'stagnation.' This word, according to some, signifies the retention of the menses and their accumulation in the uterus. According to others, it means the acute pain which, in some females, precedes each appearance of the menses; a pain which has been presumed to proceed from the stasis of blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus.

MENOXENIA, from *μην*, 'a month,' and *ξενος*, 'foreign.' Irregular menstruation.

MENSES, *M. Muliebres*, *Fluxus menstruus*, *F. lunaris*, *Proflu'vium muliebre*, *P. genitalē muliebre*, *Consuetudo menstrua*, from *mensis*, 'a month.' *Catemenia Menstrua*, *Emmenia*, *Tributum lunare*, *Purgationes*, *P. menstrua*, *Gynæcia*; the *Courses*, *Menstrual flux*, *Monthly courses*, *Flowers*, (F) *Mois*, *Règles*, *Lunes*, *Flueurs*, *Affaires*, *Epoques*, *Ordinaires*, *Purgations*, *Fleurs*, *Menstrues*. The sanguineous evacuation from the uterus, the monthly recurrence of which constitutes *menstruation*, (q. v.)

The first appearance of the menses is usually preceded by the discharge of a fluid, whitish matter from the vagina; by nervous excitement, and by vague pains and heaviness in the loins and thighs; numbness of the limbs, tumefaction and hardness of the breasts, &c. More or less indisposition and irritability, also, precede each successive recurrence of the menstrual flux.

In temperate climates, each period ordinarily continues from three to six days; and the quantity lost varies from four to eight ounces. The menses continue to flow from the period of puberty till the age of 45 or 50. At the term of its natural cessation, *Menolipsis*, the flux becomes irregular; and this irregularity is occasionally accompanied with symptoms of dropsy, glandular tumours, &c., constituting the *Paramenia cessatio'nis* of Good, and what is called the *critical time of life*; yet it does not appear, that the mortality is increased by it.

With the immediate causes of menstruation we are unacquainted. We express only our ignorance, when we assert it to depend upon periodicity;—the discharge comes from the uterus, and vagina, and seems to be a true secretion from the lining membrane. It differs from blood, by its peculiar odour,

and by its not coagulating. It is arrested, as a general principle, during pregnancy and lactation. In warm climates, women usually begin to menstruate early, and cease sooner than in the temperate regions. The quantity lost is also greater. In the colder regions the reverse of this holds, as a general rule.

MENSTRUATION, *Menstrua'tio*, *Chromog'nea*. The flow of the menses. *Menorrhagia*, *Fluxus menstrua'lis*.

VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION is that, which occurs from other parts than the uterus. It is called *Paramenia erroris*, *Menorrhagia erronea*, *Mensium per aliena loca excretio*. At times, the secreted fluid has all the characters of the menstrual secretion: at others, it appears to be blood.

MENSTRUUM, (F) *Menstrue*. This name was formerly given to every substance, which possesses the property of dissolving others slowly and with the aid of heat. At present, it is used synonymously with *solvent*. Thus,—water, alcohol, ether, acids, oils, &c. are *menstrua*.

MENSURA'TION, *Mensuratio*, from *mensura*, 'measure.' *Measurement*. One of the means, used for exploring the state of the thoracic and other cavities. It consists in a comparative measurement of each side of the chest, by means of a ribband extended from the median line of the sternum to the spine. When effusion exists in one side the measurement is usually greater than on the other. When, on the other hand, a portion of a lung has ceased, for some time, to exert its respiratory functions, the corresponding side of the chest becomes smaller, in consequence of the contraction of the pleura, retraction of the pulmonary tissue and greater approximation of the ribs.

MENTAL, from *mens*, 'mind;' belonging or relating to the mind, as, *mental phenomena*, *mental diseases*, *Morbi mentales*, &c.

In Anatomy, *Mental*, *Mentalis*, (F) *Mentonniere*, signifies that which relates to the chin; from *mentum*, 'the chin.'

The **MENTAL FORA'MEN**, (F) *Trou mentonnier*, *Anterior maxillary F.* is the outer orifice of the inferior dental canal. It is situated on the outer surface of the lower jaw-bone, opposite the second incisor or the canine tooth, and gives passage to the following vessels and nerves.

The **MENTAL AR'TERY**, (F) *Artère mentonnière*. This is given off by the inferior dental, and issues at the mental foramen to be distributed on the lower lip.

The **MENTAL NERVE**, (F) *Nerf mentonnier*, is furnished by the inferior dental nerve. It issues by the mental foramen and is distributed, in numerous filaments, to the muscles of the lower lip.

MENTHA AQUATICA, *Menthras'trum*, *Sisymbrium menthastrium*, *Mentha rotundifolia palustris*, *Watermint*, (F) *Menthe aquatique*, *M. rouge*. *Nat. Ord. Labiatæ*. This is

less agreeable than the *Mentha viridis*, and more bitter and pungent. It is used like spearmint.

MENTHA CERVI'NA, *Hart's pennyroyal*, *Hys-sop-leaved mint*, *Pulegium cervinum*, (F) *Menthe cervine*. Possesses the properties of pennyroyal but is very unpleasant.

MENTHA CRISPA, *Colymbifera minor*, *Curl-ed mint*, (F) *Menthe frissée*, *Menthe crépue*, *Beaume d'eau à feuilles ridées*. Possesses the properties of peppermint.

MENTHA PIPERITA. *Mentha Piperitis*, *Peppermint*, (F) *Menthe poivrée*. The odour of this variety is strong and agreeable. Taste pungent, aromatic, and producing a sensation of coldness in the mouth. Virtues depend upon essential oil and camphor. It is stomachic and carminative. It is chiefly used in the form of essential oil—the *oleum menthae piperitæ*.

THE ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT consists of the *ol. menthae pip.* 3 iij., *sp. vin. rectific.*, coloured with *Spinach leaves*. ℞ij.

MENTHA PULEGIUM, *Pulegium*, *Pulegium regale*, *Pulegium latifolium*, *Glechon*, *Pennyroyal*, *Pudding grass*, (F) *Pouliot*. The oil—*Oleum pulegii*—possesses the virtues of the plant. It resembles the mints in general in properties. Amongst the vulgar it is esteemed as an emmenagogue.

MENTHA VIRIDIS, *M. sativa*, *M. vulgaris*, *M. gentilis*, *M. spicata*, *Spearmint*, (F) *Menthe sauvage*, *Baume des jardins*, *Menthe verte*, *Menthe des jardins*. Odour strong, aromatic; taste, warm, austere, bitterish. Virtues the same as those of the peppermint. The *Oleum menthae viridis* is obtained from it.

MENTO-LABIAL, *Mento-labialis*. Under this name Chaussier has united the Levator labii inferioris and Quadratus muscles.

MENTULAGRA. A convulsive erection of the mentula or penis; such as is sometimes observed in eunuchs; a hybrid word, from *mentula*, 'the penis,' and *αγχα*, 'a seizure.'

MENTUM, *Geni'on*, *Anthe'reon*, 'the chin.' (F) *Menton*. The inferior and middle part of the face, situate below the lower lip. The chin is formed of skin, cellular tissue, muscles, vessels, nerves, and of the os maxillare inferius.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIA'TA, *Trifolium paludosum*, *T. aquaticum*, *T. palustre*, *T. fibrinum*, *Menyanthes*, *Water trefoil*, *Buckbean*, *Bogbean*. *Nat. Ord. Gentianæ* (F) *Trèfle d'eau*. The taste is intensely bitter, and is extracted by water. It is tonic, anthelmintic, diuretic, cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic. In some countries, it is used as a substitute for hops in making beer.

MEPHITIC, *Mephitis*; from a Syriac word, signifying 'to blow, to breathe.' Any thing possessed of an unwholesome property; chiefly applied to exhalations.

MEPHITISM. Same etymon. Any per-

nicious exhalation. *Mephitis* and *Mophe'ta*, (F) *Mofette* ou *Moufette*, are old names for azote; and, in general, for all exhalations and gases that are unfit for respiration.

MERCURIAL, *Mercurialis*. That which contains mercury; one of the preparations of mercury.

MERCURIALIS. *Mercurialis annua*, *French mercury*. It has been estimated cathartic, hypnotic and cosmetic, and has been chiefly used by way of lavement.

MERCURIALIS PEREN'NIS, *Cynocram'bè*, *Canina bras'sica*, *M. montana*, *M. sylvestris*, *Dog's mercury*. This plant is possessed of acro-narcotic properties.

MERIDROSIS, from *μερος*, 'a part,' and *ιδρωσις*, 'sweating.' A partial perspiration.

MEROCE'LE, *Merorixis*, *Merorrhæxis*, from *μερος*, 'the thigh,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' *Femoral* or *crural hernia*. (F) *Hernie crurale* ou *fémorale*. In this hernia, the viscera issue from the abdomen through the crural canal; or through an opening immediately on the outer side of Gimbernath's ligament, which gives passage to lymphatic vessels. This affection is more frequent in the female than in the male, and especially in those who have had children. The tumour, formed by the merocele, is generally small, round, and more or less difficult of reduction. In other respects, it possesses all the characters of hernia. The neck of the sac has, close on the outside, the epigastric artery; above, the spermatic cord and spermatic artery in the male—the round ligament in the female; on the inside, Gimbernath's ligament; and, below, the pubes. When the obturator artery arises from the epigastric it generally passes on the outside of and below the orifice of the sac; sometimes, however, it takes a turn above and then to the inside of the opening. J. Cloquet asserts, that of 134 cases, in one only did he find the epigastric artery on the inside of the orifice of the sac.

The operation, required in strangulation of this variety, may be practised on the aponeurotic opening, by cutting downwards and inwards, on the side of Gimbernath's ligament.

MERRY ANDREW. An itinerant quack, who exposes his nostrums for sale at fairs and markets. See *Charlatan*. They are so called from Dr. Andrew Boorde, who lived in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary, and who was in the habit of frequenting fairs and markets at which he harangued the populace.

MERUS, *Mera'cus*, *Arcatos*, 'pure, genuine;' as *Vinum merum*, unmixed wine.

MERYCOLO'GIA, from *μερυκα*, I ruminate, and *λογος*, a description. Any work on rumination may be so termed.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTAL'LINUM, *M. ficoï'des*, *Di'amon'd fig-marygold*, *Ice plant*. (F) *Glaciale*, *Cristalline*. It has been recommended in dysuria,

ischuria, and some other affections of the urinary organs.

MES'ENTERIC, *Mesara'ic*, *Mesenter'icus*, *Mesara'icus*, from *μεσεντεριον*, or *μεσεντεραιον*, 'the mesentery.' That which relates or belongs to the mesentery.

The **MESENTERIC ARTERIES** are two in number and distinguished into 1. The *Superior mesenteric*, which arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, below the *cæliac*. It immediately descends to the left, forwards, behind the pancreas, and in front of the third portion of the duodenum,—to gain the superior extremity of the mesentery, where it makes a long curvature, the convexity of which is turned forwards and to the left. Towards the termination of the ileum, it ends by anastomosing with a branch of the *A. colica dextra inferior*. At its concavity it gives off the three *Arteriæ colicæ dextræ*, which belong to the great intestine; and, at its convexity, it sends off 15 or 20 branches, which are distributed to the small intestine; after having formed numerous arches by their anastomoses.

2. The *Inferior Mesenteric Artery* arises from the anterior part of the abdominal aorta, an inch and a half before its termination. It descends, on the left side, behind the peritoneum; engages itself in the substance of the iliac mesocolon, forming a considerable curvature, whose convexity faces the left side. When it reaches the brim of the pelvis, it passes along the posterior separation of the mesorectum and attains the neighbourhood of the anus, under the name *Superior hemorrhoidal artery*. It gives off no branch at its concave part; but, from the convex, the three *Arteriæ colicæ sinistræ* arise.

The **MESENTERIC** or **MESARAIC VEINS** are two in number and belong to the vena porta. They are distinguished into, 1. The *Superior mesenteric* or *mesaraic*, or *great mesaraic*. This trunk receives, from above to below and on the right side, the three *venæ colicæ dextræ* and the *Gastro-epiploica dextra*. Into its left side, the veins of the small intestine open. It passes in front of the transverse portion of the duodenum; and, behind the pancreas, unites with the splenic vein to concur in the formation of the vena porta.

The *inferior* or *lesser mesenteric vein* corresponds to the artery of the same name and opens into the splenic, near the union of that vein with the superior mesenteric, and behind the pancreas.

The **MESENTERIC PLEXUSES** are furnished by the solar plexus and have been distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*; like the mesenteric arteries which they accompany.

The **MESENTERIC GLANDS** are the lymphatic ganglions of the mesentery. Through them, the chyliiferous vessels pass to the thoracic duct. Their uses are unknown. When diseased, nutrition is interfered with, and atrophy produced.

MESENTERIC HERNIA. If one of the layers of the mesentery be torn by a blow, whilst the other remains in its natural state, the intestines may insinuate themselves into the aperture and form a kind of hernia. It is not known during life.

MESENTERITIS, *Empres'ma peritonitis mesenterica*, *Enteritis mesenterica*, *Inflammation of the mesentery*. The pain is here deeper seated and more immediately in the mesenteric region. The external tenderness is less than in some of the other varieties of peritonitis.

MES'ENTERY, *Mesenter'ium*, *Mesaraison*, *Mesen'teron*, *Mesera'um*, *Mesora'um*, *Medium intesti'num*, from *μεσος*, 'in the middle,' and *εντερον*, 'an intestine,' (F) *Mésentère*. A term applied to several duplicatures of the peritoneum, which maintain the different portions of the intestinal canal in their respective situations; allowing, however, more or less mobility. They are formed of two laminae, between which are contained the corresponding portion of intestine and the vessels that pass to it. One only of these duplicatures has received the name *mesentery*, properly so called. This belongs to the small intestine, which it suspends and retains *in situ*. Its posterior margin, which is the smallest, is straight and descends obliquely from the left side of the body of the second lumbar vertebra to the right iliac fossa. Its anterior margin is curved, undulating, plaited, and corresponds to the whole length of the small intestine. The mesentery contains, between the two laminae which form it, a number of lymphatic ganglions; the trunks and branches of the mesenteric vessels; the nervous plexuses, accompanying them, and many lacteals and lymphatics.

MESIRE. A disorder of the liver, mentioned by Avicenna, accompanied by a sense of heaviness, tumour, inflammation, pungent pain, and by blackness of the tongue.

MESOCÆ'CUM. A name given to a duplicature of the peritoneum (in some persons only) at the posterior part of the cæcum.

MESOCHON'DRIAC *Mesochondriacus*; from *μεσος*, 'middle,' and *χονδρος*, 'cartilage.' A name given by Boerhaave to fleshy fibres situate between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

MESOCOL'IC HERNIA. Hernia is so named by Sir Astley Cooper, when the bowels glide between the layers of the mesocolon.

MESOCO'LON, from *μεσος*, 'in the middle,' and *καλον*, 'the colon.' A name given to the duplicatures of the peritoneum, which fix the different parts of the colon to the abdominal parietes. It has received different names, according to its situation. The *right lumbar mesocolon* fixes the ascending colon to the corresponding lumbar region. The *transverse mesocolon* arises from the concave arch of the colon, and forms a septum between the epigastric and umbilical regions.

Its inferior portion is continuous with the mesentery. The *left lumbar mesocolon*, which contains the ascending colon, is continuous, below, with the *Iliac mesocolon*. The last includes between its layers the sigmoid flexure of the colon and ends in the mesorectum. Under the right kidney it is narrow and firm, and forms the *right ligament of the colon*; at the under end of the left kidney it forms the *left ligament of the colon*.

MESODMITIS, from *μεσοδμη*, 'the mediastinum,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.' *Mediastinitis*. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

MESOLOBAR, belonging to the *Mésolobe* or *Corpus callosum*.

The **MESOLOBAR ARTERIES** are the arteries of the corpus callosum.

MESOMERIA, from *μεσος*, 'middle,' and *μηρος*, 'the thigh.' The parts of the body situate between the thighs.

MESOPHYON, *Glabell'a*. The part of the face between the eyebrows; from *μεσος*, 'the middle,' and *οφρυα*, 'the eyebrows.'

MESORECTUM. A hybrid word; from *μεσος*, 'middle,' and *rectum*, 'the intestine rectum.' A triangular reflection, formed by the peritoneum, between the posterior surface of the rectum and the anterior surface of the sacrum. Between the two layers of which the mesorectum is composed are found much cellular tissue and the termination of the inferior mesenteric vessels.

MESOTHENAR, from *μεσος*, 'the middle,' and *ἑνθα*, 'the thenar,' 'the palm of the hand.' A muscle, which carries the thumb towards the palm. Winslow applied the term to the abductor pollicis, united to the deep-seated portion of the flexor brevis pollicis.

MESOTICA, from *μεσος*, 'middle.' Diseases, affecting the parenchyma. Pravity in the quantity or quality of the intermediate or connecting substance of organs; without inflammation, fever, or other derangement of the general health. The 1st Order, class *Eccritica* of Good.

MESPILUS, *Mespilus Germanica*. The medlar, (F) *Néflier*. (Fruit) *Nèfle*. The fruit and seeds of the medlar have both been used medicinally:—the immature fruit as an astringent, and the seeds in nephritic diseases.

MESPILUS OXYACANTHA, *Oxyacantha*, *Spina alba*, *White Hawthorn*, (F) *Aubepine*. The flowers of this common European plant are sometimes used in infusion as a pectoral.

META, *μετα*, *Meth'*, *μεθ'*, 'with,' 'together with,' 'after,' 'change of form and place.' A common prefix to words. Hence:

METABASIS, *μεταβασις*, *Transitus*, *Metabolè*, *Metal'lagè*, from *μεταβαινω*, 'I digress.' A change of remedy, practice, &c.—Hippocrates.

METACARPAL, *Metacarpia'nus*, (F) *Métacarpien*. Relating or belonging to the metacarpus.

The **METACARPAL BONES**, or bones which compose the metacarpus, are five in number;

and distinguished into *first, second, third, &c.* beginning from the outer or radial side.

They are articulated, by their superior extremity, with the bones of the second range of the carpus; and, by the lower, with the first phalanges.

The **METACARPAL RANGE** or Row of the carpal bones, (F) *Rangée métacarpienne du carpe* is the lower row of carpal bones; so called because they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus. It is composed of the trapezium, trapezoides, magnum, and unciforme.

The **METACARPAL PHALANGES** are the first phalanges of the fingers; so called, because they are articulated with the bones of the metacarpus.

The **METACARPAL ARTICULATIONS** are those by which the four last metacarpal bones are united together, at their upper extremity.

The **METACARPAL ARTERY** or *Arteria dorsalis metacarpi* arises from the radial, at the moment it engages itself in the upper extremity of the abductor indicis. It descends obliquely upon the back of the hand. Its branches are distributed to the abductor indicis, and the integuments; some communicate with the dorsalis carpi.

The **METACARPAL LIGAMENT**, or *Inferior palmar Ligament*, is a fibrous band, stretched transversely before the inferior extremities of the four last metacarpal bones, which it keeps in their respective positions.

METACARPO-PHALANGIAN, *Metacarpo-phalangia'nus*, (F) *Métacarpo-phalangien*. That which belongs to the metacarpus and phalanges.

The **METACARPO-PHALANGIAN ARTICULATIONS** are formed by the bones of the metacarpus and the corresponding phalanges. In these articulations, the bony surfaces are incrustated with cartilage, covered by a synovial membrane and kept in connexion by means of an anterior and two lateral ligaments.

METACARPUS, from *μετα*, 'after,' and *carpus*, 'the wrist.' *Metacarpion*, *Postbrachiale*, (F) *Métacarpe*. The part of the hand, comprised between the carpus and fingers. It is composed of five parallel bones, called *metacarpal*; forming the back of the hand, externally, and the palm internally.

METAL, *Metal'lum*. A class of simple, combustible bodies; distinguished from others by considerable specific gravity; a particular splendour; almost total opacity; insolubility in water; and the property they have of ringing when struck. Metals have no effect, except of a mechanical nature, when taken into the stomach; unless they have already undergone, or undergo, in the stomach, oxidation or union with an acid; when several most deleterious compounds may be formed. Copper cents; half pence; quicksilver; lead, have frequently been swallowed in the metallic state with impunity. Tin and mercury are the only metals used to produce a mechanical

effect;—the former as an anthelmintic,—the latter, idly enough, in cases of fancied intussusception, &c.

METAMORPHOPSIA, from μεταμορφοω, 'I transform,' and ὤψ, 'the eye.' *Suffusio*, *Suffusio Oculorum*. *Imagination* (Maitre-Jean.) *Crupsia*, *Myodesopsia*, *False sight*. (F) *Berlue*. Aberration of the sense of sight, which transmits the image of imaginary objects. This affection sometimes depends on a slight opacity in the transparent parts of the eye; the cornea, crystalline, or vitreous humour, when it is symptomatic, and of no consequence. At other times, it appears to be idiopathic; and occurs particularly in those, who have been in the habit of constantly fixing their eyes on very brilliant or small bodies. The objects, fancied to be seen, are various. They are sometimes circular, perpetually moving; or shining or black spots, cobwebs, insects, or pieces of wood—when they are often termed *Muscae volitantes*, (F) *Mouches volantes*, and the condition *Visus muscarum Scotomata*, *Suffusio Myodes*, *Myiodeopsia*, *Myodesopsia*. These appearances sometimes continue for a few days; being dependent on the state of the nerves of the individual at the time; or they may exist for life, and ultimately impair the sight.

If the affection be symptomatic, it is of but little moment. If idiopathic, and connected with any excitement of the brain, which is not often the case, attention will have to be paid to that organ.

METAPOROPŒIA, *Metaporopoie'sis*, from μετα, 'after,' πορος, 'a pore,' and ποιω, 'to make.' The change produced in the minute pores,—in the capillary extremities of vessels,—when they pass from the morbid to the healthy condition.—Galen.

METAPTO'SIS, *Metaschematis'mus*. Mutation; change; from μεταπιπτω, 'I digress.' Any change in the form or seat of a disease.

METAS'TASIS, *Metachore'sis*, from μεταστημι, 'I change place.' *Displacement*, *Translation*. A change in the seat of a disease; attributed, by the Humourists, to the translation of the morbid matter to a part different from that which it had previously occupied; and, by the Solidists, to the displacement of the irritation. It has also been used in the same extensive sense as Metaptosis, (q. v.) Disputes have often been indulged, whether any case of metastasis ought not rather to be esteemed a case of extension of the disease. Gout and acute rheumatism are in favour of metastasis occasionally supervening.

METASTATIC, *Metastat'icus*. Belonging or relating to metastasis. A *metastatic crisis*, is one produced by metastasis;—a *metastatic affection*, one caused by metastasis, &c.

METASYN'CRISIS, from συγχρνω, 'I compose,' and μετα, 'which indicates a

change.' *Recomposition*. A word, employed by some disciples of Asclepiades. This physician supposed, that all animals are formed by the union or assemblage of atoms. He designated all bodies by the word συγκριματα; which signifies 'assemblage.' Συγκρνωσθαι, 'to be assembled,' was, with him, synonymous with 'to exist;' and διακρνωσθαι, 'to separate,' was, with him, synonymous with 'to dissolve,' 'to cease to exist.' The word *Metasyncrisis* was invented to express the recombination of bodies after their momentary dissolution. Some have rendered the word by the Latin *Recorporatio*.

METASYNCRITIC, *Metasyncrit'icus*, *Recorporat'ivus*. Belonging or relating to metasyncrisis. A name, formerly given to medicines to which was attributed the virtue of producing the metasyncrisis or regeneration of the body or of some of its parts.

METASYNCRITIC CYCLE meant a determinate series of remedies, employed for this purpose.

METATAR'SAL, *Metatar'seus*, (F) *Métatarsien*. Relating or belonging to the metatarsus.

The **METATARSAL BONES**, (F) *Os metatarsiens*, are five in number, and distinguished by their number; *first*, *second*, *third*, &c. reckoning from the outer side.

The **METATARSAL ROW**—(F) *Rangée métatarsienne*—of the bones of the tarsus, is the second row, or that contiguous to the metatarsus; comprehending the cuboides and three cuneiform bones; some add the scaphoides.

The **METATARSAL PHALANGES** are the first phalanges of the toes; so called, because they are united to the metatarsus.

The **METATARSAL ARTICULATIONS** are those resulting from the junction of the metatarsal bones with each other. They are strengthened, *behind*, by *dorsal* and *plantar* ligaments; and, *before*, by a *transverse metatarsal ligament*, which is plantar, and has the greatest analogy to the *inferior transverse metacarpal ligament*.

The **METATARSAL ARTERY**, *Sus-métatarsienne* of Chaussier, arises from the *A. dorsalis Tarsi*; passes transversely over the back of the foot; and furnishes, at its convexity, which is anterior, three branches, called *A. interos'seæ dorsales Pedis*. These branches are distributed in the interosseous spaces.

METATARSO-PHALANGIAN, *Metatarso-phalangia'nus*. Relating to the metatarsus and phalanges.

The **METATARSO-PHALANGIAN ARTICULATIONS** are formed by the bones of the metatarsus and the corresponding phalanges. They bear the greatest analogy to the *metacarpo-phalanganian articulations*, (q. v.)

METATAR'SUS, *Metatar'sium*, *Metapedium*, *Metapodium*, from μετα, 'after,' and ταρσος, 'the tarsus.' The instep. That part of the foot which is situate between the tar-

sus and toes, corresponding to the metacarpus. It is composed of five parallel bones; one to each toe. Like the metacarpal bones, they are developed from two points of ossification.

METATHESIS, from μετατίθημι, 'I change place.' *Transposi'tio*. An operation, by which a morbid agent is removed from one place to another, where it may produce less disturbance in the exercise of the functions:—as, for example, in the operation of depressing cataract, or when a calculus, in the urethra, is pushed back into the bladder.

METEOROL'OGY, *Meteorol'ogia*, from μετεωρος, 'a meteor,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The science, whose object is a knowledge of the origin, formation, appearance, &c. of meteors. The state of the atmosphere has a most important bearing on the health of animals. The whole range of epidemic affections have their causes seated there. Meteorological observations have, hence, ever been attended to, by the physician, for the purpose of detecting the precise character of any particular epidemic influence.

The barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer are the instruments used with this intent—to detect, as well the varying weight or pressure, and the temperature, as the moisture. Perhaps of the three conditions, the last exerts more influence, in the production of disease, than either of the others. Our knowledge, however, of this part of Physics is extremely limited and unsatisfactory.

METER, μετρον, *Metrum*, 'a measurer,' a suffix to words denoting 'a measurer,' as in *Barometer*, *Pleximeter*, &c.

METHOD, *Meth'odus*. This word has different acceptations in the sciences. In Medicine, *curative method* is the methodical treatment of disease.

The **NUMERICAL METHOD**, *Method of Observation* of Louis, consists in observing every case and every symptom of a case numerically, so as to insure as far as practicable, accuracy of observation; and to enable us by the analysis and collation of such facts to deduce general laws and conclusions.

METH'ODISTS, *Method'ical Sect.* (F) *Méthodistes*, *Méthodiques*. A sect of physicians, whose doctrine was in vogue after that of the Empirics and Dogmatists, towards the end of the first century. According to the Methodists, of whom Themison was the chief, almost every disease is dependent on contraction or relaxation;—*strictum* or *laxum*. To these two causes, they added a third—*mixed* or *compound*—to include those affections, which partook of the two characters. The doctrine resembled, in some respects, that of Brown.

METHODOL'OGY, (MEDICAL) *Methodol'ogia Medica*. A word used, by the French more especially, to signify *method* applied to the study of any science. *Medical*

Methodology, consequently, means method applied to the study of Medicine.

METHOMA'NIA, from μεθη, 'drunkenness,' and μανια, 'mania.' An irresistible desire for intoxicating substances.

METOPANTRAL'GIA, from μετωπον, 'the forehead,' αντρειν, 'a cavity,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the frontal sinuses.

METOPANTRI'TIS, from μετωπον, 'the forehead,' and αντρειν, 'a cavity.' Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

METOPOS'COPY, *Metoposco'pia*, from μετωπον, 'the forehead,' and σκοπειν, 'to view.' The art of knowing the temperament and character of a person, by inspecting the traits of his forehead or face. See *Physiognomy*.

METRAL'GIA, from μητρα, 'the womb,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the uterus.—*Bal-dinger*.

METRATRE'SIA, from μητρα, 'the womb,' and ατρησια, 'imperforation.' An unnatural closure of the uterus.

METRELCO'SIS, *Metrelco'sis*, from μητρα, 'the womb,' and ελκος, 'an ulcer.' Ulceration of the uterus.

METREMPHRAX'IS, from μητρα, 'the uterus,' and εμφρασσα, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the womb. A name, under which some authors have confounded chronic inflammation of that viscus, and the different degenerations to which it is exposed.

METREN'CHYTA, *Metren'chytes*, from μητρα, 'the uterus,' and εγχυω, 'I inject.' Injection of the uterus. Substances injected into the uterus are also called *Metren'chyta*.

METRIOPATHI'A, from μετριος, 'tempered,' and παθος, 'affection.' State of an individual, whose passions are temperate.

METRI'TIS, from μητρα, 'the womb.' *Febris uteri'na*, *Hysteri'tis*, *Empres'ma Hysteri'tis*, *Febris uteri'na Hysteri'tis*, *Inflamma'tio U'teri*, *Inflamma'tion of the Uterus or Womb*. (F) *Inflammati'on de la matrice*. The characteristic symptoms of this affection are:—pain, swelling, and tenderness in the hypogastric region; with heat, pain, and tenderness of the os uteri; vomiting, smallness, and frequency of pulse.

It occurs, most frequently, after delivery, when there is, generally, suppression of the lochial discharge.

The treatment must be vigorous. Bleeding early, so as to make a decided impression: followed by a full dose of opium, fomentations, blisters, &c.

Acute inflammation of the womb, seated in its internal membrane, has been called *Inflamma'tio catarrha'lis u'teri* or *Acute catarrh*, (F) *Catarrhe aigu*, of that viscus. It is known by the discharge of a clear, stringy fluid, *per vaginam*; preceded by pains, which, from the hypogastric region, shoot to the thighs, groins, &c. with more or less fever. It requires the antiphlogistic treatment.

Chronic metritis sometimes succeeds the acute. To it must be referred the indurations, observed in the uterus, and many of the leucorrhœal discharges, to which females are subject.

METROCARCINO'MA, *Cancer uteri*, from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer.' Cancer of the uterus.

METROPERITONITIS, from *μητρα*, 'the uterus,' and *peritonitis*. Inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum. Puerperal Fever. See Peritonitis.

METRORRHA'GIA, *Hæmorrhæ'gia uteri'na*, *Sanguiflux'us uteri'nus*, *Hæmorrhæ'a* (of some), *Menorrhæ'gia* (of some), *Uterine Hemorrhage*, *Hemorrhage from the Womb*; (F) *Hémorrhagie de la Matrice*, *Perte*, *Perte utérine rouge*, from *μητρα*, 'the womb,' and *εργυμι*, 'I break forth.' An effusion of blood from the inner surface of the uterus, either at the menstrual or other periods: but in a greater quantity than proper.

Uterine hemorrhage may be caused by those influences, which produce hemorrhage in general. It happens, however, more frequently during pregnancy, and during or after delivery, when the vascular system of the uterus is so circumstanced as to favour its occurrence, more than at other periods.

The termination of metrorrhagia is usually favourable. Should it, however, be very copious, or frequently recur; or should it happen to a great extent after delivery, death may occur very speedily: and in some cases, without the discharge being perceptible; constituting *internal hemorrhage*.

Uterine hemorrhage may be *active* or *passive*; requiring obviously a different treatment. The general management is similar to that of Hemorrhage in general (q. v.); as the horizontal posture; acid drinks; free admission of cool air; cold applications to the loins, thighs, and abdomen; injection of cold water, even of iced water, into the vagina; plugging the vagina, so as to prevent the discharge *per vaginam*, and thus induce a coagulum in the mouths of the bleeding vessel. Such will be the *special* plan adopted, where the hemorrhage has occurred in one not recently delivered.

In uterine hemorrhage, after delivery, the same cooling plan must be followed: but as the flow of blood is owing to the uterus not contracting so as to constrict its vessels, pressure must be made on the abdomen, to aid this: and, if necessary, the hand must be introduced into the uterus, to stimulate it to contraction. Should the female be excessively reduced, so as to render the accoucheur apprehensive, that she may expire from loss of blood, brandy must be freely exhibited. The profuse exhibition of opium in such cases is, at least, a doubtful plan.

Transfusion (q. v.) has at times been practised as a last resource.

MIASM, *Miasma*, *Inquinamen'tum*, *Contagium*. The word *miasm* has, by some, been employed synonymously with contagion.

It is now used more definitely:—for any emanation, either from the bodies of the sick, or from animal and vegetable substances, or from the earth, especially in marshy districts, which may exert a morbid influence on those who are exposed to its action. To these terrestrial emanations—the *Koino-miasmata* of Dr. E. Miller of New York—the Italians give the name *aria cattiva*, but, more commonly, *malaria*; a word which has been adopted into other languages. The deleterious effluvia, originating from the decomposition of matter derived from the human body, have been called by Dr. Miller, *Idio-miasmata*: the epithets *Koino* and *Idio* being derived respectively from *κοινος*, 'common,' and *ιδιος*, 'personal.'

Of the miasms, which arise either from the animal body or from the most unhealthy situations, we know, chymically, nothing. All that we do know, is, that, under such circumstances, emanations take place, capable of causing disease in many of those who are exposed to their action.

MIASMATIC, *Miasmaticus*. Belonging or relating to miasmata. Sauvages, in his classification of diseases according to their etiology, has a class under the name, *Morbi miasmatici*. The fevers that arise from marshy miasms are styled, *mala'rious*, *paludal*, *Helop'yræ*, *Helopyretoi*, &c.

MICHELIA CHAM'PACA, *Champaca*, *Champacam*, *Michelia Tsjampaca*, *Tsjampaca*. An Oriental tree, much prized for the odour and beauty of its flowers. The oily infusion of the flowers is employed, in the Moluccas, in headache.

MI'CROCOSM, *Microcos'mus*, from *μικρος*, 'little,' and *κοσμος*, 'world.' A little world. Some philosophers have given this appellation to man, whom they consider as the epitome of all that is admirable in the world. The world they call *Macrocosm*.

MICROCOUS'TIC, *Microcus'ticus*, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *ακουω*, 'I hear.' This word as well as *Microphonous*, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *φωνη*, 'voice,' means any thing that contributes to increase the intensity of sound—as the speaking trumpet—by collecting the sonorous rays.

MICROGLOS'SIA, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *γλωσσα*, 'tongue.' Original smallness of tongue.

MICROPHTHAL'MOS, from *μικρος*, 'little,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'eye.' One who has small eyes.

MICROR'CHIDES, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *ορχις*, 'a testicle.' They who have very small testicles.

MICROSPHYC'TOS, from *μικρος*, 'small,' and *σφυγμος*, 'pulse.' One who has a small pulse.

MIDWIFE, from *μιτ*, 'with,' and *πιτ*, 'wife;' or from *μιτ*, 'meed,' 'recompense,' and *πιτ*, 'wife.' *Matro'na*, *Obstet'rix*, *Hyperet'ria*, *Mæa*, *Mæutria*, *Aces'toris*. (F) *Sage-femme*, *Accoucheuse*. A female, who practises midwifery.

MILIARY (FEVER), *Emphlysis milia'ria*, *Miliaria*, *Miliaris*, *Febris miliaris*, *Exanthe'ma miliaria*, *Syn'ochus miliaria*, *Aspre'do miliacea*, *Febris essero'sa*, *Febris puncti-cula'ris*, *F. culicula'ris*, *F. vesicula'ris*, *Pur-pura puerpera'rum*, *P. milia'ris*, *Febris pur-pura'te rubra et alba milia'ris*, *Pur'pura alba benig'na et malig'na*. (F) *Miliaire*, *Millot*, *Pourpre blanc*, *Millet*. It is so called, from the eruption resembling the seed of the *milium* or *millet*. Fever, accompanied by an eruption of small, red, isolated pimples, rarely confluent, but almost always very numerous, slightly raised above the skin, and presenting, at the end of 24 hours, a small vesicle filled with a white, transparent fluid; which quickly dries up, and separates in the form of scales. Miliary fever is now rare, in consequence of the cooling practice in fevers and other states of the system. It is, almost always, brought on by external heat, and hence the prevention is obvious. The treatment is simple. It requires merely the antiphlogistic regimen, in ordinary cases.

MILIOLUM. Diminutive of *mil'ium*, 'millet,' *Cenchrion*. A small tumour on the eyelids, resembling, in size, a millet-seed.

MILK, *Lac*, *Gala*, (F) *Lait*. A fluid, secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the mammalia.

The *skimmed milk of the cow*, (F) *Lait de Vache*, contains water, caseous matter, traces of butter, sugar of milk, muriate, phosphate, and acetate of potass, lactic acid, lactate of iron, and one atom of earthy phosphate.

The *cream* is formed of butter, caseum, and whey, in which there is sugar of milk and salts. Cow's milk is employed for the preparation of cream, butter, cheese, whey, sugar of milk, and frangipane. It is useful in a number of cases of poisoning; either by acting as a demulcent, or by decomposing certain poisons, or by combining with others so as to neutralize them. It is constantly employed as aliment, and may be regarded as an emulsion, in which butter and caseum are found in suspension. When taken into the stomach, it is coagulated by the gastric fluids, and the coagulum is digested like any other solid. The watery parts are absorbed.

MILK, ASSES', (F) *Lait d'anesse*, considerably resembles human milk, of which it has the consistence, smell, and taste: but it contains a little less cream, and more soft, caseous matter. It is often used by those labouring under pulmonary affections.

MILK, EWES'. (F) *Lait de Brebis*. It affords more cream than cows' milk; but the butter is softer. The caseum, on the contrary, is fatter, and more viscid. It contains less serum than cow's milk. The Roquefort cheeses are made from it.

MILK, GOATS', (F) *Lait de Chèvre*,—resembles cows' milk: the butyraceous matter, however, which enters into its composition, is more solid than that of the cow.

MILK, HUMAN, (F) *Lait de femme*,—contains more sugar, milk, and cream, and less caseum, than cows' milk. Its composition differs according to the distance of time from delivery.

MILK, MARES', (F) *Lait de Jument*,—contains only a small quantity of fluid, butyraceous matter; a little caseum, softer than that of cows' milk, and more serum.

From a considerable number of experiments, Messrs. Deyeux and Parmentier class the six kinds of milk, which they examined, according to the following table, as regards the relative quantity of the materials they contain.

Caseum.	Butter.	Sugar of Milk.	Serum.
Goat	Sheep	Woman	Ass
Sheep	Cow	Ass	Woman
Cow	Goat	Mare	Mare
Ass	Woman	Cow	Cow
Woman	Ass	Goat	Goat
Mare	Mare	Sheep	Sheep

MILK SICKNESS. A disease, occasionally observed in the States of Alabama, Indiana and Kentucky, and which affects both man and cattle, but chiefly the latter. It is attributed in cattle to something eaten or drunk by them; and in man to eating of the flesh of animals labouring under the disease. Owing to the tremors that characterize it in animals, it is called the *Trembles*.

The symptoms of the disease are such as are produced by the acro-narcotic class of poisons—vomiting, purging, extreme nervous agitation, &c.: and the approved indications of treatment appear to be—gentle emetics and laxatives, with quiet; and mucilaginous drinks.

MILLIGRAMME, from *mille*, 'a thousand,' and *γραμμα*, 'a gramme.' The thousandth part of a gramme;—about 0.015 Engl. grain.

MILLIMETRE, from *mille*, 'a thousand,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' The thousandth part of the metre;—equal to 0.039 Engl. inch, or about two-fifths of a line.

MIN'IMUM. A *minim*. The 60th part of a fluid drachm. This measure has been introduced by the London College of Physicians, in consequence of the uncertainty of the size of the drop, (see *Gutta*.) The subdivision of the wine pint has, accordingly, been extended to the 60th part of the fluid drachm; and glass measures, called *minim* measures, have been adopted by the London College. The proportion between the *minims* and the drops of various fluid preparations is exhibited in the following table. The results were obtained by Mr. E. Durand, a skilful *Pharmacien*, of Philadelphia, under circumstances as regards the different articles, as nearly identical as possible.

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DROPS OF DIFFERENT LIQUIDS EQUIVALENT TO A FLUID DRACHM.

	Drops.
Acid Acetic Crystallizable,	120
Acid Hydrocyanic (Medicinal),	45
— Muriatic,	54
— Nitric,	84
— — diluted (1 to 7),	51
— Sulphuric,	90
— — aromatic,	120
— — diluted (1 to 7),	51
Alcohol (rectified Spirit),	138
Alcohol, diluted (proof Spirit),	120
Arsenite of Potassa, solution of,	57
Ether, Sulphuric,	150
Oil of Aniseed, Cinnamon, Cloves, Peppermint, Sweet Almonds, Olives,	120
Tincture of Assafœtida, Foxglove, Guaiac,	
— Opium,	120
— of Muriate of Iron,	132
Vinegar, distilled,	78
— of Colchicum,	78
— of Opium (black drop),	78
— of Squill,	78
Water, distilled,	45
Water of Ammonia (strong),	54
Do. do. (weak),	45
Wine (Teneriffe),	78
— Antimonial,	72
— of Colchicum,	75
— of Opium,	78

MISANTHROPIA, *Misanthropy*, *Exanthro'pia*, from *μισος*, 'hatred,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'man.' Aversion for men and society. A symptom of melancholy, and hypochondriasis.

MISMAR, *Mesemar*. A name given by Avicenna to a kind of nodus, which forms on the toes as the sequel of contusion or inflammation of those parts.

MISOPTO'CHOS, from *μισος*, 'hatred,' and *πτωχος*, 'poor.' That which has hatred for the poor. The gout has been so called by some, because it commonly affects the rich.

MISTURA. *A mixture*. A mingled compound, in which different ingredients are contained in the fluid state; suspended or not by means of mucilaginous or saccharine matter. In this sense, it is synonymous with the French *Potion*. In France, however, the word *mixture* is more frequently understood to mean a liquid medicine, which contains very active substances and can only be administered by drops. A mixture, in other words, in the French sense, may be regarded as a *potion* (q. v.) deprived of watery vehicle.

MISTURA AC'IDI HYDROCYAN'ICI, *Mixture of Prussic acid*, *Mélange pectoral* (Magen-die). (*Medicinal prussic acid*, 1 drachm, *distilled water*, 3 14, *pure sugar*, 3 iss). A dessert spoonful every morning and evening, as a pectoral, &c.

MISTURA AMMONI'ACI, *Lac ammoniaci*, *Mixture of ammoniac*. (*G. ammoniac*, 3 ij, *aquæ* ℥ ss. Rub the ammoniacum; adding the water gradually, until they are perfectly mixed. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 ss to 3 j.

MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ, *Lac assafœtida*, *Emul'sio antihyster'ica*, *Mixture of assafœtida*, (F) *Lait d'asafœtida*. (*Assafœtida*, 3 ij,

aquæ ℥ ss. Rub together, adding the water by degrees. *Ph. L.*) Used where pills cannot be swallowed and as a glister in irritations during dentition and in ascarides. Dose, 3 ss to 3 iss.

MISTURA CAM'PHORÆ, *Camphor mixture*, *Camphor julep*, *Mistura camphora'ta*, *Julepium e camphora seu camphora'tum*, (F) *Julep camphoré*. (*Camphor* 3 ss; *rectified spirit*, 10 minims, *water* a pint. Rub the camphor and spirit; add the water and filter.) Virtues like those of camphor.

MISTURA CORNU USTI, *Decoc'tum cornu cervi'ni*, *Decoc'tum album*, *Decoction of burnt hartshorn*, *Mixture of burnt hartshorn*. (*Cornuum ust.* 3 ij, *acaciæ gum. cont.* 3 j, *aquæ* ℥ iij. Boil to ℥ ij, constantly stirring and strain. *Ph. L.*)

MISTURA CRETÆ, *Potio carbona'tis calcis*, *Mistura creta'cea*, *Mucila'go cre'tica*, *Chalk mixture*, (F) *Mixture de craie*. (*Creta pp.* 3 ss, *sacchar. purif.* 3 iij, *acaciæ gumm.* 3 ss, *aquæ* ℥ j. *Mix. Ph. L.*) Antacid and absorbent. Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

MISTURA EMETI'NÆ VOMITO'RIA, *Emetic Mixture of emetine*. (*Emetine*, 4 gr., *orange-flower water* 3 ij, *syrup*, 3 ss. *M.*) A dessert spoonful every half hour till it acts.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOS'ITA, *Compound mixture of iron*, (F) *Mixture de fer composée*. *Griffith's mixture*. (*Myrrh. cont.* 3 j, *potassæ subcarb.* gr. xxiv, *aquæ rosæ* 3 viiss, *ferri sulph. cont.* 3 j, *sp. myristic.* 3 ss, *sacchar. pur.* 3 j. Rub together the myrrh, subcarbonate of potass, and sugar; then add, while triturating, the rose-water, spirit of nutmeg; and, lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture directly into a glass bottle and stop it close. *Ph. L.*) It is tonic and emmenagogue and is useful wherever iron is indicated.

MISTURA GUA'IACI, *Mixture of guaiac*, *Lac guaiaci*, *Emul'sio guaiaci'na*, *Mistura guaiaci gummo'sa*, *M. gummi gua'iaci Berge'ri*, *Solu'tio guaiaci gummo'sa*, *S. resi'næ guaiaci aquo'sa*, (F) *Mixture de Gayac*. (*Guaiac. G. resin.* 3 iss, *sacch. pur.* 3 ij, *muc. acaciæ gum.* 3 ij, *aq. cinnam.* 3 viij. Rub the guaiacum with the sugar; then with the mucilage. Add, gradually, the cinnamon water. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

MISTURA MOSCHI, *Musk mixture*, *Mistura moschata*. (*Moschi*, *acaciæ gum. contus.*, *sacch. purif.*, *sing.* 3 j, *aq. rosæ* 3 vj. Rub the musk with the sugar; add the gum, and, by degrees, the rose-water. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

MISTURA STRYCHNI'NÆ, *Mixture of strychnine*. (*Distilled water*, 3 ij, *very pure strychnine*, 1 gr., *white sugar* 3 ij, *M.*) Dose, a dessert spoonful.

MITHRIDATE, *Mithridatium*, *Antid'otum mithridat'icum*, *Diascin'ci antidotus*, *Consec'tio Damoc'ratis*. A very compound electuary, into which entered—*Myrrh*, of Arabia, *Saffron*, *Agaric*, *Ginger*, *Cinnamon*, *Frankincense*, *Garlic*, *Mustard*, *Birthwort*,

Galbanum, Castor, Long pepper, Opoponax, Bdellium, Gum Arabic, Opium, Gentian, Orris, Sagapenum, Valerian, Acacia, Hypericum, Canary wine, Honey, &c. It was invented by Mithridates, king of Pontus and Bithynia, and was formerly regarded as alexipharmic. It is little used at the present day; and, from its heterogeneous nature, should be wholly abandoned.

MITRAL, *Mitra'lis*. Having the form of a mitre; resembling a bishop's mitre.

The **MITRAL VALVES**, *Val'vulæ mitra'les*, *V. episcopa'les*. Two triangular valves, at the opening of communication between the left auricle of the heart and the corresponding ventricle. These valves are formed by the inner membrane of the left cavities of the heart; and are retained on the side of the ventricle by tendinous cords, proceeding from the columnæ carneæ. They form species of valves, which permit the blood to pass from the auricle into the ventricle and oppose its return.

MITTE (F), *Efflu'vium Latrina'rium*. An emanation exhaled from privies, which strongly irritates the eyes. It consists of ammonia, united to the carbonic and hydro-sulphuric acids.

MNEME CEPHAL'ICUM BAL'SAMUM. A very compound medicine, into which entered *Balm, Lily, Rosemary, Lavender, Borage, Broom, Roses, Violet, Saffron, Thyme, Storax, Galbanum, &c.*

MNEMON'ICS, *Mnemon'ice, Mnemoneu'ticē*, from *μνησμαι*, 'I recollect.' The art of aiding the memory by signs; and of forming, in some sort, an artificial memory.

MOANING, from Sax. *mænan*, 'to grieve.' *Respira'tio luctuo'sa, Mychthis'mos*. A plaintive respiration, in which the patient utters audible groans.

MOBIL'ITY, *Mobil'itas*. The power of being moved. In *physiology*, great nervous susceptibility joined to a disposition to convulsion. Greatly developed excitability.

MOCHLIA. Reduction of a luxated bone; from *μοχλος*, a lever.

MODIOLUS. One of the hollow cones in the cochlea of the ear, forming a nucleus, axis, or central pillar, round which the gyri of the cochlea pass. The modiolus forms the inner and larger portion of the central pillar, and is the cavity seen at the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus. It lodges a branch of the auditory nerve. The central portion of the modiolus contains a number of minute canals, and is called in consequence *Tractus spiralis foraminulo'sus*. Into these the nerves of the cochlea enter, and pass out at right angles between the bony plates forming the *Zona ossea* of the lamina spiralis, to be expanded on the membranous portion of the lamina.

MODIUS. A dry measure, the third of an amphora, equal to the bushel.—Varro.

MODUS OPERAN'DI. This term is ap-

plied to the general principle upon which remedies act in morbid states of the body;—a subject of much interest, although involved in considerable obscurity.

The following classification will convey some idea of the ways in which different organs may be excited into action.

TABLE.

1. By actual or immediate contact of the remedy, and by absorption or mediate contact.
2. By an impulse conveyed by the nerves, through an impression made on the stomach or elsewhere.
3. By contiguous or continuous sympathy, or by that which is excited by mere proximity and continuity of parts.

MOFFAT, MINERAL WATERS OF. Moffat is a village situate about 56 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. The water is a cold sulphureous; containing, in a wine gallon, 36 grains of muriate of soda, 5 cubic inches of carbonic gas, 4 of azote, and 10 of sulphuretted hydrogen. It resembles Harrowgate water in its properties.

MOGILA'LIA, from *μογαι*, 'with difficulty,' and *λαλειν*, 'to speak.' Difficult articulation. This word is inaccurately written by Paul Zacchias,—*Mola'lia*, *Molilal'gia*, and *Molial'gia*. Impediment of speech.

MOISTURE, *Mador*, (F) *Moiteur*. Simple humidity of the skin. The skin is said to be moist or in a state of moisture, when there is slight perspiration.

MOLAR, *Mola'ris, My'licus*, (F) *Molaire, Meulière*. That which bruises or grinds; from *molaris*, 'a grindstone,' or *mola*, 'a millstone.'

The **MOLAR TEETH**, *Grinders, Jaw teeth, Molares permanentes dentes, Dentes molares, Gomphioi*, (F) *Dents molaires ou mâchelières*, occupy the farther part of each alveolar arch. Their coronæ are broader than they are high; unequal, tuberculated; and the roots are more or less subdivided. They are 20 in number, 10 in each jaw.

The two first pairs of molar teeth, in each jaw, have been called *lesser molares* or *bicuspid* (q. v.), *Dentes bicuspidati*. The coronæ have two tubercles; the external one being more prominent and larger than the inner. The root is commonly simple; sometimes bifurcated.

The other three pairs have been termed, *Great molares*—*Dents multicuspidées* (Ch.) Their coronæ are cubical, rounded, and have, at the upper surface, four or five tubercles, separated by deep furrows. The root is divided into two, three, four, and five *fangs*, which are more or less curved.

The third great molaris appears a long time after the others; and, hence, has been called *Dens sapientiæ* or *Wisdom tooth*.

MOLAR GLANDS. Two small bodies formed by a collection of mucous crypts; seated in the substance of the cheeks, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, and whose

excretory duct opens into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth.

MOLE, *Mola*, from *moles*, 'mass.' *Myle*, *μύλη*, *Zephyrius fœtus*, *Germen falsum*, *Pseudocyste molaris*, *Graviditas molaris*. A fleshy, insensible, at times, soft, at others, hard mass; of variable and indeterminate size, which forms in the uterus and is slightly united by vessels to that organ; from which its feeble vitality is derived. It has been conceived by some to be always owing to imperfect conception; but moles may form in the undoubted virgin. They seem to be owing to a morbid process; and certainly are generally connected with conception. At times, they contain parts of the fœtus; but commonly they do not.

At very different periods, in different women, the diseased mass is expelled from the uterus, with ordinary symptoms of abortion; and the case requires similar management. See, also, *Nævus* and *Conception (false)*.

MOLECULE, *Molecula*, *Massula*; diminutive of *Moles*, 'a mass.' A minute portion of any body. Also, the *cicatricula*, *macula*, *tread of the cock*, or embryo part of the impregnated ovum, observable by the microscope before the ovum has left the ovary of the hen. It lies under the epidermic coats of the yolk, and upon its proper coat. If the ovum, according to Valentin, be lacerated and its contents minutely examined, the cicatricula is found like a grayish white disk, which in its whole periphery, is dense, granulous, and opaque, but in the centre presents a clear nongranulous and perfectly diaphanous point. Purkinje found, that when he removed the dark granulous mass by suction with a small tube, there remained a perfectly transparent vesicle filled with a pellucid lymph, which had a decidedly spherical form, but being extremely delicate, was easily lacerable, and then its fluid escaped. As he found this, which later naturalists have named—after its discoverer—the *Purkinjean vesicle*, in the ova of the ovary, but could not see it in ova, which had already entered the oviduct, he gave it the name *germinal vesicle*. The granulous membrane—its thickened portion, the so called "cicatricula,"—and the germinal vesicle, constitute those parts of the ovum, which pass immediately into the original foundation of the embryo, the *blastodermis* or *germinal membrane*.

MOLIMEN. 'An attempt or struggle.'

MOLIMEN HÆMORRHOIDALE. The hemorrhoidal diathesis or impulsion.

MOLIMEN MENSTRUALE. The menstrual diathesis or impulsion.

MOLLITIES, *Mollescence*, (F) *Ramollissement*, from *mollescere*, 'to become soft.' Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ.

MOLLITIES CEREBRI, *Malacosis Cerebri*,

Encephalomalacia, *Mollescence*, or *softening*, or a kind of liquefaction of the cerebral substance; the remainder preserving its ordinary consistency, (F) *Ramollissement du cerveau*. The symptoms denoting it are equivocal.

MOLLITIES OS'SIUM, *Malacosteo'sis*, *Malacosteon*, *Parostia flexilis*, *Osteosarco'sis*, *Spina vento'sa* (of some), *Osteomalacia*, *Softening of the bones*, (F) *Ostéo-malacie*, *Ostéo-malaxie*, et *Osteo-malakie*, *Ramollissement des os*. A rare affection, in which the bones are deprived of their salts, particularly of the phosphate of lime, and consist only, or mainly, of gelatine; hence they acquire a degree of suppleness, which renders them unfit for the performance of their functions. The disease generally affects all the bones; but it is especially remarkable, during life, in the long bones which assume any curvature that may be wished. Very violent pain is often experienced in them; and the urine frequently contains an enormous proportion of calcareous phosphate. The patient is compelled to remain in the horizontal posture; the bones no longer being fixed points for the muscles to act upon. The disease has, hitherto, always terminated fatally, and dissection has exhibited the gelatinous nature of the bones; which by desiccation have become transparent, as if they had been macerated in acid.

Experience has afforded no means of relief in this dreadful affliction. The alkaline salts, earthy phosphates, &c. are of little or no use.

MOMOR'DICA BALSAMINA, *Balm apple*, *Balsam apple*. (F) *Balsamine*, *Pomme de merveille*. The fruit of this oriental tree, *Pomum hierosolymitanum*, was formerly considered vulnerary.

MOMOR'DICA ELATERIUM, *Elate'rium*, *Cucumis agrestis*, *C. asininus*, *C. sylvestris*, *Elate'rium officinarum*, *Charantia*, *Bouba'lios*, *Guarera orba*, *Wild or Squirting cucumber*, *Ecbo'lium elate'rium*. (F) *Concombre Sauvage*, *Momordique*. *Nat. Order*, *Cucurbitaceæ*. The dried sediment from the juice is the elaterium of the shops. (See *Extractum Elaterii*.) It is a most powerful cathartic, and, as such, has been used in dropsies. Its active principle is the *Elatin*, *Elatrine*, or *Elaterinum*. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. j, until it operates.

MONAD, from *Monas*, 'unity.' A simple particle, or atom, or unit.—Leibnitz.

MONAR'DA FISTULOSA. The *Purple monarda*. The leaves have a fragrant smell; and an aromatic, somewhat bitter taste. They are reputed to be nervine, stomachic, and obstruent.

MONAR'DA PUNCTATA, *Horsemint*. *Nat. Ord.* *Labiatae*. Indigenous in the United States. Stimulant and carminative. The *Oleum Monardæ* is officinal in the United States.

MONDER (F), *Munda're*. To render clean or pure. In *Pharmacy*, it means to separate

any substance from its impure or useless portions. In *Surgery*, *monder* ou *mondifier une plaie*, is to clean or deterge a wound.

MONEM'ERON, *Monoēm'eron*, from *μo-voe*, 'one,' and *ἡμερα*, 'a day.' A name given to several collyria, which were supposed to be capable of curing diseases of the eyes in a day.

MONGO'LIAN. Anthropologists give the name *Mongolian race* to a variety of the human species, spread over a great part of the north of Asia, in China, India, Thibet, the Moluccas, &c. The individuals composing it have the skin of a brown red, forehead flat, nose broad, cheeks prominent, and lips large. See *Homo*.

MONNI'NA POLYSTA'CHIA. A beautiful South American plant. *Nat. Ord.* Polygalææ. *Sex. System*, Diadelphia Octandria. The bark of the root is a powerful astringent, and much used, in South America, in diseases of the bowels.

MONOC'ULUS, *Mon'ocle*, *Monoph'thal-mus*, from *μoνoς*, 'one,' and *oculus*, 'an eye.' A bandage, employed to maintain topical applications over one of the eyes. This bandage, called by some surgeons *Simplex oc'ulus*, (F) *Œil simple*, is made of a roller three or four ells long, rolled into a single ball.

MONOGAS'TRIC, *Monogas'tricus*, from *μoνoς*, 'one,' and *γαστηρ*, 'stomach.' That which has but one stomach. Man is *mono-gastric*. Ruminating animals, on the contrary, are *polygastric*.

MONOGRAPH, MED'ICAL. *Monogra-phia*, from *μoνoς*, 'one,' and *γραφη*, 'description.' An *ex professo* treatise on a single class of diseases, or on a single disease.

MONOR'CHIS, from *μoνoς*, 'one,' and *ορχις*, 'testicle.' One who has only one testicle.

MONOSI'TIA, from *μoνoς*, 'one,' and *σιτος*, 'food,' 'repast.' The habit of taking only one meal in the day.

MONROIA'NUM FORA'MEN. A foramen at the anterior part of the lateral ventricles of the brain, by which they communicate with each other. So called from the second *Monro*.

MONS VEN'ERIS, *Montic'ulus Ven'eris*, *Ephebe'um*, (F) *Mont de Vénus*, *Pénil*, *Motte*, *Eminence sus-pubienne*. The more or less projecting eminence, situate at the base of the hypogastrium, above the vulva and in front of the os pubis. At the period of puberty it becomes covered with hair, formerly called *Tressoria*, (q. v.)

MONSTER, *Monstrum*, *Teras*. Any organized being, having an extraordinary vice of conformation, or a preternatural conversion of every part, or of certain parts only.

Three species of monsters are usually distinguished. The *first* comprehends those, that are born with an excess of parts; as with two heads on one trunk,—two trunks with one head,—with five fingers or toes, &c. The *second* includes those with a deficiency of

parts,—such as the acephali, monopes, &c.—and the *third*, those with a deviation of parts,—as where the heart is on the right side, the liver on the left, &c.

Amongst the numerous hypotheses entertained on the origin or cause of monsters, or *monstrosities* as the state has been called, three only are worth mentioning. They have been attributed, 1. To the influence of the maternal imagination on the fœtus in utero. 2. To accidental changes, experienced by the fœtus at some period of its uterine existence: and, 3. To a primitive defect in the germs. The second seems to be the only one, that is philosophical.

As a medico-legal question, monsters, if capable of action as individuals, have the same rights as other persons.

MONTBRISON, MINERAL WATERS OF. M. is a town in France, in the department of the Loire; 15 leagues from Lyon. There are three cold springs here, which are highly acidulous, and used as refrigerants and aperients.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, MINERAL WATERS OF. M. is a small French town, 10 leagues from Dax; where there is a chalybeate spring, somewhat frequented.

MONT-D'OR, MINERAL WATERS OF. M. is a village 7 leagues from Clermont (Puy-de-Dôme), at which are several mineral springs, cold and thermal. Those of the Fountain *La Madelaine*, and of the *Great Bath*, are thermal; and contain carbonic acid, subcarbonate, sulphate, and muriate of soda, subcarbonate of lime and magnesia, alumine and oxide of iron. Those of *St. Margaret* are cold, and contain much carbonic acid.

MONTECATINI, MINERAL WATERS OF. This town is situate near Borgo-Buggiano, in Tuscany. The springs are thermal; ranging from 78° to 118° Fahrenheit.

MOON, *Luna*, *Sele'nē*, *Menē*, Sax. *Mona*, (G) *Mond*. (F) *Lune*. The moon has been supposed to exert considerable influence over the human body, in health and disease. Such influence has been grossly exaggerated. Not many years ago, it would have been heretical to doubt the exacerbation of mania, at the full of the moon; yet it is now satisfactorily shown, that if the light be excluded at this period, the *lunatic* is not excited more than ordinarily.

MOR'DICANT, *Mor'dicans*, *Calor mor'dicans*. A morbid heat, causing a disagreeable pungent sensation in the fingers of the physician.

MORE'TUS, *More'tum*. Ancient name of a cordial julep, into the composition of which the syrup of mulberries entered.—Schröder.

MORIOPLASTICE, *Chirurgia curto-rum*, *Ch. Anaplas'tica*, *Restitutio organ'ica seu partium deperdita'rum*, *Transplanta'tio*, *Anaplas'tic Surgery*, *Autoplas'ty* or *Auto-*

plastic Surgery, from *μοριον*, 'a part,' and *πλαστικος*, 'forming.' The restoration of lost parts. The operations for this purpose have various names, according to the part concerned, as *Cheiloplastice*, *Ceratoplastice*, *Rhinoplastice*, &c.

MORGA'GNI, HUMOUR OF. A peculiar, transparent, slightly viscid fluid, found between the crystalline and its capsule.

MORO, from *morum*, 'a mulberry:—*Morum*. (F) *Mure*. A small abscess, resembling a mulberry. A small tumour, of a similar appearance, particularly on the genital organs after impure coition.

MOROCH'THOS, *Morox'os*. A stone, to which the ancients attributed marvellous properties, and which entered into collyria, cebrates, &c. Galen.

MOROSITA'TES. A generic name, given by Linnæus to an order of *Vesaniæ*; in which he included *pica*, *bulimia*, *polydipsia*, *antipathia*, *nostalgia*, *panophobia*, *satyriasis*, *nymphomania*, *tarentismus*, and *hydrophobia*.

MOROTRO'PHIUM, *Morocomi'um*, *Morodochi'um*, from *μαρξες*, 'fatuous,' and *τροφη*, 'support.' An insane establishment; a lunatic asylum; a mad-house. Under proper management, a valuable institution; but liable to various abuses.

MOR'PHICA, from *μορφη*, 'shape.' Monstrosities of birth. The 3d order, class *Typhica* of Good.

MORPHI'NA, *Mor'phium*, *Mor'phia*, *Morphine*. A solid, colourless alkali; crystallizable in beautiful pyramids, truncated and transparent; soluble in alcohol, and slightly so in boiling water. It exists, combined with meconic acid, in opium. It may be obtained by decomposing, by means of ammonia or calcined magnesia, an aqueous solution of opium made in the cold.

Morphine dissolves perfectly in the acids, which it saturates; and with which it forms very crystallizable salts, with the exception of the acetate. All these salts have a bitter taste, and act upon the animal economy in the same manner as opium, but more powerfully. The acetate is the salt commonly employed in Medicine. It was, at one time, supposed that the Morphine is the purely sedative part of opium, divested of its irritating properties: but experience has not proved this. On the contrary, Morphine will generally disagree where opium does. Dose of Morphine $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a grain.

MORPHINÆ ACE'TAS, *Ac'etate of Morphine*. A salt, formed by saturating morphine with acetic acid. Dose, from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain to a grain.

MORPHINÆ SULPHAS, *Sulphate of Morphine*. A salt, formed by saturating morphine with sulphuric acid. Dose, the same as of the acetate.

The MURIATE and the CITRATE OF MORPHINE have likewise been used, but they possess no advantages over the other salts.

MORTAL, *Morta'lis*, *Letha'lis*, *Leta'lis*, *Thanato'des*. That which is subject to death;—that which causes death:—as, *man is mortal*; a *disease is mortal*. Of old, it was the custom to have a division of *mortal* wounds, which gave rise to many errors in medico-legal investigations, as the mortality of wounds depends upon various circumstances; and it is often a matter of extreme difficulty to pronounce whether or not a wound is necessarily mortal.

MORTAL'ITY, *Mortal'itas*, *Lethal'itas*, (F) *Mortalité*. This word, taken in an extended sense, expresses the condition of all organized beings,—of being subject to the cessation of life. In the sense, in which it is most frequently employed, it signifies,—the proportional quantity of individuals who, in a certain population, die in a given time.

If we assume the population of the earth to be 1000 millions, and a generation to last 33 years: in that space of time, the 1000 millions must all die; and, consequently, the number of deaths will be, by approximation,

Each year,	30,000,000
Each day,	82,109
Each hour,	3,421
Each minute,	57
Each second,	1 nearly.

If, on the other hand, as has been supposed, the number of deaths is to that of the births as 10 to 12: there will be born,

Each year,	36,000,000
Each day,	98,356
Each hour,	4,098
Each minute,	68
Each second,	1 & 2-15ths.

It has been estimated, that the average mortality of the Pays du Vaud, is 1 in 49; of Sweden and Holland, 1 in 48; of Russia, 1 in 41; of France, 1 in 40; of Austria, 1 in 38; of Prussia and Naples, 1 in 33 to 35; of England, 1 in 58; and of South America, 1 in 30. The same rate of mortality has been given to the United States as to France; but the statistical details on all this matter have been inadequate, and—it is not improbable—inaccurate.

The following has been given as the annual mortality of some of the chief cities of this country and of Europe. (See the Author's *Elements of Hygiène*, p. 136. Phila. 1835.) Philadelphia, 1 in 45.68; Glasgow, 1 in 44; Manchester, 1 in 44; Geneva, 1 in 43; Boston, 1 in 41.26; Baltimore, 1 in 41; London, 1 in 40; New York, 1 in 37.83; St. Petersburg, 1 in 37; Charleston, 1 in 36.50; Leghorn, 1 in 35; Berlin, 1 in 34; Paris, Lyons, Strasburg and Barcelona, 1 in 32; Nice and Palermo, 1 in 31; Madrid, 1 in 29; Naples, 1 in 28; Brussels, 1 in 26; Rome, 1 in 25; Amsterdam, 1 in 24, and Vienna, 1 in 22 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the cities, the mortality under two years of age bears a large ratio. This is exhibited by the following table.

AGES.	London.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.
Under 1 year, }		22.7	24.11
From 1 to 2, }	28.52	8.6	8.55
2 to 5,	9.97	7.3	11.18
5 to 10,	4.33	4.	5.
10 to 20,	4.03	5.	6.3
20 to 30,	6.64	12.	9.87
30 to 40,	8.08	12.	10.58
40 to 50,	8.89	10.	8.88
50 to 60,	8.89	7.2	5.78
60 to 70,	9.15	5.	4.5
70 to 80,	7.83	3.5	3.
80 to 90,	3.18	1.9	1.67
90 to 100,	0.40	0.5	0.26
100 to 110,	—	0.09 }	0.18
110 to 120,	—	0.013 }	

MORTALITY, BILLS OF; *Bills of Necrology*, (F) *Tables de Mortalité*. Tables, instituted for the purpose of exhibiting the number of deaths, &c. in a given time. Well kept bills of mortality are of great use to the physician and political economist. Those of London have been proverbial for their inaccuracy and insufficiency; especially as regards the complaints of which the persons have died. They are made out by the parish clerks, and the information is conveyed to them by two old women, who are appointed in each parish, and who are called *Searchers*;—their duty being to see that the deceased has died a natural death.

MORTAR, *Morta'rium*, *Moreta'rium*, *Piso*, *Ac'one*, *Pila*, *Holmos*, (F) *Mortier*. A vessel for reducing to powder different solid substances; and for making certain mixtures. Different substances are employed in the construction of mortars;—iron, marble, glass, wedgewoodware, &c.

MORTIFICATION, *Necrosis*, *Mortifica'tio*, from *mors*, 'death,' and *fio*, 'I become.' The loss of vitality in a part of the body. The incipient stage of mortification, when the case is still recoverable, is called *Gangrene* (q. v.); total destruction, *Sphacelus* (q. v.) Mortification of a bone is called *Necrosis* (q. v.)

MORUS NIGRA. The *Mulberry-Tree*, *More'a*, *Sycami'nos*. (F) *Mûrier Noir*. The fruit of the mulberry-tree, *Morum*, *Sucami'num*, (F) *Mûre*, is pleasant, sweet, sub-acid, and abounds with a deep violet-coloured juice. A syrup is directed in the London Pharmacopœia. The bark of the root has been regarded as anthelmintic.

MOSCHELÆON, *Moscolæ'a*. A compound aromatic oil, containing musk.

MOSQUITO (S). Diminutive of (S) *mosca*, 'a fly.' A very troublesome insect in warm, moist situations. Curtains, called *Mosquito curtains*, are used in India, by way of protection. The entrance of mosquitos into the bed-chamber may also be prevented, to a certain extent, by keeping the doors and windows closed until the light is extinguished. The pain and itching from the bites are alleviated by washing them with hartshorn.

Mosquita is a name given, by the Portuguese, to small, red pimples on the skin, resembling the bites of the mosquito.

MOTILITY, *Motil'itas*, from *motus*, 'movement.' (F) *Motilité*. Faculty of moving. Moving power, contractility.

MOTION, *Motus*, *Motio*, *Mota'tio*, *Mota'men*, *Commo'tio*, *Permo'tio*, *Cine'sis*. The act of changing place.

The various motions may be divided into, *first*, the *voluntary* or those that are executed under the influence of the brain. *Secondly*. The *involuntary*, which may be subdivided into 1. The *excited*, of the *reflex function* of Dr. Marshall Hall and others,—as the closure of the larynx on the contact of acrid vapours, of the pharynx on that of food,—a function of the spinal marrow; and 2. Those that are executed under the organic and other nerves of involuntary function.

It is probable, too, that every living tissue is capable of moving responsive to its appropriate irritant. See *Irritability*.

MOTORY, *Motive*, *Motor*, *Motrix*. That which moves or impresses movement.

MOTO'RES OCULO'RUM, *Motorii Oculorum*, *Ocula'res commu'nes*, *Ophthal'mici exter'ni*, *Common Oculo-muscular Nerves*, (F) *Nerfs moteurs oculaires communs*, (Ch.) The *third pair of nerves*. This nerve arises from a depression at the inner side of the peduncles of the brain, between the tuber annulare and corpora mammillaria. It enters the outer part of the cavernous sinus, and passes into the orbital cavity. Behind the sphenoidal fissure, it divides into two branches; the one, *superior*; and the other, *inferior*. The *former* is lost on the rectus superior oculi and the levator palpebræ superioris; the *latter*—the larger of the two—divides into three branches, which pass to the rectus internus, rectus inferior, and lesser oblique. The last furnishes a filament, which passes to the ophthalmic ganglion.

The **MOTOR OCULI EXTER'NUS**, *Nervus tim'idus*,—*Nerf oculo-musculaire externe* (Ch.), *Nerf moteur oculaire externe*, or *sixth pair of nerves*, arises from the furrow, which separates the pons Varolii from the medulla oblongata. It enters the cavernous sinus; anastomoses on the outside of the carotid artery with two filaments furnished by the superior cervical ganglion; enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, and is lost on the rectus externus oculi. This pair is, also, called *Abducentes*.

MOUTH, Sax. *muð*, *Os*, *Cavum Oris*, *Stoma*. (F) *Bouche*. This word sometimes signifies the cavity situate between the jaws, and containing the tongue, &c.;—at others, the outer orifice of that cavity. The mouth, in the first acceptation, is the cavity; bounded, *above*, by the palatine arch; *below*, by the tongue; *before*, by the lips; and *behind*, by the velum palati and pharynx. The sides of the mouth and the organs it contains are lined by a mucous membrane.

The *anterior* aperture of the mouth is, sometimes, called *facial*;—the *posterior*,

pharyngæal. In the mouth are the teeth, gums, alveolar margins, tongue; the excretory ducts of the salivary glands, and those of a number of mucous follicles, &c. It is in this cavity, that the food is cut, torn, or bruised by the teeth; is impregnated with saliva, and formed into a mass or *bolus*, which is then subjected to the act of deglutition. The mouth contains the organs of taste: and it serves in respiration, articulation, expectoration, suction, &c.

MOUTH is, also, applied to the open extremities of vessels.

The condition of the mouth requires to be attended to in *Semeiology*. The state of the mucous membrane, like that of the tongue, indicates the condition of the membrane of the alimentary canal generally.

MOXA, *Moxibu'rium*. A word by which the Chinese and Japanese designate a cottony substance, which they prepare by beating the dried leaves of the *Artemisia Chinensis*,—a kind of mugwort. With this down, they form a kind of cone, which is placed upon the part intended to be cauterized, and is set fire to at the top. The heat and pain gradually increase, in proportion as the combustion proceeds downwards, until ultimately an eschar may be formed.

In Europe and this country, the same operation is practised with a cylinder of cotton wool, or with one formed from the pith of the greater sun-flower. This mode of cauterization is employed as a powerful counter-irritant; which it assuredly is. Sloughing may be, in some measure, prevented, according to Baron Larrey, by the application of liquid ammonia to the burnt part.

MOXIBUS'TION, *Moxibus'tio*, *Encau'sis*. Mode of cauterization by means of moxa.

MUCHA'RUM, *Muca'rum*. A barbarous term, formerly used for an aqueous infusion of roses, sweetened and evaporated to the consistence of syrup.

MUCILAGE, *Mucila'go*, *Muca'go*. A mixture of gum and a small quantity of matter analogous to mucus, which is found in abundance in linseed, quince-seed, &c. It is obtained by heating with water the parts, or products, of plants which contain it. It is much used in the preparation of emollient cataplasms and of the greater part of the demulcent *tisanes*.

MUCILAGI'NOUS, *Mucilagino'sus*, (F) *Mucilagineux*. That which possesses the character of mucilage.

MUCILAGO ACA'CIÆ *M. Acaciæ Arab'icæ*, *M. Gummi Arab'ici*, *Mucilage of aca'cia*, *M. of gum Arabic*. (*Acaciæ gum. contus.* 3 iv, *aq. ferv.* ℥ ss. Rub the gum with the water gradually added, and strain. *Ph. L.*) Demulcent. To allay cough; but, chiefly, to suspend insoluble matters in water, &c.

MUCILAGO ASTRAG'ALI TRAGACAN'THÆ, *M. tragacanthæ*, *M. gummi tragacanthæ*, *Mucilage of tragacanth*. (*Gummi astragal. tragacanth. triti* 3 ij, *aquæ bullient.* 3 xvij. Macerate for 24 hours; triturate till the gum is dissolved and press through linen. *Ph. E.*) For pharmaceutical purposes.

MUCILAGO AM'YLI, *Starch mucilage*. (*Amyli* 3 iij, *aquæ* ℥ j. Rub the starch with the water, gradually added; then boil till it forms a mucilage. *Ph. L.*) Demulcent. Generally given *per anum*.

MUCOSITY, *Mucos'itas*. A fluid, which resembles mucus or contains a certain quantity of it.

MUCOUS, *Muco'sus*, *Myxo'des*. An epithet for all bodies containing mucilage. It is, also, sometimes used synonymously with gum. In *pathology*, it is occasionally employed to express the seat of a disease, as *mucous disease*, *mucous phlegmasia*; that is, having its seat in the mucous membrane.

MUCRO. The apex or point of the heart.

MUCUS, *Mucor*, *Muco'sus humor*, *Mucos'itas*, *Myxa*, *Animal mucus*, *Blenna*, *Animal mucilage*, (F) *Muqueux animal*, *Morve*, *Mucilage animal*. A substance, analogous to vegetable mucilage; from which, however, it differs, by affording subcarbonate of ammonia on distillation. Mucus exudes through the skin, in a state of combination with a peculiar oily matter; and, drying, forms the epidermis. It constitutes, in part, the different epidermeous productions, as the hair, nails, wool, and horn of animals, feathers of birds and scales of fish. It is found at the surface of the mucous membranes, and presents some difference in its composition and properties, according to the particular mucous membrane from which it is obtained. It preserves the membranes moist; and in a state best fitted for the performance of their functions. The French give the term *glair* to the thick, stringy mucus, secreted by the mucous membranes, when in a state of disease.

MUDAR, *Madar*. The *Calotropis mudarii*. In the Hindoo practice of physic, the bark of the root, as well as the concrete juice of the plant, enters into various compound formulæ for the cure of elephantiasis and many other disorders. Experiments, instituted by Dr. Duncan, jun., exhibit its properties to be like those of ipecacuanha.

MULATTO, (F) *Mulatre*, (S) *Mulata*. An individual of the human species engendered of a white and black race; from *mulus*, 'a mule.'

The following Table exhibits the proportion of white blood in the various castes,—arising from the hybridous admixture of white and black,—according to the principles sanctioned by usage.

PARENTS.	OFFSPRING.	Degree of Mixture.	
Negro and White, White and Mulatto,	Mulatto, Terceron,	1-2 White, 3-4 —	1-2 Black. 1-4 —
Negro and Mulatto,	{ Griffo or Zambo, } { or Black Terceron, }	1-4 —	3-4 —
White and Terceron, Negro and Terceron,	Quarteron, Black Quarteron,	7-8 — 1-8 —	1-8 — 7-8 —
White and Quarteron, Negro and Quarteron,	Quinteron, Black Quinteron,	15-16 — 1-16 —	1-16 — 15-16 —

The two last are considered to be respectively white and black, in the British West India Islands; and of these the former are white by law, and consequently free.

MULES (F), *Mulæ*. Chilblains on the heels.

MULLER, (F) *Mouleur*. A moulder. A stone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a flat, horizontal stone. It is, sometimes, called *mullet*. (F) *Mollette*.

MUMMY, *Mumia*. Arab. *Mou'mya*, from *mum*, 'wax.' *Rebole'a*, *Rebo'na*. (F) *Momie*. A dead body simply dried; or dried, after having been embalmed. The latter acceptance is the most common. Formerly, the Egyptian mummy was extolled as useful in contusions. It was presumed, also, to have healing, tonic, and resolvent properties. It is now only regarded as an archæological curiosity.

MUNCTIO, *Apomexis*. (F) *L'action de moucher*. The act of blowing the nose.

MURAL, *Mura'lis*, from *murus*, 'a wall.' Vesical calculi are so called, when rugous and covered with tubercles or asperities. They are composed of oxalate of lime.

MURIA, *Hal'mē*, *Salsila'go*, *Brine*. (F) *Saumure*. This was formerly used as a glyster in dysentery; in certain inveterate neuralgiæ, &c.

MURIATICUM, **AC'IDUM**, *Ac'idum salis*, *Spir'itus salis mari'ni*, *Sp. salis Glaube'ri*, *Acidum mari'num concentra'tum*, *Acidum salis culina'ris*, *Acidum salis marini*, *Spir'itus salis acidus seu fumans*, *Acidum hydrochlor'icum*, *Muriat'ic acid*, *Spirit of salt*. (F) *Acide hydrochlorique ou muriatique*. The odour of muriatic acid is suffocating; taste very acid and caustic. It is nearly colourless, when pure; but commonly of a pale yellow; volatile; the fumes visible. S. G. 1.160 to 1.200. 100 grains should saturate 124 grains of subcarbonate of soda. Muriatic acid is possessed of tonic and antiseptic properties. It is used in typhus, cutaneous eruptions; in gargles for inflammatory and putrid sore throats (gtt. xxx to 3 vj of water), &c. When added to a pediluvium, it renders it stimulating.

The **ACIDUM MURIATICUM DILU'TUM** of the *Ph. D.* contains equal portions, by measure, of muriatic acid and water.

MURMUR, RESPIRATORY. The noise heard during inspiration and expiration, especially the former. It is produced by the

passage of the air through the bronchial tubes and the air-cells. It has been also called the murmur of the expansion of the lungs; and, when distinctly vesicular, *Respiration of the cells* or *vesicular respiration*, (F) *Respiration vesiculaire*.

The vesicular respiration is of course absent when the cells of the lungs have been obliterated from any cause.

When the murmur is much developed as it is in children, the respiration is termed *puerile*. At times, also, there is a *blowing* sound, (F) *Souffle*—*Respiration soufflante*, as if some one were blowing into the auscultator's ear through a tube. This is heard in the healthy state over the larynx, trachea, and about the bifurcation of the bronchia, but when it proceeds from the lungs it denotes disease.

The Respiration, perceived over the trachea and bronchia in health, is called *tracheal* or *bronchial* according to the situation in which it is heard.

MUSA PARADISIACA, *Musa*, *Amusa*, *Palma hu'milis*, *Ficus In'dica*, *Bata*, *Plat'anus*. The *Plantain tree*. Family, Musacæ. Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia. It grows in many parts of India and South America. The fruit, which is largely eaten for bread, consists of a mealy substance. It is clammy; has a sweetish taste, and will dissolve in the mouth without chewing. The whole spike of fruit often weighs 40 or 50 pounds. The leaves of the tree serve the Indians for table cloths and napkins. Being smooth and soft, they are, also, employed as dressings after blisters. The water from the soft trunk is astringent, and is sometimes used in diarrhœa.

MUSA SAPIEN'TUM. The *Bana'na tree*. *Baco'ba*. (F) *Bananier*, *Bacove*. This differs somewhat from the last. The fruit is shorter, straighter, and rounder; the pulp softer and of a more luscious taste. When ripe, it is very agreeable; is eaten like the plantain, and relished by all ranks of people in the West Indies. Both varieties are natives of Guinea.

MUSCLE, *Mus'culus*, *Lacer'tus*, *Mys*, *Myon*, from *μυς*, 'a rat;' because, say some etymologists, the ancients compared the muscles to flayed rats. According to Diemerbroeck, Douglas, Chaussier, &c., *μύων* comes rather from *μύειν*, 'to close,' 'to move,' &c. a function proper to muscles. This etymon is the more probable.

Muscles have been divided into those of *Animal life, or of the life of relation*,—*voluntary muscles*—which execute movements under the influence of the will; as the muscles of the limbs, head, trunk, &c. and into those of *organic life*,—*involuntary muscles*,—which contract under the influence of certain special stimuli; as the heart, fleshy fibres of the stomach, &c. *Mixed muscles* are those, which belong partly to each of these divisions;—as the muscles of respiration; the sphincters, &c. Muscles, that act in opposition to each other, are called *antagonists*; thus, every extensor has a flexor for an antagonist, and *vice versâ*. Muscles, that concur in the same action, are termed *congenerous*.

The muscles present numerous varieties in form, size, situation, use, &c. and have been divided, by some, into *long, broad, and short*. Each of these divisions comprises *simple and compound muscles*.

Simple or rectilinear muscles have all their fibres in a similar direction, and only one body—as the *Sartorius, Pronator quadratus*, &c.

The *compound muscles* are those, which have only one belly and several tendons,—as the flexors of the fingers and toes; or several bellies and several tendons,—as the biceps flexor cubiti, sacro-lumbalis, &c. To the compound muscles belong, also, the *radiated muscles*. Their fibres set out from a common centre, and are arranged like the radii of a circle:—such are, the diaphragm, iliaceus, temporal, &c.

Pennated or Penniform Muscles. Their fibres are arranged in two rows, which are united at a median line, at greater or less angles; nearly as the feathers are inserted into a quill. The palmaris longus is one of these.

Semi-penniform Muscles. Their fibres are oblique, as in the last case; but they are inserted only on one side of the tendon.

Hollow Muscles are;—the heart, intestines, urinary bladder, &c.

Much difference has existed in the enumeration of muscles. Some authors reckon them at upwards of 400. Chaussier admits only 368. The greater part of the muscles are in *pairs*. Very few are *azygous*.

Muscles have been variously named.

1. *According to their uses*, as diaphragm, buccinator, extensors, flexors, adductors, abductors, levators, depressors, &c.

2. *According to their position*, as interspinales, interossei, subclavius, popliteus, anconeus, cubitalis, iliaceus, temporalis, &c.

3. *According to their shape*, as trapezius, splenius, lumbricales, serrati, digastric, deltoid, scalenus, rhomboides, &c.

4. *According to their dimensions*. Pectoralis major, rectus capitis anticus major, pectoralis minor, glutæus maximus, medius, and minimus.

5. *According to their direction*, as obliquus abdominis, transversalis abdominis, rectus femoris, rectus abdominis, &c.

6. *According to their composition*, as semi-membranosus, semi-tendinosus, complexus, &c.

7. *According to their attachments*, or the different points of the skeleton to which they are attached by means of tendons or aponeuroses; as sterno-cleido-mastoideus, sterno-hyoideus, &c. On this is grounded the nomenclature of M. Dumas, and that of Chaussier.

That end of the muscle, which adheres to the most fixed part, is usually called the *origin* or *head*, (F) *Tête*; and that which adheres to the more movable part, the *insertion* or *tail*, (F) *Queue*; the intervening part or *body* of the muscle being called the *venter* or *belly*: hence, the names gastrocnemii, digastricus, biceps, and triceps; according as they have two bellies, two or three heads, &c.

Muscles are formed:—1. Essentially of the *muscular or fleshy fibre* (see Muscular Fibre.) 2. Of *Cellular tissue*, which unites together the fibres. This cellular tissue is not very visible between the fine and loose fibres; but becomes more so, when they unite in more considerable fasciculi. It forms, moreover, to each muscle an external envelope, which unites it to the neighbouring parts, and admits of its motion. This envelope was formerly called *Tunica propria musculo'rum*. 3. Of *Arteries*. These proceed from neighbouring trunks, and are, generally, very large. Their size and number are always in proportion to the bulk of the muscle. With the exception of some viscera, as the lungs and the kidneys, there are few organs that receive as much blood as the muscles. 4. Of *Veins*. They follow the same course in the muscles as the arteries. Bichat asserts, that they are generally devoid of valves. 5. Of *Lymphatics*. Of these we know little, and cannot easily follow them between the fleshy fibres. 6. Of *Nerves*. These are numerous, and of different sizes. They, almost all, proceed from the encephalon; some, however, issue from ganglions, and accompany the arteries. In general, they penetrate the fleshy tissue along with the vessels, to which they are narrowly united. After they have entered the muscles, they divide and subdivide until they are lost sight of.

MUSCULAR, Muscula'ris. That which belongs or relates to the muscles.

MUSCULAR ARTERIES. Arteries that are distributed to the muscles. The name, *Muscular Arteries of the Eye*, has been specially given to two branches sent off by the ophthalmic artery:—the one, *inferior*, which furnishes branches to the rectus inferior oculi, lachrymal sac, &c., and some of the anterior ciliary arteries: the other—the *superior*, which is sometimes wanting; but when it

exists, gives branches to the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebræ superioris.

MUSCULAR VEINS. These bring back the blood, which has been carried to the muscles by the muscular arteries.

MUSCULAR OR FLESHY FIBRES. A name given to the filaments; which, by their union, form the muscles. This fibre is flat, soft, downy, linear, little elastic, more or less red: and arranged in zigzag according to its length, which is variable. It is firmer in adults than in the young or the aged; of the same size in the great and small muscles; and runs its course without bifurcation or ramification. It is but slightly resisting in the dead body, tearing readily; but, during life, it supports very great efforts without laceration. It is, itself, composed of a considerable number of fibrils, similar to each other, and subdividing almost *ad infinitum*. The ultimate filaments into which the fibre can be decomposed by mechanical means, do not seem to be hollow, as has been asserted. Their colour is red in man, and white in several animals.

A greater or less number of muscular fibres,—united in fasciculi, approximated to each other, and forming a distinct mass, of very variable size and shape, the extremities being attached to bones by means of tendons,—constitutes a muscle. In this are included cellular membrane, vessels, and nerves. See Muscle.

MUSCULAR CONTRACTION. The exertion of the power, possessed by muscles, of shortening themselves, or of contracting to produce motion:—*Muscular motion* being the change in the situation and relation of organs, induced by muscular contraction. When a muscle contracts, its fibres assume more the zigzag direction, and the extremities approximate; but the bulk of the whole muscle is not augmented. This contraction takes place, at times, with extreme velocity: a single thrill, in the letter r, can be pronounced in the 1-30,000th part of a minute. The force of contraction depends upon the healthy physical condition of the muscle, combined with due energy of the brain. The duration, in voluntary motion, is for a certain time dependent upon the will:—contractions, excited involuntarily, cannot be so long maintained.

MUSCULAR NERVES. The nerves distributed to the muscles are so named. Winslow calls the 4th pair of nerves—*Nerf musculaire oblique supérieur*.

MUSCULAR SYSTEM. A term given to the aggregate of the muscles of the body.

MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS, *Musculo-cutaneus*, from *musculus*, 'a muscle,' and *cutis*, 'skin.' That which appertains to muscles and skin.

MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS NERVE. This name is specially given to two nerves;—the one, the *External cutaneous nerve*, furnished by the brachial plexus (see Cutaneous):—the other, given off from the popliteus externus,

(F) *Nerf Sciatique Poplitæ externe*;—*Préti-bio-digital*, (Ch.) It descends on the anterior and outer part of the leg, at first, hid amongst the muscles; becomes superficial about the middle of the leg; and divides into two branches, which pass superficially on the back of the foot.

MUSCULO-RACHIDÆUS. Belonging or relating to muscles and to the spine. A name given to branches, furnished, behind, by the intercostal, lumbar, and sacral arteries; and which are distributed to the spine and to the muscles of the neighbourhood.

MUSIC, *Mu'sica*, (F) *Musique*. The art of producing harmonious and cadenced sounds: an art, which has, at times, been beneficially used in diseases, particularly in those of the mind; or on which the mind could act in a salutary manner.

MUSICOMANIA, *Musoma'nia*. A variety of monomania, in which the passion for music is carried to such an extent, as to derange the intellectual faculties.

MUSK, *Moschus*, *Mosch* (Arab.) (F) *Musc*. An animal substance, of a very diffusible odour, bitter taste, and deep brown colour; solid and inclosed in a sac, found near the anus of the *Moschus moschiferus* or *Musk Deer*. It is possessed of stimulant and antispasmodic properties. Dose, gr. v to 3 j in bolus.

ARTIFICIAL MUSK, *Moschus ficti'tius*, *Resi'na Suc'cini*. (*Ol. suc'cini rectific.* 1 part, *acid. nitric.* 4 parts. Digest;—a black matter will be deposited, which must be well washed with water.)

MUSSÆN'DA FRONDO'SA, *Belil'la*, *Bele'son*. A decoction of this plant has been esteemed refrigerant.

MUSSITA'TIO, *Mussitation*. A condition, in which the tongue and lips move, as in the act of speaking, but without sounds being produced. This sort of murmuring is an unfavourable sign in disease, as indicating great cerebral debility.

MUTACIS'MUS, *Mutacism*. A vitious pronunciation; consisting, according to Sauvages, in the frequent repetition of the letters b, p, and m, which are substituted for others.

MUTEOSIS. Under this name is comprehended every phenomenon of expression, voluntary and involuntary, which impresses the sight or touch.

MUTILA'TION, *Mutila'tio*, *Maiming*. The removal or privation of a limb, or of some other external part of the body. In all countries, this crime has been punished with severity.

MU'TITAS, *Dumbness*, *Apho'nia*, *Ala'lia*, *Anau'dia*, *Speech'lessness*. (F) *Mutisme*, *Mutité*. Impossibility of articulating sounds; although they can be elicited. Dumbness is often congenital, and united with deafness, of which it is an effect. In some cases, it is accidental.

MUTITAS SURDORUM, *Apho'nia Surdorum*,

Deaf-dumbness. Speechlessness from deafness; congenital, or produced during infancy. The subjects of this affection are called *deaf-dumb*, (F) *Sourds-muets*.

MYASTHENIA, from *μυς*, 'a muscle,' and *ασθενεια*, 'debility.' Muscular debility.

MYCTEROPHONIA, *Vox nasa'lis*, from *μυκτηρ*, 'the nose,' and *φωνη*, 'the voice.' A nasal voice. A nasal twang or accent.

MYDE'SIS, from *μυδαω*, 'I abound with moisture.' In its most general sense, it means *corruption*. By some, it is used for a mucous discharge from inflamed eyelids.

MYDON, *μυδων*. Fungous or putrid flesh in certain fistulous ulcers.—Pollux. Also, flesh putrid from mouldiness, from *μυδος*, 'moisture.'

MYDRIASIS, *μυδριασις*,—*Platycoria*, *Amydri'asis*. A name, given by several writers to morbid dilatation of the pupil; and, by others, to weakness of sight, produced by hydrophthalmia.

MYELI'TIS, *Inflamma'tio medul'læ spi-na'lis*, *Spini'tis*, *Spinodorsi'tis*, *Notomyeli'tis*, from *μυελος*, 'the marrow,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes;—indicated by deep-seated burning pain in the spine, with various nervous and vascular irregularities of function. It is not common.

MYENERGIA, from *μυς*, 'a muscle,' *εν*, and *εργον*, 'work.' Muscular strength.

MYLO-GLOSSUS, from *μυλη*, 'the jaw,' and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' Winslow has given this name to muscular fibres, which pass from the posterior part of the myloid line of the lower jaw, and from the sides of the base of the tongue to the parietes of the pharynx. These fibres belong to the constrictor superior pharyngis, (q. v.)

MYLO-HYOIDE'US, from *μυλη*, 'the jaw,' and *υοειδης*, 'the os hyoides.' (F) *Mylo-hyoidien*. The *Mylo-pharyngeus* of Morgagni and Sanctorini. This muscle is situate at the upper and anterior part of the neck, behind the lower jaw. It is broad, flat, and has the form of a truncated triangle. It arises from the internal oblique line of the lower jaw bone, and is inserted at the fore part of the body of the os hyoides. Its innermost fibres unite with those of the opposite side to form a raphe on the median line. The mylo-hyoideus raises the os hyoides and carries it forward, or it depresses the lower jaw.

MYOCÆLIAL'GIA, from *μυων*, 'muscle,' *κοιλια*, 'abdomen,' and *αλγειω*, 'I suffer.' Pain in the muscles of the abdomen.

MYOCÆLI'TIS, from *μυων*, 'muscle,' *κοιλια*, lower belly, and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

MYODYN'IA, from *μυων*, 'muscle,' and *οδυνη*, 'pain.' Pain in the muscles,—rheumatismal or other.

MYOG'RAPHY, *Myogra'phia*, from *μυων*, 'muscle,' and *γραφειν*, 'to describe.' Anatomical description of the muscles.

MYOL'OGY, *Myolo'gia*, *Sarcolo'gia*, *My-siolo'gia*, from *μυων*, 'a muscle,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' That part of anatomy which treats of the muscles.

MYONARCO'SIS, from *μυων*, 'a muscle,' and *ναρκη*, 'stupor.' Numbness of the muscles.

MYONOSOS, *Myonu'sos*, from *μυς*, 'a muscle,' and *νοσος*, 'disease.' A disease of the muscles.

MYO'PIA, *Myopiasis*, *Luscios'itas*, *Myo-sis*, *Parop'sis propin'qua*, *Amblyo'pia dissito-rum*, *Dyso'pia dissitorum*, *Visus ju'venum*, from *μυω*, 'I close,' or from *μυς*, 'a mouse,' and *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye.' Near-sightedness, Mouse-sight, Purblindness, (F) *Vue courte*. Persons, who can only see objects very near. The defect is owing to the too great convexity of the eye and is palliated by wearing concave glasses.

MYOPS, *μυωψ*, *Luscio'sus*, *Myopus*. Same etymon. One who is attacked with myopia or shortsightedness.

MYO'SIS, from *μυω*, 'I close.' *Phthi'sis pupilla'ris*. Permanent contraction of the pupil. It is usually caused by iritis, and is extremely difficult of cure. When it exists to such an extent as to obliterate the pupil, it is called Synizesis, (q. v.)

MYOSI'TIS, from *μυων*, 'a muscle.' A name proposed by Sagar for inflammation of the muscles. Rheumatism.

MYOT'OMY, *Myoto'mia*, from *μυων*, 'a muscle,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' The part of practical anatomy, which treats of the dissection of the muscles.

MYR'IAGRAMME, from *μυρια*, '10,000,' and *γραμμα*, 'gramme.' A weight equal to 10,000 grammes, or to nearly 20 pounds, and 5 or 6 ounces, Avoirdupois.

MYRIAM'ETER, a measure of 10,000 metres; equal to 1 furlong, 156 yards, and 6 inches.

MYR'ICA GALĒ, *Myrtus Braban'tica*, *M. Ang'lica*, *Myrtifo'lia Belgica*, *Galē*, *Gagel*, *Rhus sylves'tris*, *Ac'aron*, *Elæag'nus*, *E. cordo*, *Chamæleagnus*, *Dodonæ'a*. Dutch myrtle, Sweet gale, Sweet willow, Candleberry myrtle, (F) *Piment Royal*, *Thé de Simon Pauli*, *Gale odorant*. Family, Amentaceæ. Sex. Syst. Diœcia Tetrandria. The leaves, flowers, and seeds have a strong, fragrant smell and a bitter taste. They are used for destroying moths and cutaneous insects, and the infusion is given internally as a stomachic and vermifuge.

MYRIS'TICA MOSCHA'TA, *M. aromat'ica*, *Comacon*. Nat. Ord. Myristicæ. The tree which produces the nutmeg and mace. (F) *Muscadier*. The *Nutmeg*, *Myris'ticæ nu'cleus*, *Myris'ticæ moscha'tæ nu'cleus*, *Nux moscha'ta*, *Nucis'ta*, *Nux myris'tica*, *Chrysobal'anus Gale'ni*, *Unguenta'ria*, *As'sala*, *Nux aromat'ica*, (F) *Muscade*, is the seed or kernel. It has a fragrant, aromatic odour; an agreeable, pungent taste, and is much used for culinary purposes. Alcohol extracts its

active matter. It has the properties of aromatics in general; being stimulant and stomachic. The oil—*Oleum myristicæ*—possesses the virtues of the nutmeg. Dose of nutmeg, gr. v to ℥j;—of the oil g^{tt}. iij to g^{tt}. vj.

MACE, *Macis*, *Ma'ces*, *Flores macis*, (F) *Fleurs de muscade*, is the involucre of the fruit; it is membranous, with the odour and taste of the nutmeg, and is possessed of similar qualities. The *Oleum macis* is a fragrant, sebaceous substance, expressed in the East Indies. It is only used externally.

MYROBALANUS, from *μυρον*, 'an ointment,' and *βαλανος*, 'a nut;' so called, because formerly used in ointments, *Angelocacos*, *Myrob'alan*. A dried Indian fruit of the plum kind. Of this there are several varieties—the *M. Bellirica* or *Belliric myrobalan*, *Bellegu*, *Belleregi*, *Belnileg*;—the *M. cheb'ula* or *Chebule myrob'alan*; the *M. cit'rina* or *Yellow myrobalan*, *Ara'ra*; the *M. emb'lica* or *emblic myrobalan*, and the *M. In'dica*, *As'uar*, *Indian*, or *Black myrobalan*. All the myrobalans have an unpleasant, bitterish, very austere taste; and strike an inky blackness with a solution of steel. They are said to possess laxative as well as astringent properties.

MYROPISSOCE'RON. A topical application in alopecia, referred to by Galen; from *μυρον*, 'ointment,' *πισσα*, 'pitch,' and *κηρος*, 'wax.'

MYROX'YLON PERUIF'ERUM, *Caburei'ba*. *Nat. Ord.* Leguminosæ. The tree which affords the *Peru'vian balsam*, *Bal'samum Peru'vianum*, *Putzochill*, *Myroxyl' Peruiferi balsamum*, *Indian*, *Mexican*, or *American balsam*, *Balsamum Peruanum*, *Cabureiciba*, (F) *Baume de Pérou*. This balsam consists of Benzoic acid, resin, and essential oil. Its odour is fragrant and aromatic; taste hot and bitter; soluble in alcohol and miscible in water by the aid of mucilage. It is stimulant and tonic, and considered to be expectorant; as such, it has been employed in paralysis, chronic asthma, chronic bronchitis and rheumatism, gleet, leucorrhœa, &c. and, externally, for cleansing and stimulating foul indolent ulcers. Dose, g^{tt}. v to g^{tt}. xxx.

The **WHITE BALSAM OF PERU**, *Natural balsam*, *Balsamum album*, *Styrax alba*, *Balsamæleon*, is obtained by incision from the *Myrosper'mum peruif'erum*.

MYRRHA, *μυρρα*, Heb. *בול*, *Bola*, *Stactē*, *Ergas'ma*, *Myrrh*, *Calo'nia*, *Smyrna*, *Myr'ha rubra*, (F) *Myrrhe*. The exudation of an unknown plant of Abyssinia or Arabia Felix. This gum resin has a fragrant, peculiar odour; and bitter aromatic taste. It is in reddish-yellow, light, brittle, irregular tears; partially soluble in distilled water, when aided by friction. S. G. 1.360. It is stimulant; and has been used in cachectic affections, humoral asthma, chronic bronchitis, &c. Dose, gr. x to 3j.

MYRSINELÆ'ON, from *μυρσινη*, 'the myrtle,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' Oil of myrtle.—Dioscorides.

MYRSINI'TES, *μυρσινιτης*. Wine, in which branches of myrtle have been macerated.

MYRTID'ANON, *μυρτιδανον*. An excrecence, growing on the trunk of the myrtle, and used as an astringent. Also, a wine—*Vinum myrtid'anum*—made from wild myrtle berries.

MYR'TIFORM, *Myrtiform'is*; from *myrtus*, 'a myrtle,' and *forma*, 'shape.' Having the shape of a leaf of myrtle. A name given to a muscle (depressor alæ nasi, q. v.), to the fossa incisiva; to certain caruncles, &c., (q. v.)

MYRTI'TES. A name, given to a medicine prepared with honey and myrtle berries.

MYRTUS, *Myrtus commun'is*, *M. communis Ital'ica*, *Myrsinē*, *Myrrhinē*, *The myrtle*, (F) *Myrte commun*. The berries of this plant have been recommended in alvine and uterine fluxes and other disorders of relaxation and debility. They are moderately astringent and somewhat aromatic.

MYRTUS CARYOPHYLLA'TA, *Cassia caryophylla'ta*, *Canel'la caryophyllata*, (F) *Capelet*, *Cannelle giroflée*. The tree which affords the *Clove bark*;—*Cortex caryophylla'tus*. This bark is a warm aromatic; resembling clove with an admixture of cinnamon. It may be used with the same views as cloves or cinnamon.

MYRTUS PIMEN'TA. The tree which bears the *Jamaica pepper*, *Pimen'tæ baccæ*, *Pimento berries*, *Pimento*, *Piper caryophylla'tum*, *Coc'culi Indi aromat'ici*, *Piper chia'pæ*, *Amo'mum pimenta*, *Fructus pimenti*, *Carive*, *Caryophyll'us America'nus*, *Piper odora'tum Jamaicen'sē*, *Allspice*, *Piper Jamaicen'sē*, *Piper tabas'cum*, (F) *Poivre de Jamaïque*, *Toute épice*, *Assourou*. These berries have an aromatic odour; resembling a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves; the taste is pungent, but mixed, like the odour. Like other peppers this is stimulant and carminative. The oil—*O'leum pimen'tæ*—possesses the virtues of the berries. The powdered fruit has been called *Quatre-épices* or *Four-spices*. Dose, gr. v to ℥ij.

MYSTAX, *μυσταξ*. The hair growing on each side the upper lip in man. The *mustache* or *mustachio*.

MYSTERION, *μυστηριον*. An arcanum, nostrum, or secret preparation in general. Also, an antidote, referred to by Galen and others.

MYSTRON, *μυστρον*. A Greek measure, which held about three drachms.

MYTILUS EDU'LIS. The *common mussel*. (F) *Moule*. A bivalve, the flesh of which, when at all in a state of decomposition, is highly poisonous. When fresh, it is an agreeable article of diet.

MYU'RUS, *Meiuros*. A pulse is so called

when it sinks progressively, and becomes smaller and smaller like a rat's tail; from *μυς*, 'rat,' and *ουρα*, 'tail.' *Pulsus myurus recip'roculus*, a pulse, which, after having become gradually weaker, resumes, by degrees, its former character.

MYXOR'RHOOS, *μυξορροος*, from *μυξα*,

'mucus,' and *γω*, 'I flow.' One who is subject to mucous discharge. Applied to infants, that discharge a considerable quantity of mucus and saliva.

MYXOSARCO'MA, from *μυξα*, 'mucus,' and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' A tumour which is *muco-carneous*; partly mucous and partly fleshy.

N

N. This letter, in prescriptions, is 'an abridgment of *Numero*, 'by number.'

NABO'THI GLAN'DULÆ, *O'vula Nabothi*, *Ova'rium Nabothi*, *Folliculi rotundi et oblongi*, *Vesiculæ seu Bullæ rotundæ cervicis u'teri*, *Vesiculæ seminales mulierum*, *Corpora globosa*, *Corpuscula globosa*, *Glandulæ seu Hydatides cervicis uteri*. Some small, mucous crypts or follicles situate in the interstices of the duplicatures of the lining membrane of the cervix uteri. Naboth, from noticing them in a morbid condition, mistook them for ova; and hence they received the name *Ovula Nabothi*.

NACRA, *Nakra*, *Nasa*. A kind of Influenza, common in the East Indies.

NÆVUS, *Nævus mater'nus*, *Nevus*, *Maculæ matricis*, *M. Mater'næ*, *Stigmata*, *Metrocel'ides*, *Mother's marks*, *Fancy marks*, *Mother's spots*, *Congenitæ notæ*, (F) *Envie*. Spots of various kinds on the skin of children when born, which have been idly attributed to the influence of the maternal imagination on the fœtus in utero. They are of various appearances, some much better supplied with blood than others. Some are merely superficial or stainlike spots. Others are prominent; and, often, have long, irregular hairs growing from them. These have usually been called *Moles*, *Spili*, *Epichro'ses spili*, &c.

When nævi are superficial, without any disposition to enlarge or spread, they need not be meddled with; but all those, that partake of the character of aneurism by anastomosis, had better be removed by the knife.

NAIL, Sax. *nægl.* (G) *N a g e l.* *Unguis*, *Onyx*, (F) *Ongle*. A whitish transparent substance, similar to horn, which covers the dorsal extremity of the fingers. Three portions are distinguished in it; the *extremity*, which is free, at the end of the finger;—the *body* or middle portion adherent by its inner surface; and the *root*. The last presents two distinct parts; the one, terminated by a thin, serrated edge, is buried in a duplicature of the skin; the other, called *lu'nula*, is whitish and of a semilunar shape, seu *Semilu'nula unguis*, and is situate above the part where

the epidermis terminates. The nails are composed of a horny tissue, of the same nature as that which forms the hoofs, horns, and scales of different animals. When the nail has been torn off, the papillæ of the skin become covered by a soft, whitish lamina; whose consistence gradually augments. New laminæ are then formed underneath, and give the nail the thickness it ought to possess. The corneous substance, being thus constantly produced at the extremity of each of these laminæ, the whole of the nail is pushed forwards, and it would grow indefinitely, were it not cut or worn by friction.

The nails protect and support the extremities of the fingers against the impression of hard bodies. They are, also, useful in laying hold of small bodies; and dividing those that have but little consistence.

NANUS, *Pu'milus*, *Pumilio*. A dwarf. (F) *Nain*. An individual, who is much below the usual stature. The term is applicable to all organized beings, from man to the vegetable. Trees have their dwarfs, as the human species have theirs.

Some curious authenticated instances of human dwarfs are on record. Bebe, the dwarf of Stanislaus, king of Poland, was 33 inches (French), and well proportioned. The Polish nobleman, Borwlaski, who was well made, clever, and a good linguist, measured 28 Paris inches. He had a brother, 34 inches high, and a sister 21. A Friesland peasant, at 26 years of age, had attained 29 Amsterdam inches. C. H. Stöberin of Nürnberg, was not 3 feet high at 20, yet he was well proportioned and possessed of talents.

NAPHTHA, *Nafda*, *O'leum petræ album*, from a Chaldaic and Syriac word signifying *bitumen*. A bituminous substance, found in Persia, Calabria, Sicily, &c. It is liquid, limpid, of a yellowish white colour, a smell slightly resembling that of oil of turpentine, and lighter than water. It resembles petroleum in its properties, and has been chiefly used as an external application; although, occasionally, as an anthelmintic.

NAPLES, MINERAL WATERS OF.

In the Quarter Santa Lucia, near the coast, is a cold spring, rich in sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid. It is much used as an aperient tonic, and in cutaneous affections.

NAPLES WATER, FACTITIOUS. (F) *Eau de Naples, Aqua Neapolitana, Aqua acidula hydrosulfurata.* (Acidulous water, containing 4 times its bulk of carbonic acid, 3 xv, and 3 iij, hydrosulphuretted water, 3 ix, carbonate of soda, gr. viij, carbonate of magnesia, gr. x, &c. Ph. P.)

NARCAPH'THON, Nascaph'thon. The bark of an aromatic tree formerly brought from India. By some, supposed to be that of the tree which affords the olibanum. It was used in fumigation, in diseases of the lungs.

NARCIS'SUS PSEUDONARCIS'SUS. The *Daffodil.* (F) *Narcisse sauvage, Narcisse des prés, Faux narcisse.* The root is emetic and cathartic, in the dose of 3 ij. The flowers are antispasmodic. Dose, 24 grains.

NARCO'SIS, Nar'cotism, Narcê, Narca, Narce'ma, Torpe'do, Torpor, Stupor, Stupefactio. The aggregate effects produced by narcotic substances. At times, narcotism is confined to a state of more or less profound stupor; and constitutes, in certain cases, a useful remedial condition; at others, it is true poisoning, characterized by vertigo, nausea, a state of intoxication or apoplexy, constant delirium, convulsive motions, &c. Emetics, in strong doses, and not much diluted with water; purgatives and glysters are the first means to be used in this condition. The stupor may, afterwards, be combated by the use of exciting and stimulating drinks.

NARCOT'ICS, Narcot'ica, Caro'tica, Obstupefacien'tia, Stupefacien'tia, (F) *Stupéfactifs, Stupéfiants,* from *ναρξω*, 'stupor.' Substances, which have the property of stupefying;—as opium, stramonium, hyoseyamus, belladonna, &c. They are used in medicine as soothing agents; exerting their particular influence on the brain. In small doses, as a general principle, narcotics stimulate; in large, they act as sedatives.

The following is a list of the chief narcotics.

Aconitum,
Ætherea,
Belladonna,
Camphora,
Conium,
Digitalis,
Humulus,
Hyoscyamus,
Lactucarium,
Lupulina,
Morphina,

Opium,
Papaveris Capsulæ,
Stramonii Folia,
——— Semina,
Mental Narcotics,
(Appropriate Music,
Monotonous Sounds,
or any succession of
monotonous impres-
sions.)

NAR'COTINE, Narcoti'na. Same etymon. *Sel de Derosne, Opiane, Sel d'opium, Principe crystallizable de Derosne.* A solid, white, inodorous, and insipid substance; crystallizable in straight prisms with a rhomboidal base; fusible like the fats; soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, and scarcely solu-

ble in water. Narcotine produces all the unpleasant effects of opium; but, at the same time, throws the animal into a state of stupor. It is not used in medicine, on account of these objections.

NARDUS IN'DICA, Spica nardi, Spica In'dica, Indian nard, Spikenard, Andropogon nardus. The root of this plant is one of the ingredients in the mithridate and theriaca. It is moderately warm and pungent, and has a flavour, by no means disagreeable. It is used by the Orientals as a spice:—(F) *Nard Indien, N. Indique.* An ointment was formerly used, called *Unguen'tum nar'dinum.* It was prepared of *Nard, Malabathrum leaves, Oil of worms, Costus, Amomum, Myrrh, &c.* and was used as a detergent.

NARES, Rhines, Cav'itas Na'rium, Cavum seu Ca'vea seu Caver'na narium, Nasus inter'nus, Mycte'res, Na'rium ad'itus, Ocheteu'mata. The nostrils. (F) *Narines.* Two elliptical apertures, situate beneath the nose, and separated from each other by the cartilaginous septum nasi. These apertures are continually open, and give passage to the air we breathe; and to the mucous fluids secreted in the nasal fossæ.

The **POSTERIOR NARES, Nares postre'mæ, Extre'mæ nares, Ostia posterio'ra seu Cho'anæ na'rium, Na'rium Ex'itus,** (F) *Arrières-narines, Ouvertures posterieures des fosses nasales,* are the posterior apertures of the nasal cavities, which establish a communication between those cavities and the pharynx. They are bounded, *above*, by the body of the sphenoid bone; *below*, by the palate bone, and the base of the velum pendulum; and, on the *outside*, by the internal ala of the pterygoid process. They are separated from each other by a septum, of which the vomer is the bony part.

NARIFUSO'RIA, from *Nares*, 'the nostrils,' and *fundere*, 'to pour.' Medicines dropped into the nostrils.

NASAL, Nasa'lis. That which relates to the nose.

NASAL BONES, Ossa nasi, Ossa nasa'lia, Ossic'ula nasi, Ossa maxil'læ superioris quarta seu quinta seu secun'da, (F) *Os nasaux, Os propres du nez.* These bones are situate beneath the nasal notch of the os frontis, and occupy the space between the nasal or angular processes of the superior maxillary bone. Their shape is nearly quadrilateral. They have an *external* or *cutaneous* surface; an *internal* or *nasal*, and four margins. Each is articulated with its fellow, with the os frontis, ethmoid, and superior maxillary bone. They ossify from a single point.

NASAL PROMINENCE, (F) Bosse nasale. A prominence, situate on the median line at the anterior surface of the os frontis, between the two superciliary arches.

NASAL NOTCH, (F) Échancrure nasale. A semicircular notch, situate between the nasal prominence of the frontal bone, and articu-

lated with the nasal bones and the nasal processes of the superior maxillary bones.

NASAL SPINES. These are three in number. 1. The *Superior nasal spine* of the os frontis, occupying the middle of its nasal notch, and articulated before with the nasal bones, behind with the ethmoid. 2. The *inferior and anterior nasal spine* situate at the inferior part of the anterior opening of the nasal fossæ. It is formed by the two superior maxillary bones, and 3. The *inferior and posterior nasal spine*, *Épine gutturale* (Ch.), a process, formed on the median line by the two palate bones at the posterior part of the palatine arch.

The **NASAL FOSSÆ**, *Cavi na'rium*, *Nares inter'næ* are two large, anfractuous cavities, situate between the orbits below the cranium, and lined by the pituitary or Schneiderian membrane. These cavities have no communication with each other; but the various sinuses in the neighbouring bones;—the ethmoidal, sphenoidal, superior maxillary, &c. all communicate with them. The general cavity of each nostril is divided by the ossa spongiosa into three *meatus* or *passages*, which run from before backwards.

1. The *Meatus narium superior*, placed at the upper, inner, and back part of the superior spongy bone. 2. The *meatus medius*, situate between the superior and inferior spongy bones; and 3. The *Meatus inferior*, situate between the inferior spongy bone and the bottom of the nose.

The Schneiderian membrane receives the 1st pair of nerves, and various branches from the 5th pair. The arteries are furnished by the branches of the *internal maxillary*, known under the names sphenopalatine, infra-orbital, superior alveolar, palatine, pterygo-palatine; by the supra-orbital, and ethmoidal branches of the ophthalmic artery, by the internal carotid, superior labial, and dorsales nasi. Its veins are little known, and generally follow the course of the arteries. The lymphatics are almost unknown. The nasal fossæ are the seat of smell; they aid, also, in respiration and phonation.

NASAL ARTERY. This is the largest of the two branches in which the ophthalmic artery terminates. It issues from the orbit, above the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, passes above the side of the root of the nose, and anastomoses with the last extremity of the facial. Haller gave the name *nasal* to the sphenopalatine. He also called the dorsales nasi, furnished by the external maxillary, *Nasales laterales*.

NASAL NERVE.—*Naso-palpébral* (Ch.),—*Naso-ocula'ris* (Sömmering.) One of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve of Willis. It enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure, passes along the inner paries of that cavity, and divides, opposite the internal and anterior orbital foramen, into two branches. 1. The *internal and posterior*, which passes into the *Foramen orbitarium internum ante-*

rius, enters the cranium beneath the dura mater, and passes into the nasal fossæ, through an aperture at the sides of the *Crista galli*. It, afterwards, divides into several filaments: one of them—the *Naso-lobar*, of Chaussier—is very small, and descends on the posterior surface of the os nasi, and ramifies in the integuments of the ala nasi. A second terminates near the septum; others descend along the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. 2. The other is *external and anterior*, and is called the *external nasal nerve*. It is distributed to the outside of the orbit. Before dividing, the nasal nerve communicates with the ophthalmic ganglion, and gives off two or three ciliary nerves:—the *Posterior Nasal Nerves*. Sömmering has given this name to the nerves, which arise from the internal part of the sphenopalatine ganglion.

The **NASAL MUCUS**, *Mucus na'rium*, *Mucor seu Pituita*, seu *Blenna*, seu *Lympha muculen'ta narium*, vulgarly called *snot*, (F) *Morve*, is the mucus secreted by the Schneiderian membrane.

NASAL CAR'TILAGE, *Cartilago triangularis Nasi*. A cartilage, formed of three portions, which unite at the dorsum nasi, and are distinguished into the *cartilage of the septum*, and the *lateral cartilages*. This cartilage is continuous, *above*, with the ossa nasi; and, *inferiorly*, with membranous fibro-cartilages, which form the supple and movable part of the nostrils. They are two in number—the one before, the other behind.

NAS'CALE. A kind of pessary, made of wool or cotton, which was formerly introduced into the vagina, after being impregnated with oil, ointment, or some other proper medicament.

NASO-PAL'ATINE, *Naso-palati'nus*. That which belongs to the nose and velum palati.

The **NASO-PALATINE NERVE** is furnished by the sphenopalatine, which proceeds from the ganglion of Meckel. It traverses the vault of the nasal fossæ, and proceeds upon the septum between the two layers of the pituitary membrane. It enters the anterior palatine canal, and terminates at the superior angles of the naso-palatine ganglion, without attaining the mouth.

The **NASO-PALATINE GANGLION** is situate in the foramen palatinum anterius. Its greater extremity receives the two naso-palatine branches; whilst the smaller gives off two or three filaments, which reach the palatine vault, where they ramify on the membrane of the same name, anastomosing with filaments of the great palatine nerve.

NASUS. The *Nose*, *Rhin*, *Rhis*, *Or'ganon olfactus* seu *odora'tus* seu *olfactor'ium*, *Promontorium faciei*, *Myxo'ter*. (F) *Nex*. The nose is a pyramidal eminence, situate above the anterior apertures of the nasal fossæ, which it covers; and, consequently, occupying the middle and upper part of the face, between the forehead and upper lip, the or-

bits and the cheeks. Its lateral surfaces form, by uniting angularly, a more or less prominent line, called the *Dorsum Nasi*, (F) *Dos du nez*. This line terminates, anteriorly, by the lobe. The sides are called *Alæ Nasi*, *Pinnæ Naris*, (F) *Ailes du nez*. The column is the inferior part of the partition.

The chief varieties of the nose are the *aquiline*, the *flat nose*, (F) *Nez camarot ou épaté*, and the *snub nose*, (F) *Nez retroussé*. The nose is formed, besides its bones, of fibrocartilage, cartilage, muscles, vessels, and nerves; and its use seems to be, to direct odours to the upper part of the nasal fossæ.

NATA, *Natta*, *Nasa*, *Nasda*, *Napta*. A fleshy, indolent excrescence, having the shape of the nates.

NATA'TION, *Natatio*, *Swimming*. The action of swimming, or of supporting one's self or moving upon the water.

Swimming resembles the horizontal leap in its physiology—the medium being water instead of air. The difference between the specific gravity of the human body and that of water is not great; so that but little exertion is required to keep a part of the body above water.

Swimming is a healthy gymnastic exercise, combining the advantages of bathing.

NATES, *Ephed'rana*, *Nat'ulæ*, *Sca'phia*, *Clunes*, *Glutoi*, *Monæ*; the *Bottom*, *Back-side*, *Poste'riors*, *Buttocks*, &c. (F) *Fesses*. Two round projections, at the inferior and posterior part of the trunk; on which we sit. Amongst the mammalia, man, alone, has the nates prominent and round. They are formed chiefly by the skin, and a thick layer of cellular tissue, which covers the three glutæi muscles.

NATRON, *Natrum*, *Nat'aron*, *Nitrum*. A saline compound, very abundant in Egypt, which is almost wholly formed of subcarbonate of soda, (q. v.)

NAUSEA, *Nausio'sis*, *Nautia*, (F) *Nausée*, *Envie de vomir*; from *ναυς*, 'a ship;' because those, unaccustomed to sailing, are so affected. Sickness. A desire to vomit.

NAUSEA MARI'NA; *Morbus nau'ticus*, *Sea-sickness*, (F) *Mal de mer*. That sickness, vomiting, &c. experienced at sea by those unaccustomed to a sea life: and from which those who are so accustomed are not always exempt. It generally ceases, when the person becomes habituated to the motion of the vessel, and not till then.

NAU'SEANT, *Nauseans*. An agent that excites nausea, which is a state of diminished action. Nauseants are, hence, valuable remedies in diseases of excitement.

NAUSIO'SIS, *ναυσιασ'ις*. This word, besides being synonymous with nausea, has been used to express the state of venous hemorrhage, when blood is discharged by jets.

NAVICULAR, *Navicula'ris*, *Navifor'mis*, from *navic'ula*, 'a little ship.'

FOSSA NAVICULA'RIS, F. *Scaphoi'des*, *Navic'ula*, *Scaph'ula*. See Scaphoid. This name

has been given, 1. To a small depression between the entrance of the vagina and the posterior commissure of the labia majora or fourchette. 2. To a perceptible dilatation, presented by the urethra in man, near the base of the glans. 3. To the superficial depression, which separates the two roots of the helix. This is, also, called *Scapha*.

NEB'ULA, *Nubes*, *Nubec'ula*, *Nephos*, *Neph'elè*, *Neph'e'ion*, (F) *Nuage*, *Ombrage*. See Caligo. A slight speck on the cornea. A mist or cloud, suspended in the urine.

NEC'ESSARY, *Necessa'rius*. The *Necessaries of Life*, *Vitæ necessita'tes*, (F) *Besoins de la vie*, include every thing requisite for the maintenance of life; and particularly, food.

NECKLACE, AN'ODYNE. These are formed of the roots of hyoscyamus, Job's tears, allspice steeped in brandy, or the seeds of the wild liquorice vine, to suit the fancies of the prescribers. They are employed to facilitate dentition in children, and to procure sleep in fever!

NECROMAN'CY, *Necromanti'a*, *Negromanti'a*, *Nigromanti'a*, *Necyomanti'a*, *Nicro-manti'a*; from *νεκρος*, 'death,' and *μαντεια*, 'divination.' Divination by the dead.

NECROPHO'BIA, from *νεκρος*, 'death,' and *φοβος*, 'fear.' Exaggerated fear of death. This symptom occurs in patients, where the disease is not mortal; as in hypochondriasis. In fevers, it is not a good symptom.

NECRO'SIS, *νεκρωσις*, from *νεκρωω*, 'I mortify.' State of a bone or of a portion of a bone deprived of life. Necrosis may take place without the surrounding soft parts being struck with gangrene. It is to the bones what gangrene is to the soft parts. The part of the bone affected with necrosis becomes a foreign body, similar to the gangrenous eschar, and its separation must be operated by the efforts of nature or by art. When necrosis occurs in the centre of long bones, it never extends to their articular extremities. The exterior layers of bone form a canal round the dead portion or *sequestrum*: between these swollen layers and the sequestrum suppuration takes place; the matter presses against the bony canal; perforates it, and is discharged by apertures, which become fistulous.

In the treatment, the exit of the sequestrum must be facilitated by proper incisions, by the application of the trepan to the bone, &c.

NECTAR, from *νη*, 'a particle of negation,' and *κταω*, 'to kill.' A pleasant liquor, feigned by the poets to have been the drink of the gods, and to have rendered immortal those who drank of it. A name given, by the ancients, to many drinks; and particularly to one made with wine, evaporated and sweetened with honey.

NEDYS, *νδυς*. The belly; abdomen; stomach; womb.

NEEDLE. Sax. *neol*, from Teut. *neten*,

'to sew.' *Acus*, *Bel'onē*, *Raphis*, *Raphion*, *Aces'tra*. (F) *Aiguille*. A steel instrument, used in many professions. In *Surgery*, a steel, gold, silver, or platina instrument, that may be round, flat, or triangular, straight or curved, supported or not by a handle, but having *always* a point, by means of which it penetrates the textures; and *often* having, either near the point, or, more commonly, near the other extremity, an aperture for the reception of a thread or tape, which it introduces into the parts. The *Aiguille à appareils* of the French is the ordinary sewing needle, used in the making of bandages, &c.

ACUPUNCTURE NEEDLE, (F) *Aiguille à Acupuncture*. An inflexible gold or silver needle: conical, very delicate, four inches long; furnished with a handle, and, at times, with a canula shorter than it by about half an inch. An ordinary needle, waxed at the head, will answer as a substitute for this. See *Acupuncture*.

HARE-LIP NEEDLE, (F) *Aiguille à Bec de Lièvre*. A small, silver canula, to which is attached a spear point, that can be readily withdrawn. This needle, armed with the point, is introduced at one side of the fissure in the lip, and through the other. The twisted suture (q. v.) is then applied, and the pin withdrawn.

CATARACT NEEDLE, *Acus Ophthalmica*, (F) *Aiguille à cataracte*. Needles of gold, silver, and steel have been used; the latter, alone, at the present day. The cataract needle is employed to depress or tear the crystalline, when opaque. This needle is usually made about 15 or 24 lines long; and is attached to a fine handle. The extremity may be, as in Scarpa's and Langenbeck's, pointed, prismatic, triangular, and curved; in Dupuytren's and Walther's, flat, curved, and sharp-edged; in Hey's, flat, with a semicircular and sharp end; or, as in Beer's, Siebold's, Schmidt's, Himly's, Grafe's, &c., straight and spear-pointed. A mark is generally placed upon the handle to inform the operator,—when the instrument is engaged in the eye,—what side corresponds to the crystalline.

AIGUILLE A CONTRE-OUVERTURE, (F) *Aiguille engagée*, *Acus invagina'ta*, *Aiguille à gaine*, *Needle for a counter-opening*,—is a long, narrow instrument of steel; the point of which is fine and sharp on both sides;—the heel (*Talon*) having an aperture to receive a thread, tape, &c., provided with a flat, silver sheath, shorter than the blade, the point of which it covers when passing through parts, that have to be respected.

FISTULA NEEDLE, *Aiguille à Fistule*. A long, flat, flexible, silver instrument; having an aperture near one extremity; blunt at the other. This was formerly used for passing a seton into fistulous ulcers. On one of its sides was a groove for guiding a bistouri, in case of necessity.

Also, a long steel instrument, terminated

by a point like that of a trocar, which Desault employed for penetrating the rectum, when operating for fistula that had no internal aperture.

LIGATURE NEEDLE, *Aiguille à ligature*. A long, steel instrument, sharp towards one extremity, with an eye near the other, which was formerly used for suspending the circulation of blood, prior to amputation; by being passed through the limb, so as to include the principal artery and a part of the muscles and integuments.

Also, a steel instrument of various dimensions, round towards one of its extremities, which was straight, and furnished with an aperture; curved and flat towards the opposite, which was pointed, and had a slight ridge on its concave side. At the commencement of the last century, this instrument was used to pass ligatures round vessels.

Also, a steel instrument of various dimensions, flat, regularly curved in the form of a semicircle, with a sharp or lance point, and a long eye, used with advantage in place of the last.

DESCHAMP'S NEEDLE, *Aiguille de Deschamps*,—*Paupé's needle*, *Aiguille à Manche*, &c., is the last described needle, fixed to a handle, the eye of which is placed near the point. It is employed in the ligature of deep-seated arteries.

SETON NEEDLE, (F) *Aiguille à Seton*. A long, narrow, steel blade; pointed and sharp at one extremity; pierced at the other by an aperture. The *Aiguille contre-ouverture* may be used for the same purpose.

SUTURE NEEDLE, (F) *Aiguille à Suture*. For the twisted suture, the hare-lip needle is used; for the others, the straight or curved needle: the straight needle is preferable for stitching up the abdomen, &c., in dissection. In the suture of the tendons, a curved needle has been used; flat on both sides, and cutting only at the concave edge, in order that the instrument may pass between the tendinous fibres without dividing them.

NEFREN'DES, *Nodoi*, *νῆδοι*. Persons devoid of teeth. Young children, for instance, who have not cut them; or aged persons, who have lost them. This state is called *Nefrendis*, *Nodo'sia*, *Odon'tia eden'tula*.

NEGRO, *Nigrita*. One of the Æthiopian race. See *Homo*.

NEIÆ'RA, *Imus Venter*. The lower part of the belly.—*Hippocr.*

NEOG'ALA, from *νῆος*, 'new,' and *γάλα*, 'milk.' Milk secreted immediately after the colostrum. Also, the colostrum.

NEPEN'THA DISTILLATO'RIA, *Ban-du'ra*. A Ceylonese plant, the root of which is astringent.

NEPEN'THES, from *νῆ*, negative particle, and *πενθος*, 'grief.' A remedy, much extolled by the ancients against sadness and melancholy.

The women of Thebes, according to Dio-

dorus Siceliotes, alone possessed the secret of its composition; and, according to Homer, Helen introduced it from Egypt. Some suppose it to have been opium.

NEP'ETA, *N. Cata'ria*, *Herba felis*, *Nep* or *Catmint*, (F) *Herbe aux Chats*, so called, because cats are fond of it. The leaves have a smell and taste like those of an admixture of spearmint and pennyroyal. It has been recommended in uterine disorders, dyspepsia, flatulency, &c. like pennyroyal; and is much used in domestic medicine, on the American continent, in flatulencies, &c. of children.

NEPH'ELOID, *Nepheloides*, *Neb'ulous*, *Nubilo'sus*. An epithet applied to urine, when it is cloudy.

NEPHRAL'GIA, *Dolor Nephret'icus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and αλγος, 'pain.' Pain in the kidney.

NEPHRELMIN'TIC, *Nephrelmin'ticus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and ἔλμινς, 'a worm.' That which is owing to the presence of worms in the kidney.

NEPHREMPHRAX'IS, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and ἐμφρασσω, 'I obstruct.' A name given, by Ploucquet, to obstruction of the kidneys.

NEPHRETIC or NEPHRITIC, *Nephrit'icus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney.' That which relates to the kidney. Applied, especially, to pain, &c. seated in the kidney.

The LAPIS NEPHRETICUS, (F) *Pierre néphrétique*, *Jade néphrite ou oriental*,—a green, fatty kind of stone,—once used as an amulet against epilepsy.

In *Materia Medica*, *Nephreticum* means—a medicine employed in the cure of diseases of the kidney.

NEPHRID'ION, *Pingue'do rena'lis*. The fat which surrounds the kidneys.—Hippocr.

NEPHRITIS, *Empres'ma Nephritis*, *Renum inflamma'tio*, *Inflamma'tion of the Kidney*;—characterized by acute pain; burning heat, and a sensation of weight in the region of one or both kidneys; suppression or diminution of urine; fever; dysuria; ischuria; constipation, more or less obstinate; retraction of the testicle, and numbness of the thigh of the same side. It may be distinguished into *simple* and *calculous nephritis*. In the latter, the urine often contains small particles of uric acid or of urate of ammonia. The most common causes of nephritis are;—excess in irritating and alcoholic drinks; abuse of diuretics; blows or falls on the region of the kidneys: the presence of renal calculi, &c. It may be distinguished from lumbago, by the pain which attends the latter on the slightest motion, &c. In the treatment, antiphlogistics, as V. S., baths, &c., are required to the full extent; with the use of diluents, opiates, &c.

NEPHROG'RAPHY, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and γραφω, 'a description.' An anatomical description of the kidney.

NEPHROLITH'IC, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and λιθος, 'a stone.' Belonging to calculi in the kidneys. This epithet has been applied to ischuria, occasioned by calculi formed in the kidneys.

NEPHROL'OGY, *Nephrolo'gia*, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and λογος, 'a treatise.' A treatise on the kidneys. Dissertation on the kidneys and their functions.

NEPHRON'CUS, from νεφρος, 'the kidney,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' A tumefaction of the kidney.

NEPHRO-PHLEGMAT'IC, *Nephrophlegmat'icus*, from νεφρος, 'kidney,' and φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' A name given, by some authors, to ischuria produced by mucus, contained in the urine.

NEPHRO-PLETHOR'IC, *Nephroplethor'icus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and πλεθωρα, 'plethora.' Belonging to plethora of the kidneys. An epithet given to ischuria dependent upon this cause.

NEPHRO-PYIC, *Nephro-py'icus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and πυον, 'pus.' Belonging to suppuration of the kidney.

NEPHRO-SPASTIC, *Nephro-spas'ticus*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and σπασω, 'I draw.' That which depends upon spasm of the kidney. An epithet given to a variety of ischuria.

NEPHRO-THROM'BOID, *Nephro-thromboi'des*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and θρομβος, 'a clot.' That which depends upon clots of blood, contained in the kidneys or their ducts. An epithet for a species of ischuria.

NEPHROTOMY, *Nephro-lithotomy*, *Sectio rena'lis*, *S. renis*, from νεφρος, 'a kidney,' and τεμνειν, 'to cut.' Dissection of the kidneys. Also, an operation proposed with the view of extracting calculi, formed in the kidney, by means of an incision into the tissue of that organ.

NE'RIMUM ANTIDYSENTER'ICUM. The tree, which affords the *Codagapala Bark*, *Cones'si cortex*, *Cortex proflu'vii*. Family, Apocynæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. (F) *Codagapale* and *Cropale*. The bark of this Malabar tree is of a black colour, externally, and is generally covered with a white moss or scurf. It has an austere, bitter taste, and has been recommended as an astringent, in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.

NE'RIMUM OLEAN'DER, *Ne'rium*, *Rhododaphnis*, *Rosa'go*. (F) *Laurier rose*. The leaves are reputed to be narcotic. The infusion is employed internally, in herpetic affections, and the powder, incorporated with lard, is used in the itch.

NERONIA'NA (PHLEBOTO'MIA). An epithet, given for some cause, to phlebotomy, when more than one vein was opened on the same day.

NERVE, *Nervus*, *Neuron*, (F) *Nerf*. This word originally meant the tendons and ligaments; and hence the different acceptations

of "nervous;"—a man of nerve—a strong, nervous man; and a weak, nervous woman.

The nerves are cords of the same substance which composes the encephalon and spinal marrow. They extend from one or other of the nervous centres to every part of the body, communicating, frequently, with each other; forming *plexuses*, and, occasionally, *ganglions*; and being, at length, lost in the parenchyma of organs. There are 42 pairs, and, according to their origin, they are termed *Cranial* or *Encephalic*, and *Spinal*. Each nerve is composed of several filaments or cords placed alongside each other, and is surrounded by a *Neurilema*, (q. v.)

The encephalic nerves, except the 5th pair, have only one root in the brain, whilst the spinal arise from the marrow by two roots: the one from an anterior fasciculus of filaments, the other from a posterior, separated from each other by the *Ligamentum denticulatum*; uniting outside this ligament, and presenting, near the intervertebral foramen, a ganglion formed only by the posterior root. The two roots make, afterwards, but one nerve; and, like the encephalic nerves, proceed to their destination, subdividing into rami and ramusculi, until they are finally

lost in the texture of the organs. The trunks first formed are commonly round, and proceed alone, or accompany the great vessels, being placed in the cellular spaces, which separate the organs, and thus protected from injury. Their manner of termination we are not acquainted with; whether the nervous pulp, for instance, be distributed or lost in a membrane, as seems to be the case with the nerves of sight, hearing, and smell, or form papillæ. Certain it is, that there is considerable difference in the organs, as respects the quantity of nerves that terminate in them; and the particular arrangement of the nervous extremities. Some organs have numerous nerves; others seem to have none: a circumstance, which influences considerably the sensibility of parts.

The *Encephalic Nerves* arise from the encephalon, or are inserted into it; (according as we consider the brain the origin or termination of the nerves;) and make their exit by foramina at the base of the skull. They are 12 in number. The spinal nerves are 30 in number,—8 *cervical*, 12 *dorsal*, 5 *lumbar*, and 5 or 6 *sacral*: the four inferior cervical being much larger than the superior, because they furnish the nerves of the upper extremities.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE NERVES.

I. Cranial or Encephalic Nerves.			
1. <i>Olfactory.</i> (1st Pair.)	Divided into internal, external, and middle branches, which are distributed on the Schneiderian membrane.		muscle. 3. <i>Buccal</i> , to the inner surface of the cheek.
2. <i>Optic.</i> (2d Pair.)	Terminates in the retina.		4. <i>Pterygoid</i> , to the internal pterygoid muscle. 5. <i>Lingual</i> , to the mucous membrane of the tongue.
3. <i>Motores Oculorum.</i> (3d Pair.)	<i>Superior Branch.</i> To the rectus superior oculi and levator palpebræ superioris. <i>Inferior Branch.</i> To the rectus internus, rectus inferior, and lesser oblique muscles: a filament which goes to the ophthalmic ganglion.		6. <i>Inferior dental</i> , to the teeth of the lower jaw, and to the lower lip. 7. <i>Auricular</i> branch, to the pavilion of the ear and forehead.
4. <i>Pathetici.</i> (4th Pair.)	To the greater oblique muscle of the eye. <i>Ophthalmic Branch.</i> Divided into three branches. 1. The <i>lachrymal branch</i> , to the lachrymal gland and upper eyelid. 2. <i>Frontal branch</i> , to the forehead and upper eyelid. 3. <i>Nasal branch</i> , to the eyelids, nasal fossæ, and nose. <i>Superior Maxillary Branch.</i> 1. The <i>orbital branch</i> , to the orbit. 2. The <i>posterior and superior dental</i> , to the three last molar teeth and gums. 3. The <i>anterior dental</i> , to the incisor, canine, and two lesser molares. 4. <i>Infra-orbital</i> , to the upper lip, cheek, and nose. <i>Inferior Maxillary Branch.</i> 1. <i>Temporal</i> (profound) branches, to the temporal muscle. 2. <i>Masseterine</i> branch, to the masseter	6. <i>Abducentes.</i> (6th Pair.)	To the rectus externus oculi.
5. <i>Par Trigemini.</i> (5th Pair.)		7. <i>Facial.</i> (Portio dura of the 7th Pair.)	1. At its exit from the cranium, the <i>posterior auricular</i> , <i>stylo-hyoid</i> , and <i>infra-mastoid</i> , to the pavilion of the ear, the mastoid process, the digastricus, and the muscles attached to the styloid process. 2. Near the parotid gland, the <i>temporal</i> , <i>malar</i> , <i>buccal</i> , <i>supra-maxillary</i> , and <i>infra-maxillary</i> to the whole superficies of the face.
		8. <i>Auditory.</i> (Portio mollis of the 7th Pair.)	To the vestibule, semi-circular canals, and cochlea.
		9. <i>Glosso-pharyngeal.</i> (Portion of the 8th Pair.)	To the base of the tongue and pharynx.
			1. <i>IN THE NECK</i> ,—a <i>pharyngeal</i> branch to the pharynx; <i>superior laryngeal</i> branch to the larynx, and to some muscles of the inferior hyoid region. <i>Cardiac</i> branches to the cardiac plexus.

10. <i>Par Vagum</i> . (Of the 8th Pair.)	2. <i>IN THE CHEST</i> ,—the inferior laryngeal branch, to the larynx: pulmonary branches, which form the plexus of the same name: œsophageal branches to the œsophagus.	11. <i>Spinal</i> or <i>Accessory</i> of Willis.	At its exit from the cranium—the accessory of the pneumogastric nerve anastomosing with this nerve. In the neck—filaments to the trapezius muscle.
	3. <i>IN THE ABDOMEN</i> ,—gastric branches to the parietes of the stomach: filaments which go to the neighbouring plexuses.	12. <i>Hypoglossi</i> . (9th Pair.)	<i>Cervicalis descendens</i> , to the muscles of the inferior hyoid region, and to the cervical nerves. Filaments to the muscles of the tongue.

II. Spinal or Vertebral Nerves.

1. Cervical Nerves.

1st Cervical Pair.	<i>Anterior Branch</i> . Anastomosing <i>par arcade</i> with the second pair.
2d Cervical Pair.	<i>Anterior Branch</i> . A branch anastomosing with the 1st pair: a branch which goes to the cervical plexus.
3d and 4th Cervical Pairs.	<i>Anterior Branch</i> . Concurring in the cervical plexus.

The *Posterior Branch* of these four pairs ramifies on the occiput and muscles of the superficial and deep-seated cervico-occipital regions.

Cervical Plexus.	DESCENDING BRANCHES.—1. <i>Internal descending</i> , anastomosing with a branch of the hypoglossus. 2. <i>Phrenic branch</i> , to the diaphragm. 3. <i>External descending branches</i> , dividing into supra-clavicular, supra-acromial, infra-clavicular, and cervicales profundi, to the muscles and integuments of the upper part of the chest and shoulder, to the trapezius, levator scapulæ, rhomboides, &c.
	ASCENDING BRANCHES.—1. <i>Mastoid</i> , to the posterior and lateral part of the head, and the inner surface of the pavilion of the ear. 2. <i>Auricular</i> , to the parotid gland and pavilion of the ear.

Superficial Cervical Branches (2). To the platysma myoides, digastricus, the integuments of the neck, &c.

5th, 6th, and 7th Cervical Pairs.	<i>Anterior Branches</i> . Assisting in the formation of the brachial plexus.
	<i>Posterior Branches</i> . To the muscles and integuments of the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back.

1. *Thoracic Branches* (2), to the anterior and lateral parts of the chest. 2. *Supra-scapular branch* to the muscles of the posterior scapular region. 3. *Infra-scapular branches* (3), to the subscapularis, teres major, teres minor, and latissimus dorsi. 4. The *brachial internal cutaneous*, to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the forearm, near the ulnar margin. 5. The *brachial external cutaneous*, principally to the integuments of the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the fore-

Brachial Plexus.

arm, near the radial margin. 6. The *median nerve*, to the forearm, hand, and palmar surface of all the fingers. 7. The *cubital nerve*, to the two last fingers. 8. The *radial*, to the three first. 9. The *axillary*, around the shoulder-joint and to the neighbouring muscles.

2. Dorsal Nerves, (*Nervi costales*.)

1st Dorsal Pair.	<i>Anterior Branch</i> . To the brachial plexus.
2d and 3d Dorsal Pairs.	<i>Anterior Branches</i> . An intercostal and brachial branch.
4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Dorsal Pairs.	<i>Anterior Branches</i> . <i>Internal branches</i> , to the intercostals, triangularis sterni, pectoralis major, and to the skin. <i>External branches</i> , to the integuments of the chest, the obliquus externus abdominis, and the skin of the abdomen.
8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Dorsal Pairs.	<i>Anterior Branches</i> . <i>Internal branches</i> , to the transversalis, obliquus internus, and rectus muscles, and to the skin of the abdomen. <i>External branches</i> , to the integuments of the chest, and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen.
12th Dorsal Pair.	<i>Anterior Branch</i> . To the first lumbar nerve and to the muscles and skin of the abdomen as far as the iliac crest.

The *Posterior Branches* of the dorsal nerves are distributed to the muscles and integuments of the back and loins.

3. Lumbar Nerves.

1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Lumbar Pairs.	<i>Anterior Branches</i> . Concurring to form the lumbar plexus.
5th Pair.	<i>Anterior Branch</i> . Aiding in forming the sciatic plexus.
The posterior branches of the lumbar nerves are distributed to the loins, sacrum, and nates.	
Lumbar Plexus.	1. <i>Musculo-cutaneous branches</i> , to the number of three. One <i>superior</i> , to the muscles of the abdomen, to the fold of the groin, and the scrotum: a <i>middle</i> , to the integuments and muscles of the abdomen; and an <i>inferior</i> , to the skin of the thigh. 2. A <i>genito-crural branch</i> , to the integuments of the scrotum, the groin, and the thigh.

	3. The <i>crural</i> nerve, to the integuments and muscles of the thigh, skin of the leg, and foot. 4. The <i>obturator</i> nerve, to the muscles at the inner part of the thigh. 5. The <i>lumbosacral</i>, to the sciatic plexus. It gives off the <i>gluteal</i> nerve to the glutæi muscles.		1. <i>Hemorrhoidal</i> nerves, to the rectum. 2. <i>Vesical</i>, to the bladder. 3. <i>Uterine</i> and <i>vaginal</i>, to the vagina and uterus. 4. <i>Inferior gluteal</i>, to the gluteal muscles, perinæum, and integuments of the posterior part of the thigh. 5. <i>Pudic</i>, to the perinæum, penis, or vulva. 6. <i>Sciatic</i>, divided into the <i>external popliteal</i>, which ramifies on the integuments and muscles of the external side of the leg, on the dorsum of the foot, and the dorsal surface of the toes; and into the <i>internal popliteal</i>, distributed on the dorsal surface of the two last toes, to the muscles of the foot, and on the plantar surface of all the toes.
<i>Sacral Nerves.</i> 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Sacral Pairs. } <i>Anterior Branches.</i> They form by their union the sciatic plexus. 5th, and 6th Pairs. } <i>Anterior Branches.</i> To the parts in the vicinity of the coccyx. The <i>Posterior</i> branches ramify on the muscles and integuments of the nates.		<i>Sciatic Plexus.</i>	

Classifications of the nerves have been recommended according to their uses, in preference to the ordinary anatomical arrangement.

It has been remarked, that the encephalic nerves have but one root; whilst the spinal have two. Now, experiments and pathological facts have proved, that the anterior fasciculus of the marrow and the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are inservient to volition or voluntary motion: and that the posterior fasciculus and roots are destined for sensibility. Hence the spinal nerves, which have two roots, must be the conductors both of motion and feeling; whilst the encephalic, which, with the exception of the fifth pair, have but one, can possess but one of these properties:—they must be either *sensitive* or *motive*, according as they arise from the posterior or anterior fasciculus of the medulla: and, consequently, three classes of nerves may be distinguished.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. <i>Sensitive.</i> | { | Arising, by a single root, from the posterior fasciculus of the medulla oblongata or spinal marrow. |
| 2. <i>Motive.</i> | | Arising, by a single root from the anterior fasciculus of the same parts. |
| 3. <i>Sensitive and Motive.</i> | { | Which have two roots; one from the anterior, and one from the posterior fasciculus. |

According to Sir Charles Bell, the medulla oblongata is composed of three fasciculi on each side; an *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior*. Now, whilst the anterior and posterior fasciculi produce the nerves of motion and sensation respectively; the middle, according to Sir Charles, gives rise to a third set of nerves—the *respiratory*. To this order belong:—

1. The accessory nerve of Willis, or *superior respiratory*.
2. The *par vagum*.
3. The *glosso-pharyngeal*.
4. The *facial*, or *respiratory of the face*.

5. The *phrenic*.
6. A nerve, which has the same origin as the phrenic;—the *external respiratory nerve*.

When a horse has been hard ridden, every one of these nerves is in action.

Sir C. Bell, again, has reduced the system of nerves to two great classes. 1. Those that are *regular, primitive, symmetrical*; and common to all animals, from the worm to man; which have double roots, and preside over sensibility and motion; and, 2. The *irregular* or *superadded*, which are added to the preceding, in proportion as the organization of animals offers new or more complicated organs.

To the first class belong all the spinal nerves and one encephalic—the 5th pair;—to the second, the rest of the nervous system.

Lepelletier thinks we are justified in dividing the nerves into five classes:—the *first* comprising the *nerves of special sensibility*—the olfactory, optic, lingual branch of the fifth pair, and the auditory:—the *second*, the *nerves of general sensibility*, the fifth pair; and the spinal nerves, through their posterior root;—the *third* comprising the *voluntary motors*, the spinal nerves, by their anterior roots, the *motores oculorum* or common oculo-muscular, the external oculo-muscular, and the hypo-glossal:—the *fourth*, *instinctive motors*, involuntary, respiratory nerves of Sir Charles Bell, the pathetic, facial, glosso-pharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory; and the *fifth*, *nerves of vital association and nutrition*—the filaments and plexuses of the ganglionic system.

Dr. Fletcher adopts a different arrangement. He divides them into *ganglionic* and *cerebro-spinal*; the latter being subdivided into the respiratory, motiferous, sensiferous, and regular: the last including those which communicate both the faculty of sensibility and the stimulus of volition.

GANGLIONIC.	CEREBRO-SPINAL.			
	Respiratory.	Motiferous.	Sensiferous.	Regular.
Those immediately connected respectively with The Ophthalmic, The Cavernous, The Otic, The Sphenopalatine, The Submaxillary, The three Cervical, The Cardiac, The twelve Dorsal, The Cœliac, The five Lumbar, The five Sacral, and The Coccygeal Ganglions.	The Pathetic, The Facial, The Glossopharyngeal, The Pneumogastric, The Accessory, The Phrenic, and The External Respiratory.	The Motor oculi. A part of the lower maxillary branch of the Trigemini- nus. The Abductor. The Hypo-glossal.	The Olfactory. The Optic. The Ophthalmic branch of the Trigemini- nus. The upper Maxil- lary branch of the Trigemini- nus. A part of the lower Maxillary branch of the Trigemini- nus. The Auditory.	The Suboccipital. The seven Cervi- cal. The twelve Dorsal. The five Lumbar. The five Sacral.

Dr. Marshall Hall, has proposed another division of the nervous system, which is calculated to explain many of the anomalous circumstances we so frequently witness. He proposes to divide all the nerves into

1. The cerebral or the sentient and voluntary.
2. The true spinal or excito-motory.
3. The ganglionic or the nutrient and secretory.

If the sentient and voluntary functions be destroyed by a blow upon the head, the sphincter muscles will still contract when irritated, because the irritation is conveyed to the spine, and the reflex action takes place to the muscle so as to throw it into contraction. But if the spinal marrow be now destroyed, the sphincters remain entirely motionless, because the centre of the system is destroyed.

Dr. Hall thinks, that a peculiar set of nerves constitute, with the true spinal marrow as their axis, the second subdivision of the nervous system; and as those of the first subdivision are distinguished into sentient and voluntary, these may be distinguished into the *excitor* and *motory*. The *first*, or the excitor nerves, pursue their course principally from external surfaces, characterized by peculiar excitabilities, to the true medulla oblongata and spinalis; the *second*, or the motor nerves, pursue a reflex course from the medulla to the muscles, having peculiar actions, concerned principally in ingestion and egestion. The motions connected with the first or cerebral subdivision are sometimes, indeed frequently, *spontaneous*; those connected with the true spinal are, he believes, *always excited*.

Dr. Hall thinks, too, that there is good reason for viewing the fifth, and posterior spinal nerves as constituting an external ganglionic system, for the nutrition of the external organs; and he proposes to divide the *ganglionic* subdivision of the nervous system, into 1. The *internal* ganglionic, which includes that usually denominated the sympathetic, and probably filaments of the pneumogastric; and 2. The *external* ganglionic, embracing the fifth and posterior spinal nerves.

To the *cerebral* system he assigns all dis-

eases of sensation, perception, judgment, and volition—therefore all painful, mental, and comatose, and some paralytic, diseases. To the true *spinal* or *excito-motory* system, belong all spasmodic and certain paralytic diseases. He properly adds, that these two parts of the nervous system influence each other both in health and disease, as they both influence the ganglionic system.

The views of Dr. Hall on the excito-motory function, have been embraced by Müller, Grainger, and others.

The nerves are covered and united to the neighbouring parts by an abundant layer of fatty cellular texture, which sends, inwards, prolongations that separate the nervous cords and filaments from each other. The arterial trunks, which furnish them, transmit branches into their interior. The veins follow the same course as the arteries. Absorbents are not easily traced in the greatest trunks.

NERVINE, *Nervi'nus*, *Neurot'ic*, *Neurit'ic*, *Antineurotic*, *Antineuropath'ic*. A medicine, considered proper for relieving debility of the nervous system.

NERVOUS, *Nervosus*, *Neurodes*. Relating or belonging to the nerves. Strong; also, weak, irritable.

The NERVOUS DIATHESIS is termed *Atax'ia spirituum*, *Anoma'lia nervo'rum*, *Status nervo'sus*, *S. ereth'icus*, *Diath'esis nervo'sa*, *Constitu'tio nervo'sa*.

NERVOUS DISEASES, *Morbi nervo'si*. (F) *Maladies nerveuses*. Affections seated in the nervous system.

A NERVOUS ATTACK, (F) *Attaque des nerfs*, is an affection accompanied with spasm, pain, and different nervous symptoms, to which irritable individuals are liable.

NERVOUS FLUID, *Nervous principle*, *Flu'idum ner'veum*, *Liquidum nerveum*, *Succus nervus*, *Spir'itus vitalis*. The fluid, which is supposed to circulate through the nerves and which has been regarded as the agent of sensation and motion. Of this fluid we know nothing, except that it resembles, in many respects, the electric or galvanic. It was formerly called *Animal spirits*, *Spiritus animales*. (F) *Esprits animaux*.

NERVOUS SYSTEM. The nerves of the human body considered collectively.

NESTIATRIA, *Nestitherapi'a* from νησ-της, 'a faster,' and θεραπεία, 'treatment.' Treatment of a disease by causing the patient to fast.

NEURAL'GIA, from νεῦρον, 'a nerve,' and αλγος, 'pain.' *Rheumatis'mus spu'rius nervo'sus*, *Neurodyn'ia*. (F) *Névralgie*. Nervous pain. A generic name for a certain number of diseases; the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch; extends to its ramifications, and seems, therefore, to be seated in the nerve. The principal neuralgiæ have been distinguished by the names *facial* (of which the *infra-orbital*, *maxillary* and *frontal* are but divisions)—the *ilio-scrotal*, *femoro-popliteal*, *femoro-pretibial*, *plantar*, and *cubito-digital*. A division of *anomalous* neuralgiæ has likewise been admitted.

1. *FACIAL NEURALGIA*, *Neuralgia faciei*, *Trismus maxilla'ris*, *T. Dolorif'icus*, *Opsial'gia*, *Dolor cru'cians faciei*, *Hemicra'nia idio-path'ica*, *Autal'gia doloro'sa*, *Tic douloureux*, *Dolor faciei*, *Dolor faciei typ'ico caract'ère*, *D. F. Fothergilli*, *Trismus clon'icus*, *Rheumatis'mus cancro'sus*, *Rheumatis'mus larva'tus*, *Prosopal'gia*, *Dolor faciei period'icus*, *Febris top'ica*, *Ophthalmodyn'ia period'ica*, is characterized by acute, lancinating pains, returning at intervals; and by twinges in certain parts of the face, producing convulsive twitches in the corresponding muscles. It may be seated in the frontal nerve, infra-orbital, or in the maxillary branch of the 5th pair.

1. *Neural'gia fronta'lis*, *Ophthalmodyn'ia*, *Tic douloureux*, *Dolor period'icus*, &c. commences at the superciliary foramen and extends along the ramifications of the frontal nerve that are distributed on the forehead, upper eyelid, caruncula lacrymalis, and nasal angle of the eyelids. Sometimes it is felt particularly in the orbit.

The *Neuralgia infra-orbita'ria*, *Dolor faciei atrox*, *Rheumatis'mus cancro'sus*, *Trismus clon'icus*, *Prosopal'gia*, *Febris top'ica*, *Odontal'gia remit'tens et intermit'tens*, *Hemicra'nia sæva*, *Infra-or'bital neuralgia*, *Tic douloureux*, is chiefly felt in the infra-orbital foramen, whence it passes to the cheek, upper lip, ala nasi, lower eyelid, &c.

In the *Neuralgia maxilla'ris*, *Tic douloureux*, *Trismus catarrha'lis maxillaris*, the pain usually sets out from the mental foramen and passes to the chin, lips, temple, teeth, and tongue.

The *ILIO-SCROTAL NEURALGIA* has been rarely observed. It is characterized by a very acute pain in the course of the branches of the first lumbar pair; this pain follows the crista illi and accompanies the spermatic vessels to the testicle, which is often painfully retracted.

NEURALGIA FEM'ORO-POPLITE'A, *Sciat'ica*,

Schias, *Malum ischiad'icum*, *Morbus ischiad'icus*, *Passio ischiad'ica*, *Ischiagra*, *Ischial'gia*, *Ischio'sis*, *Caxal'gia*, *Neural'gia Ischiad'ica*, *Dolor Ischiad'icus nerv'osus*, *Ischias nervosa Cotugnii vel Cotunnii*, *Neurisch'ias*, *Ischias nervo'sa posti'ca*, *Ischias*, *Coxogra*, *Ischias rheumat'icum*, *Ischiat'ica*, *Goutte sci-atique*. This is characterized by pain, following the great sciatic nerve from the ischiatic notch to the ham, and along the peroneal surface of the leg to the sole of the foot.

NEURALGIA FEM'ORO-PRETIBIA'LIS, *Ischias nervo'sa anti'ca*. In this, the pain, setting out from the groin, spreads along the fore part of the thigh and passes down, chiefly, on the inner side of the leg, to the inner ankle and back of the foot.

NEURALGIA PLANTA'RI. This is rare; and the pain is confined to the course of the plantar nerves.

NEURALGIA CU'BITO-DIGITA'LIS, *Ischias nervo'sa digita'lis*. In this variety, the pain extends from the part where the nerve passes under the inner condyle to the back of the hand and to its cubital edge.

Under the name *ANOM'ALOUS NEURAL'GIÆ*, *Chaussier* has included different neuroses, some of which are characterized by acute pains circumscribed within a short compass or extending by irradiations, but not having their seat in the course of a nerve; and others which are occasioned by tumours in the course of a nerve, or which succeed contusions or incomplete divisions of nerves.

All varieties of neuralgiæ are obstinate, and the greatest diversity of means has been made use of;—bleeding, general and local, —emetics, purgatives, rubefacients, vesicants, actual cautery, narcotics, mercurial frictions; electricity; destruction of a portion of the nerve, &c. The most successful remedy, perhaps, is the *Carbonate of iron*, given in doses of some magnitude; as, for instance, ʒss or ʒij, twice or thrice a day in melasses. This plan of treatment, continued for a month or two, will generally relieve and ultimately remove this much dreaded affection. The mode, in which it acts, is by no means clear; but it is almost as certain as any other remedy used in disease, in producing its salutary effects. The bowels must be kept free; and all inflammatory symptoms be removed during its administration.

NEURASTHENI'A, *Neurostheni'a*, *Debil'itas nervo'sa*. Debility or impaired activity of the nerves; from νεῦρον, 'a nerve,' and ἀσθενεία, 'debility.'

NEURILE'MA, *Neurilem'ma*, *Neurily'ma*, *Neur'y-men*, *Perineu'rion*, *Fistula seu Tubulus seu Capsula seu Involu'crum nervo'rum*, *Membra'na seu Membran'ula seu Tu'nica seu Indumen'tum nervo'rum*, *Vagi'na nervo'rum*; from νεῦρον, 'a nerve,' and λεῖμμα, 'a coat.' The fine transparent, and apparently fibrous membrane, that surrounds the nerves; to every filament of which it forms a true canal.

NEURILEMMITIS. Same etymon. Inflammation of the neurilema.

NEURINE. The substance of which the nervous system is composed. It consists chiefly of albumen and fatty matter.

NEURITIS, (F) *Névrite*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve.' Inflammation of a nerve.

NEUROBLACIA, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *βλακισια*, 'stupor.' Insensibility of the nerves.

NEUROCHONDRODES, from *νευρον*, 'a sinew,' *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' A hard substance between a sinew and a cartilage.

NEUROGRAPHY, *Neurographia*; from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which describes the nerves.

NEUROL'OGY, *Neurologia*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' That part of anatomy which treats of the nerves.

NEURON'OSOS, *Neuronusos*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *νοσος*, 'a disease.' A disease of the nerves.

NEUROPATH'IC, *Neuropathicus*, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *παθος*, 'a disease.' Belonging to disease of the nerves, to *Neuropathia* or *Neuronosos*.

NEURO'SES, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve.' A generic name for diseases supposed to have their seat in the nervous system, and which are indicated by disordered sensation, volition, or mental manifestation; without any evident lesion in the structure of the parts and without any material agent producing them. Such is the usual definition. Broussais attributes them to a state of irritation of the brain and spinal marrow.

NEUROTICA, from *νευρον*, 'a nerve.' Diseases of the nervous function. The 4th class of Good's Nosology.

NEUROTOME, *Neurotomos*; from *νευρον*, 'a nerve,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut,' 'I dissect.' An instrument used, by anatomists, to dissect the nerves. It is a long and very narrow scalpel, having two edges.

NEUROTOMY, *Neurotomia*. Same etymon. Dissection of the nerves. Also, an incised wound of a nerve.

NEUTRAL, from *neuter*, 'neither.' Belonging to neither in particular.

NEUTRAL SALTS, *Sec'ondary salts*, (F) *Sels neutres*. A salt, composed of two primitive saline substances, combined together, and not possessing the characters of acid or of base.

NEW JERSEY, MINERAL WATERS OF. In the upper part of Morris county and in the county of Hunterdon, near the top of Musconetcong mountain, there are chalybeate springs which are resorted to. See Schooley's Mountain.

NEW YORK, MINERAL WATERS OF. The chief waters are those of Ballston and Saratoga, (q. v.)

NICODEMI OLEUM, *Oil of Nicodemus*. An oil made by digesting, for some time,—

in a mixture of white wine and olive oil,—old turpentine, litharge, aloes, saffron, oxyd of zinc, &c.

NICOTIANA RUS'TICA, *N. minor*, *Priapeia*, *Hyoscyamus luteus*, *English tobacco*. The leaves possess the properties of tobacco, but are milder.

NICOTIANA TAB'ACUM, *Nicotiana*, *Herba tabaci*, *Tabacum*, *Petum*, *Petun*, *Hyoscyamus Peruvia'nus*, *Tobacco*, *Virgin'ia tobacco*, (F) *Tabac*, *Nicotiane*. Tobacco is a violent acro-narcotic; its properties seeming to depend upon a peculiar principle, *Nicotin* or *Nicotianin*. It is narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, and errhine. In incarcerated hernia it is injected, in the form of smoke or infusion, but requires great caution. It is most extensively and habitually used as an errhine and sialogogue. The infusion is used to kill vermin and in some cutaneous eruptions.

NICTA'TION, *Nictatio*, *Nictitatio*, *Nystagmus*, *Clonus nictitatio*, *Twinkling of the eye*, (F) *Clignotement*, *Clignement*, *Cillement*, *Souris*. A rapid and repeated movement of the eyelids, which open and shut alternately. As occasionally performed, it is physiological; if repeatedly, a disease. It seems to be executed chiefly by the 7th pair of nerves; but it is necessary that the 5th pair should likewise be in a state of integrity.

NIDOROUS, *Nidorous*, from *Nidor*, *Cnissa*, 'the smell of any thing burnt,' &c. Having the smell of burnt corrupt animal matter.

NIGEL'LA, *N. sativa*, *Melan'thium*, *Fennel flower*, *Cuminum Nigrum*, *Devil in a bush*, (F) *Nigelle*, *Nielle*. This was formerly used medicinally as an expectorant and deobstruent, errhine, sialogogue, &c.

NIPPLE, *Sax. nypele*. The *Teat*. The *dug*, *Mamil'la*, *Papil'la*, *Thele*, *Titthè*, *Titthos*, *Titthion*, *Titthis*, (F) *Mamelon*. The conical tubercle, situate at the centre of the breast. Towards the central part of each breast the skin changes colour and assumes a rosy tint in young females, or a reddish brown in those who have suckled several children. This circle is called the *Areola* or *Aureola* (q. v.) of the nipple. The nipple is capable of erection on being excited.

NISUS, *Nixus*, *Peira*, *Straining*. A voluntary retention of the breath; so as to force down the diaphragm; the abdominal muscles being at the same time contracted forcibly. In this manner the contents of the abdomen are compressed; and the evacuation of the feces, urine, &c. is effected.

NITRATE, *Nitras*. A salt, formed of a base and nitric acid. Several nitrates are employed in medicine.

NITRIC ACID, *Acidum nitricum*, *Aqua fortis*, *Nitrous acid*, *Spir'itus nitri duplex*, *Sp. nitri fumans*, *Sp. nitri Glaube'ri*, *Azot'ic acid*, *Dephlogistica'ted nitrous acid*, *Oxy-septon'ic acid*, *Spir'itus nitri acidus*. Nitric acid is obtained from nitre—the Nitrate of

potass. Its odour is suffocating; taste very acid and caustic. It is corrosive, liquid, colourless, and transparent. S. G. 1,500. 100 grains ought to saturate 124 of subcarbonate of soda.

Strong nitric acid is rarely used except as an application to foul, indolent ulcers or to warts. When given internally, it is in the form of the *Acidum Nitricum Dilutum*, *Spiritus nitri simplex*, *Sp. nitri vulgaris*—the *Dilute nitric acid*, which, in the London Pharmacopœia, consists of *nitric acid*, 3 j, *water* 3ix, by measure. Diluted largely with water, it is used, as a drink, in fevers of the typhoid kind; in chronic affections of the liver; syphilis, &c., but, in the latter affections, it is not to be depended upon.

NITROGEN, GAZEUS OXIDE OF, *Nitrous oxide, Protoxide of azote, Paradise gas, Intoxicating gas, Laughing gas, Dephlogisticated nitrous gas, Gaz azoticum oxygenatum.* This gas, when respired, produces singular effects; great mental and corporeal excitement; and, generally, so much exhilaration as to render the appellation, "*laughing gas*," by no means inappropriate. It has not been much used in medicine, although recommended in paralysis. Its effects are too violent and transient to render it a valuable remedial agent; and, in the delicate, it has been productive of unpleasant effects, inducing palpitation, fainting, and convulsions.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID, *Nitrohydrochloric acid, Hydrochloro-nitric acid, Aqua regia, Aqua stygia, Chrysulea, Aqua regis, Acidum muriaticum nitroso-oxygenatum, Menstruum auri, (F) Eau régale.* A mixture of the nitric and muriatic acids has been used in diseases of the liver, in the form of a bath for the feet and legs, made sharply acidulous. It has, also, been employed, and with more uniform results, in cutaneous affections. Whatever advantage it may possess in internal diseases—and these advantages are doubtful—they are probably dependent upon the chlorine formed by the mixture, or upon the properties, possessed by the mineral acids in general. See Chlorine.

NOBLE, Nobilis, Principal, Essential, Noble parts, Partes essentialles. Some anatomists have given this name to parts, without which life cannot exist; such as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, &c. The organs of generation have, likewise, been so called.

NOCTU'INI O'CULI. Gray or blue eyes.—Castelli.

NODE, Nodus, Emphy'ma exostosis perios'tea; (F) Nodosité, Nœud; from Hebr. גֶּזֶל, 'a heap.' A hard concretion or incrustation, which forms around joints attacked with rheumatism or gout. Some include, under this name, exostoses, articular calculi, ganglions, and even the chronic swellings of the joints, known under the name of white swellings.

NOD'ULI ARAN'TII, Noduli Morgagnii, Corpora Arantii. The small sesamoid bodies situate on the periphery of the semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery; for the better occlusion of the artery by the valves.

NOM'ADE, Nomas, from νομήν, 'pasturage.' An epithet, given to people who have no fixed habitation, and who travel with their flocks, from country to country, for pasturage. Such are the Tartars. By analogy, the word *Nomad'ic* has been applied to spreading ulcers.

NOMENCLATURE, Nomenclatio, Nomenclatur'a, Onomatolog'ia, Onomatoclesis, from ονομα, 'name,' and καλέω, 'I call.' A collection of terms or words peculiar to a science or art. In all sciences, nomenclature is an object of importance; and each term should convey to the student a definite meaning. The Lavoisierian nomenclature was a valuable gift to chymistry; and anatomy has derived advantages from the labours of Barclay, Dumas, and Chaussier, who have given names to parts indicative of their situation. See Muscle. The nomenclature of pathology has required the greatest attention, and although repeated attempts have been made to improve it, the barbarous terms that disgrace it, are still most frequently adopted. It consists of Hebrew and Arabic terms; Greek and Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, English, and even Indian, African, and Mexican; often barbarously and illegitimately compounded.

A want of principle in founding the technical terms of medicine is every where observable. They have been formed:—

1. From *colour*; as *Melana, Melas, Atrabilis, Leuce, Alphos, Chlorosis, Rubeola, Scarlatina, Purpura, &c.*

2. From *duration*, as *Ephemeral, quotidian, tertian, and quartan, continued, and intermittent, &c.*

3. From *Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Insects, and Plants*, as *Rabies canina, Cynanche, Boulimia, Pica, Hippopyon, Elephantiasis, Urticaria, Lichen, Ichthyosis, &c.*

4. From *Persons or Places*, as *Morbus Hercules, Facies Hippocratica, Lepra Arabum, Plica Polonica, Sudor Anglicus, Morbus Gallicus, &c., and Ignis Sancti Antonii, Chorea Sancti Viti, &c.*

NON-NATURALS, Non naturalia. Under this term the ancient physicians comprehended air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind.

NOSOG'RAPHY, Nosogra'phia, from νοσος, 'a disease,' and γράφω, 'I describe.' A description of diseases.

NOSOL'OGY, Nosolo'gia, from νοσος, 'a disease,' and λόγος, 'a discourse.' A name given to that part of medicine, whose object is the classification of diseases. The most celebrated nosological systems have been

those of Sauvages, (1763,) Linnæus, (1763,) Vogel, (1764,) Sagar, (1776,) Macbride, (1772,) Cullen, (1772,) Darwin, (1796,) Selle, Crichton, (1804,) Parr, (1809,) Swediaur, (1812,) Pinel, (1813,) Young, (1813,) Good, (1817,) Hosack, (1818,) &c.

Besides these general nosographies, others have been published on *Surgery* exclusively, none of which are particularly worthy of enumeration amongst nosological systems.

Nosological arrangements have, also, been formed of single families or groups of diseases. Plenck, of Baden, is the author of two separate treatises of this kind: the one, a methodical arrangement of the diseases of the eyes, and the other, of cutaneous diseases. Dr. Willan, published an arrangement of cutaneous diseases, which was completed by Dr. Bateman, and adopted into the Nosology of Dr. Hosack. Mr. Abernethy, also, published a methodical classification of tumours, and many other partial nosological classifications might be enumerated.

NOSTAL'GIA, from *νοστος*, 'return,' 'a journey home,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' *Nostoma'nia*, *Pathopatridal'gia*, *Philopatridal'gia*, *Philopatridoma'nia*. (F) *Nostalgie*, *Maladie du pays*. An affection, produced by the desire of returning to one's country. It is commonly attended by slow wasting, and sometimes by hectic, which may speedily induce death. M. Pinel properly regards it as a variety of melancholy.

NOTAL'GIA, *Notial'gia*, (*Nostal'gia* (improperly) of Köchlin and others,) from *νοστος*, 'the back,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the back.

NOTCH, Teut. *Nocke*, Ital. *Nocchia*, *Emarginat'io*, *Emarginatu'ra*, (F) *Échancrure*. Depressions or indentations of different shapes and sizes, observed on the circumference or edges of certain bones.

The **ISCHIAT'IC NOTCHES**, (F) *Échancrures Ischiatiques*, are two in number,—the greater and the less. The former is large, situate at the inferior part of the pelvis, and formed by the sacrum and ilium. It gives passage to the sciatic nerve, pyramidalis muscle, and to the superior gluteal vessels and nerves. The latter is much smaller than the other, from which it is separated by the sciatic spine. It gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus, and to the internal pudic vessels and nerves.

The **ETHMOID'AL NOTCH**, (F) *Échancrure ethmoïdale*, is situate on the frontal bone, and joins the ethmoid.

The **PAROT'ID NOTCH**, (F) *Échancrure parotidienne*, is the triangular space, comprised between the parotid edge of the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process; so called, because it lodges the parotid gland. The notches in soft parts are generally called *Fissures*, (q. v.)

NOTENCEPH'ALUS, from *νοστος*, 'the back,' and *εγκεφαλλον*, 'the head.' A monster,

whose head, with the brain, is on the back. —G. St. Hilaire.

NOUÉ (*Bandage*) (F); 'knotted.' A bandage, which has a considerable number of knots placed above each other. It is made with a roller, 6 or 7 ells long, rolled into two balls, and is used to compress the parotid region, after the extirpation of the parotid gland. Also, an epithet applied to children in whom the disease of rickets has swollen the articulations. It is, likewise, applied to the gout, when it has caused nodes on the joints.

NOUET (F), *Nod'ulus*. A bag, filled with medicinal substances, and infused in a liquid to communicate their properties to it.

NUCHA, (F) *Nuque*. The hinder part or nape of the neck. The part where the spinal marrow begins.

The **LIGAMEN'TUM NUCHÆ**. A strong ligament from the neck, proceeding from one spinous process to another, and inserted into the occipital bone. It is very strong in quadrupeds.

NUCK, CANAL OF. A small prolongation of the peritoneum often sent into the inguinal canal of the female foetus. So called from Nuck, who first described it.

NUMMULAR, *Nummularis*. Relating to money, from *nummus*, 'money.' An epithet applied to the sputa in phthisis, when they flatten at the bottom of the vessel, like a piece of money.

NURSE, *Nutrix*, *Trephousa*. Sax. *noþice*. (F) *Nourrice*, *Garde-malade*. One, who suckles her own child or another's. One that has the care of a sick person.

A **WET NURSE**. A female, who suckles the child of another.

A **DRY NURSE**. One, who gives every care to the child, but does not suckle it.

NUTA'TION, *Nuta'tio*. Constant oscillation of the head, in which it moves involuntarily in one or more directions.

NUTRI'TION, *Nutri'tio*, *Nutricatio*, *Alitu'ra*, *Threpsis*, from *nutri're*, 'to nourish.' Nutrition is that function, by which the nutritive matter, already elaborated by the various organic actions, loses its own nature, and assumes that of the different living tissues,—to repair their losses and support their strength. Sometimes the word is used in a more extended signification, to express the whole series of actions by which the two constant movements of composition and decomposition are accomplished, in organized bodies. Nutrition, then, would comprehend digestion, absorption, respiration, circulation, and assimilation; the latter being *nutrition*, properly so called, and being operated in the intermediate system over the whole of the body,—the tissues attracting from the blood the elements necessary for their reparation.

NUTRI'TIOUS, *Nutric'ius*, *Nu'tritive*, *Alib'ilis*, *Trophimos*, *Trophodes*, (F) *Nourricier*, *Nutricier*. Having the quality of nour-

ishing : as nutritious food, nutritious lymph, &c.

NUTRITIOUS OR NUTRITIVE ARTERIES. (F) *Artères nutritières*. Arterial branches, which enter the *foramina nutritia* of long bones, and penetrate to the medullary membrane.

NYCTALOPIA, *Paropsis Lucifuga*, *Nyctalopiasis*, *Cæcitas diurna*, *Visus nocturnus*, *Oxyopia*, *Hemeralopia* (moderns), *Amblyopia meridiana*, *Photophobia*, *Photophthalmia*, *Dysopia luminis*, *Visus acrior*, (F) *Vue nocturne*, *Aveuglement de Jour*, from *νύξ*, 'night,' and *ὀπτομαι*, 'I see.' The faculty of seeing during the night, with privation of the faculty during the day. It affects both eyes at once, when idiopathic. Its duration is uncertain, and treatment very obscure. It is, however, a disease of nervous irritability, and one of excitement of the visual nerve in particular. The indications of cure will, consequently, be—to allay direct irritation in every way; to excite counter-irritation by blisters; and to gradually accustom the eye to the impression of light.

One labouring under this affection, is called a *Nyc'talope*, *Nyc'talops*, *νυκταλαψ*.

NYCTHEMERUM, from *νύξ*, 'night,' and *ἡμέρα*, 'day.' The space of 24 hours, or of a day and night. Certain complaints continue only so long.

NYMPHÆ, from *νυμφη*, 'a water nymph.' *Alæ inter'næ minores clitoridis*, *Carunculæ cuticulares*, *Alæ minores*, *Collicula vaginæ*, *Myrtocheilides*, *Labia minora seu inter'na*. (F) *Nymphes*, *Petites lèvres*. Two membranous folds, which arise from the lateral parts of the prepuce of the clitoris, and descend on the inner surface of the labia majora; terminating by becoming gradually thinner, about the middle of the circumference of the orifice of the vagina. They are formed each of two folds of the mucous membrane of the vulva; and contain, in their substance, a thin layer of spongy, erectile tissue. Their use seems to be;—not, as was once supposed, to direct the course of the urine, which notion gave rise to their name, but to favour the elongation and dilatation of the vagina in pregnancy and labour.

The word *νυμφη* has also been used synonymously with clitoris by Oribasius, Aëtius, &c.

NYMPHÆA ALBA, *Leuconymphæa*, *Nenuphar*, *Microleuconymphæa*, *White Water Lily*. (F) *Nenuphar blanc*. Nat. Ord.

Ranunculaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Polyandria Monogynia. Formerly employed as a demulcent, antaphrodisiac, emollient, and slightly anodyne remedy.

NYMPHÆA LUTEA, *N. major lutea*, *Yellow Water Lily*. (F) *Nenuphar jaune*. Used for the same purposes.

NYMPHÆA NELUMBO, *Faba Ægyptiaca*, *Cyamus Ægyptiacus*, *Nymphæa Indica*; *Pontic* or *Ægyptian Bean*. The fruit of this is eaten raw in Egypt and some of the neighbouring countries; and is considered to be tonic and astringent.

NYMPHOMANIA, from *νυμφη*, 'a bride,' and *μανια*, 'fury.' *Furor uterinus*, *Uteromania*, *Lagne'sis furor femini'nis*, *Metromania*, *Erotomania*, *Melancholia uterina*, *Nymphocluia*, *Tania*, *Symptoma turpitudinis*, *Andromania*, *Gynæcomania*, *Machlosyne*, *Entelipathia*, *Tenti'go vene'rea*, *Hysteromania*, *Salac'itas vulvæ*, *Uteri pruritus*, *Brachuna*, *Arascon*, *Arsatum*, *Æstromania*. (F) *Nymphomanie*, *Fureur utérine*. An irresistible and insatiable desire, in females, for the venereal act. It occurs in those particularly, who possess a nervous temperament, and vivid imagination; especially if excited by improper language, masturbation, &c. Its course, as described, is as follows. In the commencement, the sufferer is a prey to perpetual contests between feelings of modesty and impetuous desire. At an after period, she abandons herself to the latter, seeking no longer to restrain them. In the last stage the obscenity is disgusting; and the mental alienation, for such it is, becomes complete. The treatment consists in the use of the same means as are required in the satyriasis of man. When the mental alienation is complete, solitude is indispensable.

NYMPHONCUS, from *νυμφη*, 'the nymph,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' A morbid tumefaction of the nymphæ.

NYMPHOTOMY, *Nymphotomia*, *Nympharum Sectio*, from *νυμφη*, 'nymph,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' An operation, known and practised for a long time; and which consists in the excision of the nymphæ. The operation is had recourse to, when they are attacked with scirrhus, cancer, fungus, or gangrene; or when they are so large as to interfere with walking or coition. *Nymphotomy* is the circumcision of the female. It is practised in some countries.

Some authors have used the term *Nymphotomy* for amputation of the clitoris.

O

OARITIS, *Oöphori'tis*, from *ωαριον*, 'the ovarium,' and *itis*, the termination denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the ovarium.

OBLA'TÆ PURGAN'TES. Cathartic cakes or lozenges made of flour, sugar, and some cathartic drug.

OBLIQUE, *Obli'quus*. Any thing inclined:—which deviates from the vertical line. Anatomists have given this name to certain muscles, which have an oblique direction as regards the plane that divides the body into two equal and symmetrical halves. These are:—

I. The *Oblique Muscles of the Abdomen*. They are two in number, and distinguished into:

a. The **OBLIQUUS EXTER'NUS ABDOM'INIS**, *O. descen'dens exter'nus*, *O. descendens*, *O. major*, *Ilio-pubo-costo-abdom'inal*, *Costo-abdom'inal* (Ch.), (F) *Grand oblique*, *Oblique externe*. One of the broadest muscles of the body. It is situate at the lateral and anterior part of the abdomen; and is flat and quadrilateral. It is attached, *above*, to the outer surface and lower edge of the 7 or 8 last ribs: *below*, to the anterior third of the external lip of the crista ilii: *before*, it terminates at the linea alba by means of a broad and strong aponeurosis, which covers the rectus, and presents, towards its inferior part, two very solid fibrous fasciculi, which are inserted:—the one, at the symphysis; the other, at the spine of the pubis,—under the name of *Pillars of the Abdominal Ring*. These pillars leave between them an opening, which forms the inferior orifice of the inguinal canal.

The obliquus externus abdominis depresses the ribs, and carries them backwards, during a strong expiration. It impresses on the chest a movement of rotation; and bends the thorax upon the pelvis, or *vice versâ*. It contracts, also, the abdominal cavity.

b. The **OBLIQUUS INTER'NUS ABDOMINIS**, *M. accli'vis*, *O. ascendens*, *O. minor*, *O. internus*, *O. ascendens internus*, *Ilio-lombo-costo-abdominal*, *Ilio-abdominal* (Ch.), (F) *Muscle petit oblique ou oblique interne*, is broad, especially before; thin; and irregularly quadrilateral, like the preceding, beneath which it is situate. It is attached, *above*, to the inferior edge of the cartilages of the 5th, 4th, 3d, and 2d false ribs: *below*, to the anterior two-thirds of the interstice of the crista ilii, to the posterior part of the crural arch, and to the pubes: *behind*, to the spinous processes of the two last lumbar vertebræ, and to those of the two first portions of the sacrum; *before*, to the linea alba. Its upper fibres run obliquely upwards and forwards; the middle

are horizontal; and the lower pass obliquely downwards and forwards.

These last, in the male, are dragged down through the inguinal ring, when the testicle descends; and form the two fasciculi of the cremaster.

The obliquus internus resembles the *O. externus* in function.

II. The *Oblique Muscles of the Eye* are two in number. They are distinguished into:—

a. The **OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR OCULI**, *Amato'rius mus'culus*, *Trochlea'ris*, *Obliquus major*, *Optico-trochlei scléroticien*, *Grand trochléateur* (Ch.), *Circumductio'nis op'ifex*, *Longis'simus oculi*, (F) *Grand oblique de l'œil*, *O. supérieur de l'œil*, *Amoureux (Muscle)*, is situate at the inner and upper part of the orbit. It is small, round, fusiform, and reflected upon itself in the middle of its course. Behind, it is attached to the inside of the foramen opticum; and when it arrives opposite the internal orbital process it becomes a small, round tendon, which slides in a cartilaginous pulley, fixed to the os frontis, and is reflected, at an acute angle, to proceed downwards and outwards, and to attach itself to the outer and back part of the globe of the eye. This muscle carries the globe of the eye forwards and inwards; making it experience a movement of rotation, which directs the pupil downwards and inwards. This is conceived to be an involuntary muscle as well as the next. In sleep, according to Sir C. Bell, when the power over the straight or voluntary muscles of the organ is nearly lost, the eye is given up to the oblique muscles, which lodge the transparent cornea under the upper eyelid. At the approach of death, the same thing is observable; hence, the turning up of the eye, at such a time, is not an evidence of agony or suffering but insensibility.

b. The **OBLIQUUS INFERIOR OCULI**, *O. minor oculi*, *Maxillo-scléroticien*, *Petit Trochleateur* (Ch.), (F) *Petit oblique ou oblique inférieur de l'œil*, is situate at the anterior and inferior part of the orbit. It is flat and attached to the inner and anterior part of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, on the outside of the lachrymal gutter; from thence it passes outwards and backwards, and terminates, by an aponeurosis, at the posterior and inner part of the globe of the eye. It carries the globe of the eye inwards and forwards; and directs the pupil upwards and outwards.

III. *Oblique muscles of the head*. These are two in number.

a. **OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR CAP'ITIS**, *O. minor capitis*, *Trachélo-atloïdo-occipital*, *Atloïdo-sous-mastôïdien* (Ch.), (F) *Muscle oblique supérieur ou petit oblique de la tête*. This muscle is

situate at the sides of, and behind, the articulation of the head; it is flat and attached, on the one hand, to the top of the transverse process of the atlas; and, on the other, terminates at the occipital bone, beneath the inferior curved line, and sometimes, also, at the mastoid region of the temporal bone. It extends the head,—inclining it to one side.

b. The OBLIQUUS INFERIOR CAPITIS, *Obliquus major, Spini-axoïdo-tracheli-atloïdien, Axoïdo-atloïdien* (Ch.), (F) *Oblique inférieur ou grand oblique de la tête*, is situate at the posterior part of the neck and head. It is round, fusiform; attached to the spinous process of the axis, and proceeds to terminate behind and below the summit of the transverse process of the atlas. It impresses, on the first vertebra and the head, a movement of rotation, which turns the face to one side.

OBLITERATED, *Oblitera'tus*; from *oblitera're*, 'to efface letters.' A vessel or duct is said to be obliterated, when its parietes have approximated and contracted such adhesion to each other that the cavity has completely disappeared.

OBOLUS, *οβολος*, a weight of 9 or 10 grains.—Galen.

OBSERVATION, *Observatio, Tere'sis, Symparateres'sis*. Act of examining a thing, by means of the external senses. This word is employed in several acceptations. It expresses—1. The action of observing—2. The aggregate of knowledge, afforded by observation. In French it means the case or history of the phenomena, presented by a patient in the course of a disease.

OBSTETRICALS, from *Obstetrrix*, 'a midwife,' *Tokol'ogy, Tocology, Maiei'a, Maei'a, Maeia, Ars obstetri'cia, Obstetricy*. The art of midwifery.

OBSTRUENS, from *ob'struo*, 'I shut up.' *Oppilati'vus*. A medicine, which closes the orifices of ducts or vessels.

OBTUNDENS, (F) *Obtondant*. An epithet, applied to remedies that were supposed, according to an erroneous theory, to be possessed of the power of blunting the acrimony of the humours. A demulcent is one of these.

OBTURATOR, *Obturatorius*, (F) *Obturateur*, from *obtura're* 'to close,' 'stop up the entrance.' A name given to several parts.

1. FORA'MEN OBTURATORIUM, (F) *Trou sous-pubien, F. infra-pubia'num, Fora'men ovale, F. thyroïdeum, F. Thyroïdes, F. Ampulum Pelvis*. A large opening of an oval or triangular form, in the anterior part of the os innominatum, on the outside of the symphysis pubis and beneath the horizontal ramus of the os pubis. This foramen is closed by a membranous ligament.

2. OBTURATOR MUSCLES. These are two in number. They are divided into

a. OBTURATOR EXTER'NUS, *Extra-pelvio-pubi-trochantérien, Sous-pubio-trochantérien externe* (Ch.) A muscle, situate at the anterior and inner part of the thigh. It is broad,

flat, and triangular; and is attached, on the one hand, to the anterior surface of the os pubis, to that of the ischium, and to the anterior surface of the obturator ligament. Its fleshy fibres converge to the tendon, which proceeds to be inserted at the inferior part of the cavity of the great trochanter. This muscle rotates the thigh outwards.

b. The OBTURATOR INTERNUS, *Marsupia'lis, Bursa'lis, Intra-pelvio-trochantérien, Sous-pubio-trochantérien interne* (Ch.), is seated, almost entirely, in the pelvis. It arises from the inner surface of the obturator ligament, and from the posterior part of the circumference of the obturator foramen, and is inserted, by means of a strong tendon, running between the two portions of the gemini, into the cavity at the root of the great trochanter; after having turned upon the ischium, which forms for it a kind of pulley. This muscle also rotates the thigh outwards.

3. The OBTURATOR ARTERY, *Sous-pubio-fémorale* (Ch.), *Arteria obturatoria, A. obturatrice*, (F) *Artère obturatrice*, arises, most commonly, from the hypogastric. It is, however, frequently, given off from the epigastric; a matter of importance to be determined in cases of femoral hernia. Of 500 obturator arteries examined by Mr. J. Cloquet, 348 were furnished by the hypogastric, and 152 by the epigastric or crural. When it arises from the hypogastric, it passes forwards and outwards, then turns horizontally into the cavity of the pelvis, to issue from this cavity by the opening left at the upper part of the obturator membrane. When, on the contrary, the obturator artery arises from the epigastric or the crural, it descends obliquely inwards, behind the os pubis, to the obturator foramen. At its exit from the pelvis, the artery divides into two branches, a *posterior* and an *anterior*, which are distributed to the muscles of the anterior and superior part of the thigh.

4. The OBTURATOR VEIN has, ordinarily, the same arrangement as the artery. It is common, however, to find it arising from the epigastric; whilst the corresponding artery proceeds from the hypogastric, and *vice versa*.

5. The OBTURATOR NERVE, *Sous-pubio-fémoral* (Ch.), proceeds principally from the 2d and 3d lumbar nerves. It descends into the pelvis; gains the obturator foramen; gives branches to the obturator muscles, and divides, behind the adductor primus and pectinalis, into two branches; one *anterior*, whose branches are distributed to the two first adductors, gracilis, and integuments; the other, *posterior*, distributing its ramifications to the obturator externus and third adductor.

6. The OBTURATOR LIGAMENT OR MEMBRANE is a fibrous membrane, fixed to the whole circumference of the obturator foramen, except above, where an opening remains for the passage of the vessels and nerves of the same name.

OCCIPITAL, *Occipita'lis*. That which belongs to the occiput.

1. The OCCIPITAL BONE, *Os occipitis seu occipitii seu occipit'ale*, *Os sphæno-basila're*, *Os memo'riæ*, *Os nervo'sum*, *Os basila're*, *Os proræ*, *Os pyx'idis*, seu *sextum cranii*, seu *lambdoi'des*, seu *lambdæ*, seu *laudæ*, seu *Puppis*, seu *nervo'sum*, seu *fibro'sum*, seu *pelvicephal'icum*, (F) *Os occipital*, is situate at the posterior and inferior part of the cranium, which it assists in forming. It is flat, symmetrical, and curved upon itself. It presents, 1. An *occipital* or *posterior surface*, which is convex, and has, upon the median line, the *basilary surface*, the *foramen magnum* through which passes the spinal marrow with its membranes and vessels;—the *external occipital crest*, the *external occipital protuberance*; and, at the sides, the *upper curved line*, *large rough arched ridge* or *transverse arch*, or *linea semi-circularis*, the *lower curved line*, the *posterior condyloid fossæ*, the *condyles* for the articulation of this bone with the atlas; the *anterior condyloid fossæ*, pierced by a foramen for the passage of the ninth pair of nerves. 2. A *cerebral* or *anterior surface*. On the median line are;—the *basilary fossa*, the *inner orifice* of the foramen magnum, the *internal occipital crest*, the *internal occipital protuberance*, the *cruciform spine*;—a *channel*, which lodges the termination of the straight sinus, and on each side, the *occipital fossæ* distinguished into *superior* or *cerebral*, and *inferior* or *cerebellous*, and separated by a groove which lodges the lateral sinus. 3. The surfaces of the occipital bone, separated by four edges and four angles. The two superior edges are articulated with the parietal bones; the two lower join the temporal; and the anterior angle, under the name *basilary process*, is united to the sphenoid.

The occipital bone is developed from four points of ossification; and sometimes from a greater number.

2. OCCIPITAL MUSCLE, *Occipitalis*. Many anatomists have given this name to the posterior fasciculus of the Occipito-frontalis (q. v.)

3. OCCIPITAL ARTERY. This arises from the posterior part of the external carotid, beneath the parotid. It proceeds backwards, passes between the mastoid process and the transverse process of the atlas; reaches the occipital bone and divides into two branches, which may be called ascending posterior and anterior, and are distributed to the neighbouring muscles and ligaments.

4. The OCCIPITAL VEIN. Its roots follow exactly the course of the branches of the artery, and unite into a single trunk, which opens into the internal jugular vein, and sometimes into the external.

5. OCCIPITAL NERVE, *Sub-occipital nerve*, *Première paire trachélienne* (Ch.), (F) *Nerf occipital ou sous-occipital*. It arises from the upper part of the spinal marrow by 8 or 10 filaments, united in two fasciculi. Thus formed, it passes between the foramen mag-

num and the posterior arch of the atlas; and, at this place, forms a long ganglion, afterwards dividing into two branches. Of these, the *anterior*, which is long and small, makes a turn above the transverse process of the atlas and forms an anastomotic noose with a branch of the second cervical nerve. The *posterior* branch, larger and shorter, divides into 7 or 8 branches, which are distributed to the muscles of the upper and back part of the neck.

OCCIPITO-ATLOID, *Occipito-atloide'us*, (F) *Occipito-atloïdien*. That which has reference to the occiput and atlas.

The OCCIPITO-ATLOID ARTICULATION is the articulation of the condyles of the occipital bone with the superior articular cavities of the atlas. It is strengthened by two ligaments;—the one *anterior*, the other *posterior*, called *occipito-atloid ligaments*; the one extends from the anterior, the other from the posterior, arch of the atlas, to the corresponding portion of the circumference of the foramen magnum.

OCCIPITO-AXOID, *Occipito-axoideus*, (F) *Occipito-axoidien*. That which relates to the occipital bone and the axis or second vertebra.

The OCCIPITO-AXOID ARTICULATION is the connexion of the occipital bone with the axis or second vertebra, although these bones are not really articulated but are merely retained in apposition by three strong ligaments; the posterior of which is called the *occipito-axoid*, and the two others *odontoid*.

OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS, *Digas'tricus cranii*, *Epicra'nus*, *Fronta'lis et occipitalis*. The majority of anatomists call, by this name, the whole of the fleshy plane—with the epicranial or coronal aponeurosis (see Calotte,)—which covers the head from the occiput to the forehead. It is attached, by its posterior fasciculus, to the two outer thirds of the upper curved line of the occipital bone, and to the outer surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal; and, by its anterior fasciculus, it terminates at the eyebrow, where it becomes confounded with the superciliaris, pyramidalis nasi, and orbicularis palpebrarum.

The occipito-frontalis, by the contraction of its anterior fasciculus, draws forwards a part of the integuments of the cranium. It wrinkles the skin of the forehead transversely, and may, also, contribute to open the eye by its decussation with the orbicularis palpebrarum. The posterior fasciculus of the muscle draws backwards a part of the skin of the cranium and assists in stretching the common aponeurosis.

OCCIPITO-MENINGEAL. That which belongs to the occipital bone, and to the meninge or dura mater.

The OCCIPITO-MENINGEAL ARTERY, in Chaussier's nomenclature, is a branch of the vertebral, given off to the dura mater at its entrance into the cranium.

OC'CIPUT, *Inion*, *ινιον*, *Opistho-cranium*, *Opisthoceph'alon*, *Prora*, *Occipi'tium*. The back part of the head, formed by the occipital bone.

OCCLU'SION, *Occlusio*, *Myce*, from *occlu'dere*, 'to shut up.' Sometimes this word signifies, simply, the transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening—the *occlusion of the eyelids*, for example: at others, it is synonymous with imperforation, as *occlusion of the pupil*, *vagina*, &c.

OC'IMUM BASIL'ICUM, *Basil'icum*, *Beren'daros*, *Basilicum majus*, *B. citra'tum*, *Common or Citron basil*, (F) *Basilic commun.* *Nat. Ord.* Labiatæ. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. This herb has a fragrant odour and aromatic taste. It is used as a condiment, and has been supposed to possess nervine properties.

OCIMUM CARYOPHYLLATUM, *O. min'imum*, *Small or Bush basil*. Possesses properties similar to the former. It is, sometimes, used as snuff.

OCTA'NA, *Hebdomada'ria*, from *octo*, 'eight.' A fever, whose paroxysms recur every week. A supposititious case.

OCTA'RIUS. The eighth part of a wine gallon. It contains sixteen fluid ounces. *Ph. L.*

OC'TUNX. A weight of 8 ounces.

ODAXIS'MUS, from *odus*, 'a tooth.' The painful itching of the gums, which precedes the appearance of the teeth.

OC'ULIST, *Oculis'ta*, *Ophthalmia'ter*. One who occupies himself, chiefly, with the management of diseases of the eyes.

ODONTAGRA, from *odus*, 'a tooth,' and *αγχα*, 'a seizure.' A rheumatic or gouty pain in the teeth.

ODONTAL'GIA, from *odus*, 'a tooth,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' *Odon'tia*, *Dent'ium dolor*, *Toothache*, *Odon'tia doloro'sa*, (F) *Douleur des dents*, *Fluxion sur les dents*, *Mal de dent*, *Mal d'amour*. A disease, dependent upon a variety of causes affecting the cavity of the tooth; but generally owing to caries, which exposes the cavity to the action of the air and to extraneous matters in general.

Hence, the treatment consists in plugging the caries, or destroying the sensibility of the nerve, by powerful stimulants; and if these means fail, in extraction of the tooth.

ODONTIA DEFOR'MIS. Deformity of the teeth, from error of shape, position, or number.—Good.

ODON'TOID, *Odontoi'des*, *Dentiform'is*, *Denta'lis*, *Dentoideus*, *Pyrenoi'des*, from *odus*, 'a tooth,' and *ειδος*, 'shape,' 'resemblance.' This epithet is given to the *Processus dentatus* of the second vertebra or axis, (q. v.)

The ODONTOID LIG'AMENTS, (F) *Ligaments odontoidiens*, are two strong and short conical fasciculi, whose truncated summits embrace the sides of the odontoid process, and whose bases are fixed in the fossæ at the in-

ner side of the condyles of the occipital bone. Their direction is obliquely outwards and slightly upwards. They enter into the composition of the occipito-axoid articulation; strengthen the junction of the head with the vertebral column, and limit the movement of rotation of the atlas on the axis.

ODONTOL'ITHOS, from *odus*, 'a tooth,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' A sort of incrustation, of a yellowish colour, which forms at the base of the teeth and is called *Tartar*, *Tar'tarus Dentium*. It consists of 79 parts of phosphate of lime; 12½ of mucus; one of a particular salivary matter, and 7½ of an animal substance, soluble in muriatic acid.

ODONTOL'OGY, *Odontolo'gia*, from *odus*, 'a tooth,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' An anatomical treatise of the teeth.

O'DOUR, *Odor*, *Odmē*, *Osmē*. A smell. Odours are subtle particles, constantly escaping from the surface of certain bodies. They act, in some manner, by actual contact on the nerves of the Schneiderian membrane, and give occasion to the sense of smell or Olfaction, (q. v.)

OD'YNE, *odynn*, 'pain,' *Dolor*, *Odyne'ma*. A very common suffix to words; as in *Pleurodyne*.

CEDE'MA, from *cedeo*, 'I am swollen.' *Hydrops cellula'ris artuum*, *Phlegma'tia*. Swelling, produced by the accumulation of a serous fluid in the interstices of the cellular texture. This swelling is soft; yields under the finger; preserves the impression for some time, and is pale and without pain. It presents the same characters as anasarca, which is general œdema. Its etiology and treatment are also the same. See Anasarca.

CEDEMA OF THE LUNGS, (F) *Œdème du poulmon*. Laennec has so called the infiltration of serum into the tissue of the lung, carried to such an extent as to diminish its permeability to air. It is not an uncommon sequela of pneumonia, and the major exanthemata.

The respiration is laborious; the respiratory murmur scarcely perceptible, although the thorax is largely expanded, and there is a slight *râle crepitant* particularly at the base and inferior part of the lungs. The sound on percussion is clear, and on both sides equally so. The cough is attended with aqueous expectoration. In some cases, the respiration becomes puerile in a small portion of the summit of the lung.

CEDEMOSAR'CA. A species of tumour, mentioned by M. A. Severinus, which holds a middle place between œdema and sarcoma.

CENAN'THE, *C. croca'ta*, *C. chærophyl'li fo'liis*, *C. cicu'tæ facie lobel'li*, *Hemlock dropwort*. *Nat. Ord.* Umbelliferae. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. A violent poison of the acro-narcotic class. Its juice has been recommended in certain cutaneous diseases; but it is scarcely ever used. It is employed in fomentations.

ŒNELÆON, *οινελαιον*, from *οινος*, 'wine,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' A mixture of oil and wine.—Galen.

ŒNOG'ALA, *οινογαλα*, from *οινος*, 'wine,' and *γαλα*, 'milk,'—a mixture of wine and milk.' According to some, wine as warm as new milk.

ŒNOG'ARON, *Garum vino mistum*. Wine mixed with garum.—Aëtius.

ŒNOTHERA BIENNIS, *Œ. Mollissima*, *Evening Primrose*, *Scabish*. An indigenous plant, common on the borders of fields, and in natural hedges. Octandria Monogynia, (*Linn.*) Its properties are mucilaginous and slightly acid. A decoction has been used in cases of infantile eruptions.

ŒSOPHAGE'AL, *Œsophagæus*, (F) *Œsophagien*. Relating or belonging to the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGE'AL MUSCLE, *Œsophagæus*. Some anatomists have given this name to the transverse muscular fibres, which surround the œsophagus at its upper extremity.

ŒSOPHAGEAL AP'ERTURE OF THE DIAPHRAGM, (F) *Ouverture œsophagienne du diaphragme*. An opening in the diaphragm, for the passage of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGEAL APERTURE OF THE STOMACH. A name, given to the superior or cardiac orifice of the stomach, to distinguish it from the inferior or pyloric.

ŒSOPHAGIS'MUS. A name, given by Vogel, to spasm of the œsophagus. By some, used synonymously with œsophagitis, dysphagia, and contraction of the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGI'TIS. Inflammation of the œsophagus.—*Angina œsophagæa*.

ŒSOPHAGOT'OMY, *Œsophagotomia*; from *οισοφαγος*, 'the œsophagus,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' An incision made into the œsophagus for the purpose of extracting foreign bodies from it.

ŒSOPH'AGUS, from *οισω*, 'I carry,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat;' *Gula*, *Fistula cibalis*, *Via stom'achi et ventris*, *Fistula vel Infundibulum Ventriculi*. The Gullet. A musculo-membranous canal, cylindrical, and depressed from before to behind, which extends from the inferior extremity of the pharynx to the upper orifice of the stomach. At its origin, it is situate in the median line; but, beneath the larynx, it deviates to the left, and in the chest experiences different inflections. In its cervical portion, it corresponds, behind, with the spine; before, with the larynx and trachea; and, at the sides, it is close to the primitive carotids, internal jugular veins, par vagum, recurrent nerves, &c. In its inferior or thoracic portion, the œsophagus is entirely contained in the posterior mediastinum; and enters the abdomen through the œsophageal aperture of the diaphragm.

The œsophagus is composed of a very strong muscular layer, sometimes called *Tunica vaginalis gulæ*; formed, itself, of two sets of fibres, the external being generally

longitudinal, the internal transverse or annular. 2. Of a mucous membrane which is soft, fine, thin, and white, especially at its lower part. It is continuous, above, with the mucous membrane of the pharynx. The mucous follicles, found beneath it, are not numerous, and have been called *Œsophageal glands*.

The arteries of the œsophagus proceed, in the neck, from the thyroid; in the chest, from the bronchial arteries and directly from the aorta;—in the abdomen, from the inferior phrenic and coronaria ventriculi. Its veins empty themselves into the inferior thyroid, the vena cava superior, the internal mammary, azygos, bronchial, phrenic, and coronaria ventriculi. Its lymphatics pass into the ganglia surrounding it. Its nerves are afforded by the pharyngeal and pulmonary plexuses; by the cardiac nerves; the thoracic ganglia, and, especially, by the pneumogastric and their recurrent branches.

ŒSTRUM VEN'ERIS, *Œstrum venereum*, *Œstrus venereus*; from *οιστρος*, *œstrus*, 'a violent impulse or desire.' An immoderate desire for sexual intercourse. With some, *œstrum* signifies Clitoris.

OFFIC'INAL, *Officina'lis*, from *offici'na*, 'a shop.' An epithet for medicines found in the shop of the apothecary, ready prepared; in opposition to *magistral* or *extemporaneous*;—those prepared after the prescription of the physician.

OH'IO, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Yellow Spring* is a chalybeate, situate in Green county, 64 miles from Cincinnati. It is sometimes frequented.

OIL, *Oleum*, *Elæon*, (F) *Huile*; from *ελαια*, 'the olive.' A collective name, under which two classes of fluids are included, very different from each other: those, belonging to the one class, are viscid; mawkish or almost insipid: those of the other are nearly devoid of viscosity, and are caustic and very volatile. The former are called *fat* or *fixed oils*; the latter *volatile* or *essential oils*, or *essences*, (q. v.)

OIL, BRITISH. An empirical preparation, often used in cases of sprains.

A committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following form for its preparation: (*Ol. Terebinth. Ol. Lini usitatiss.* aa f. 3 viij, *Ol. Succini, Ol. Juniper.* aa f. 3 iv, *Petrol. Barbados.* f. 3 iij, *Petrol. American. (Seneca Oil)* f. 3 j. M.)

OLEA ANIMA'LIA, *Animal oils*, (F) *Huiles animales*. A name given to fixed oils, holding in solution the mucilaginous and gelatinous principles of certain animals, as the *Oil of frogs*, *Oil of Scorpions*, *Oil of spiders*, &c. Sometimes, also, the term *animal oils* is given to empyreumatic oils, produced during the decomposition of animal substances by heat.

OLEA EMPYREUMAT'ICA, *Empyreumatic oils*, (F) *Huiles empyreumatiques*. Oils, which have an empyreumatic or burnt smell.

They are obtained by treating vegetable or animal matters by heat, in close vessels. They do not exist in organized bodies, but are formed during their decomposition by fire. The animal oil of Dippel is an empyreumatic oil.

OLEA EUROPEA, *Oli'va*, *Olea sati'va*. The *Olive tree*, *ελαια*, *Elæ'a*, (F) *Olivier*, (Fruit) *Olive*. *Nat. Ord.* *Jasminæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Diandria Monogynia*. The fruit of the olive tree, when pickled, is extremely grateful to some stomachs. Olives, as met with in the shops, are prepared from the green, unripe fruit, repeatedly steeped in water. To this, some quicklime or alkaline salt is added, and afterwards, they are washed and preserved in a pickle of common salt and water. From this fruit is prepared the *Olive oil* or *Salad oil* of the *Pharmacopœias*, which is obtained by grinding and pressing the olives, when thoroughly ripe. The finer and purer oil issues first by gentle pressure, and the inferior sorts on heating what is left and pressing it more strongly. See *Oleum Olivæ*. In Calabria, an odorous resin exudes from its trunk, which is employed as a perfume by the Neapolitans.

A gum flows from certain wild olives, in warm countries, which consists, according to Pelletier, of a resin, a little benzoic acid, and a peculiar substance, called *Olivile*. It is in yellow masses, of a slightly acrid taste, and of a vanilla smell. It is called *Oleæ gummi*, *O. resi'na*, and *O. bals'amum*, (F) *Gomme olivier*, and is esteemed astringent and detersive.

OLEA FIXA VEL PIN'GUIA, *Express'ed oils*, *Fixed oils*, *Fatty oils*, (F) *Huiles fixes ou grasses*. All the oils, obtained from the seeds or pericarps of vegetables, without distillation, and which are viscid, but slightly odorous and sapid; lighter than water, and insoluble in alcohol. The rancidity of oils depends on the absorption of oxygen, and, therefore, they should be kept in bulk as much as possible; and in narrow-necked bottles, so that a very small surface only can be exposed to the air. All the fixed oils are emollient, and, in a certain dose, they act as purgatives and emetics. They are prepared by expressing the fruit or seed containing them.

OLEA FUGA'CIA, *Fuga'cious oils*, (F) *Huiles fugaces*. A name given to oils, which are so volatile, that in order to obtain them, recourse must be had to a different process from that employed for other essential oils. Such are the oils of jessamine, lily, violet, &c.

OLEA MEDICINA'LIA, *Medic'inal oils*, (F) *Huiles Medicinales*. A name given to oils, prepared by macerating, infusing, or boiling medicinal substances in olive or any other fixed oil. These oils may, then, be regarded as oily solutions of certain medicinal substances; whence they can never be simple. They have, however, been divided into *simple* and *compound medicinal oils*. To the former

belong the *Oils of St. John's wort*, of the *Solanum nigrum*, &c.; to the other,—which have often been called *Oily balsams*, (F) *Baumes huileux*,—the *Balsams of Fioraventi*, Metz, &c.

Medicinal oils are, almost always, employed externally.

OLEA VOLATIL'IA, *Vol'atile oils*, *Æthero'lea*, *Ethe'real oils*, *Essential oils*, *Distil'led oils*, *Es'sences*, (F) *Huiles volatiles*, *H. essentielles*. Oils, found in aromatic vegetables and in every part of them, except in the interior of the seeds. The majority are obtained by distillation; but some by expression. They possess unctuousity, inflammability, and viscosity, like the fixed oils; but they are generally odoriferous, pungent, and acrid. The greater part are lighter than water; but some are heavier and congeal at a moderate temperature. They dissolve, in small quantity, in distilled water, by simple agitation. Almost all are soluble in alcohol.

The odour and taste are the usual tests of their goodness. To preserve them, they should be kept in a cool place, in small bottles quite full and well corked.

Volatile oils are possessed of the aromatic properties of the plant whence they are obtained. They are all, when applied externally, stimulant and rubefacient.

OLEA'MEN, *Oleamen'tum*. Any soft ointment prepared of oil.—Scribonius.

OLEC'RANON, or **OLECRA'NON**, *Olec'ranum*; from *ωλενν*, 'the elbow,' and *κερανον*, 'the head,' *Acrole'nion*, *Additamen'tum neca'tum*, *Ancon*, *Proces'sus anconeus*, *Glans seu Coro'na seu Coro'ne posterior*, seu *Additamentum uncatum Ulnæ*, *Vertex Cu'biti*, *Patella fixa*, *Top of the cubit*. Head or projection of the elbow. A large process at the upper extremity of the ulna, on which we lean. When this process is fractured, it is apt to be drawn up by the triceps; and much care is required to keep the parts in apposition.

OLETTE, **MINERAL WATERS OF**. At Olette, in the department *Pyrenées Orientales*, is a thermal spring, which raises the thermometer to 190° Fahr. It is the hottest in France.

OLEUM ÆTHE'REUM, *Æthe'real oil*, (formed in the distillation of ether), *Oleum vini*, (F) *Huile douce de vin*. It is used only as an ingredient in the compound spirit of ether.

OLEUM AMYGDALA'RUM, *Oleum amygdalæ commu'nis*, *Oil of almonds*, (F) *Huile d'amandes*. (Expressed from both sweet and bitter almonds; 3 xvj of almonds yield 3 v of oil.) It is inodorous, insipid, and of a pale straw-colour, and is employed as a demulcent and emollient.

OLEUM ANIMA'LE, *An'imal oil*, (F) *Huile animale*. An oil, obtained by the decomposition of the immediate principles of animals, subjected to the action of heat. It is fetid,

and always contains a certain quantity of subcarbonate of ammonia. See *Olea Empyreumatica*. The name, *animal oil*, is sometimes, also, given to the fat contained in the fatty vesicles. The composition of this fat does not, indeed, differ from that of the fixed oils.

The OLEUM ANIMA'LE DIPPE'LII, or *Animal oil of Dippel*, *Oleum cornu cervi*, *O. C. C. rectificatum*, *Animal oil*, *Dippel's oil*, *Oleum pyro-anima'le depuratum*, *O. anima'le æthereum*, *Pyro'leum os'sium rectificatum*, (F) *Huile animale de Dippel*, *Huile de corne de cerf*, is obtained by distilling animal matters, especially hartshorn, on the naked fire. The subcarbonate of ammonia, which it contains, renders it partly soluble in water, and communicates to it its stimulant properties for which it is used in medicine. It is employed as an antispasmodic.

OLEUM ANIMALIZA'TUM PER INFUSIO'NEM, (F) *Huile animalisée par infusion*, *Huile aromatique*, *H. de petits chiens*. A preparation, formerly esteemed tonic and cephalic. It was obtained by boiling new-born puppies in oil, first depriving them of their blood, skin, and intestines. When the decoction was cold, origanum, thyme, pennyroyal, St. John's wort, and marjoram were added.

OLEUM BENZO'INI, *Oil of Benzoin* or *Benjamin*. An oil obtained, by heating in a sand bath, the matter which remains, after benzoic acid has been separated from benzoin by the aid of heat. It has been regarded as balsamic and sudorific.

OLEUM CED'RINUM, *Essen'tia de cedro*, (F) *Huile de cédrat*. The oil of the peel of citrons, obtained in a particular manner, without distillation, in Italy.

OLEUM JECINO'RIS ASELLI, *O. Morrhua*, *O. Jecoris Aselli*, *Codliver Oil*, (F) *Huile de morue*. The animal oil, which appears under this name in commerce, is obtained from several of the species belonging to the genus *Gadus*. The clearest sorts are generally used. It appears to have no sensible effects upon the economy: but it has been given in strumous affections, rheumatism, chronic cutaneous diseases, and tumours of the mammae. The dose for an adult is from ʒij, to ʒiss.

OLEUM LAURI'NUM, *Oleum lauri*, *Oil of bays*. An oil obtained from bayberries, and sometimes used in sprains and bruises, untended with inflammation.

OLEUM LUCHI PISCIS, *Oil of Pike*. From the liver of the *Esox lucius* an oil is spontaneously separated, which is used, in some countries, to destroy specks on the cornea.

OLEUM E MUCILAGIN'IBUS, *Oil of mucilages*. (*Rad. althææ rec.* ʒss, *sem. lini, sem. fœnugræci* aa ʒiij, *aquæ* ʒij. Boil for half an hour, add *ol. oliv.* ʒiv. Continue boiling till the water is nearly consumed and pour off the oil.) Emollient.

OLEUM OLIVÆ, *O. oliva'rum*, *Olive oil*, *Salad oil*. It is an inodorous, insipid, and

transparent oil; obtained by expression from the olive, when ripe. It is demulcent and emollient,—possessing the qualities of the fixed oils in general.

An inferior kind, obtained by boiling the olives in water, and skimming the oil from the surface, is used, also, in Pharmacy. See *Olea Europæa*.

OLEUM SULPHURA'TUM, *Balsamum sulphuris simplex*, *Sulphura'ted oil*. (*Sulphur. lot.* ʒij, *olivæ olei* ʒj. Heat the oil in a large iron pot, and throw in the sulphur, by degrees; stirring the mixture after each addition till they unite.) It is stimulating, and was formerly much used in coughs, asthma, &c., and, externally, to foul ulcers.

OLEUM TEREBIN'THINÆ RECTIFICA'TUM, *Oleum pini puris'simum*, *Rectified oil of turpentine*, *Oleum terebin'thinæ æthereum*, *Sp. of turpentine*. Common oil of turpentine, is also called *Common oil of spike*, *Oleum spicæ vulgaris*. (*Olei terebinth.* ʒj, *aquæ* ʒiv. Distil over the oil.) It is stimulant, diuretic, anthelmintic, and rubefacient. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

The *Guestonian embrocation* for Rheumatism consists of *ol. terebinth.*, *ol. oliv.* aa ʒiss, *acid sulph. dil.* ʒiij.

OLFACT'ION, *Olfactus*, *Osphre'sis*, *Odo-ra'tus*, *Sense of smell*, *Smelling*, (F) *Odorat*. The sense, by which we perceive the impressions made on the olfactory nerves by the odorous particles suspended in the atmosphere. The olfactory nerve has usually been considered the great nerve of smell; and it is probably the nerve of special sensibility, general sensibility being communicated by the branches of the 5th pair, distributed on the pituitary membrane of the nose and sinuses.

OLFACT'ORY, *Olfacti'vus*, *Olfacto'rius*, *Osphranticos*, from *olfactus*, 'the smell.' That which belongs or relates to the sense of smell.

The OLFACT'ORY NERVES, *Ethmoid'al nerves* (Ch.), *Par primum Nervorum cerebri*, *Nervi odoratorii*, *Processus mamilla' res*, *Processus mamillares cerebri ad nares*, *P. papilla' res*, *Carun'culæ mamilla' res*,—the 1st pair of *encephalic nerves*. This nerve, which probably arises from the medulla oblongata, is observed to leave the brain, opposite the inner part of the fissure of Sylvius, by three roots; which, by their union, form a triangular knot or expansion. When it reaches the ethmoid fossa it expands and forms a triangular ganglion or grayish, soft bulb, which furnishes, from its inferior surface, the branches that have to be distributed to the nasal fossæ. These filaments are very numerous; they pass through the foramina in the cribriform plate and enter the nasal fossæ. They are distinguished into the *internal*, *external*, and *middle*. The former are distributed over the mucous membrane covering the outer paries of the nasal fossæ; the second descend upon the septum, and the third are lost, almost immediately, on

the portion of the pituitary membrane, that lines the vault of the fossæ.

The OLFAC'TORY FORAM'INA, (F) *Trous olfactifs*, are the holes in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone; through which the olfactory nerve passes.

OLIGOCHYLUS, from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *χυλος*, 'juice, chyle.' An epithet for food, which is but little nutritive; which furnishes little chyle.

OLIGOPO'SIA, from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *ποσις*, 'drink.' Diminution in the quantity of drinks.

OLIGOTRO'PHIA, *Parciornutritio*; from *ολιγος*, 'little,' and *τρεφω*, 'I nourish.' Deficient nourishment.

OLIVE-SHAPED, *Oliva'ris*, *Olivifor'mis*, from *oli'va*, 'an olive.' Resembling an olive. (See Corpora Olivaria.)

The CAUTÈRE OLIVAIRE, of the French surgeons, is a cautery, whose extremity is terminated by a button, having the shape of an olive.

The PROCES'SUS OLIVA'RIS is a small ridge, running transversely between, and a little behind, the roots of the anterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, which by some has been considered as a 4th clinoid process.

OLMITELLO, MINERAL WATERS OF. A thermal spring in the Isle of Ischia. Temp. 100° Fahr.

OLOPHO'NIA, from *ολλω*, *ολλυω*, 'I lose,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' Congenital misconstruction of the vocal organs.—Good.

OM'AGRA, *Hom'agra*, *ωμαγρα*, from *ωμος*, 'the shoulder,' and *αγρα*, 'a prey.' Gout in the shoulder.

OMA'SUM, *Omasus*, *Manyplies*. The third stomach of ruminant animals.

OMNIV'OROUS, *Omnivorus*, *Omniph'agus*, *Pantoph'agus*, from *omnis*, 'all,' and *voro*, 'I eat.' An epithet for animals, which eat every kind of food;—animal or vegetable.

OMO-HYOIDEUS, *Cor'acohyoideus*, *Scapulohyoïdien*, *Omohyoïdien*, *Omoplat-hyoïdien*, *Hyoï'dis Quartus Mus'culus*. This muscle is situate, obliquely, at the sides and front of the neck. It is slender, long, and flat. It arises from the superior costa of the scapula, near the semilunar notch, and from the ligament that runs across it, and is inserted at the sides of the inferior margin of the body of the os hyoides. It consists of two fasciculi, united by a common tendon, and is a true digastric muscle. It depresses the os hyoides, carrying it a little backwards, and to one side, except when it acts with its fellow, when the bone is depressed, and drawn obliquely backwards.

OMOTARI'CHOS, from *ωμος*, 'the shoulder,' and *ταριχος*, 'pickled.' *Salsamen'tum crudum*; *Salted Tunny Fish*, in particular. Properly, the neck or shoulder piece of a salted animal. Once, much recommended

against the bites of vipers and in hydrophobia.

OMOT'RIBES, *Omphac'inum O'leum*, from *ωμος*, 'crude,' and *τριβα*, 'I bruise.' Oil, expressed from unripe olives.

OMPHA'CION, *ομφακιον*, from *ομφακος*, 'an unripe grape:—*Succus uvæ acer'bæ*, *Omphac'ium*. The juice of unripe grapes. Also, *Verjuice*.

OMPHAC'ITES (VINUM). A name, given to wine prepared from the unripe grape. *Omphac'itis*, is also the name of a small gall.—Dioscorides.

OMPHACOM'ELI, from *ομφακος*, 'an unripe grape,' and *μελι*, 'honey.' A sort of oxymel, made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

OMPHALELC'OSIS, from *ομφαλος*, 'the navel,' and *ελκος*, 'an ulcer.' Ulceration of the navel.

OMPHALOMANTI'A, from *ομφαλος*, 'the navel,' and *μαντεια*, 'prophecy.' A species of divination, practised by credulous matrons, who pretend to be able to know the number of children a female will have, by the number of knots in the navel string of the child.

OM'PHALO-MESENER'IC, *Omphalomesenter'icus*, *Om'phalo-mesara'icus*; from *ομφαλος*, 'the navel,' and *mesenterium*, 'the mesentery.'

OMPHALO-MESENERIC VESSELS, *Vitello-mesenteric*, *Vitelline vessels*. Haller gave this name to two very fine vessels, which spread their ramifications on the parietes of the umbilical vesicle. There is an *omphalo-mesenteric artery and vein*. The *omphalo-mesenteric artery* is a branch of the superior mesenteric;—the vein empties itself into the trunk, or into one of the branches, of the superior mesenteric. Velpeau affirms, that they inosculate with a branch of the second or third order of those great vessels, with those in particular that are distributed to the cæcum, and he regards them to be the vessels of nutrition of the umbilical vesicle.

They are occasionally met with in the fœtus, at the full period, under the form of whitish filaments, which extend from the mesenteric vessels to the umbilicus.

OMPHALOPHY'MA, *Omphalon'cus*, from *ομφαλος*, 'the navel,' and *φυμα*, 'tumour.' A tumefaction of the navel.

OMPHALORRHA'GIA, from *ομφαλος*, 'the umbilicus,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the umbilicus, in the newborn, in particular.

OMPHALOT'OMY, from *ομφαλος*, 'the umbilicus,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' The division of the navel string.

ONCO'SES, from *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' Tumours, as diseases.

ONCOT'OMY, from *ογκος*, 'a tumour,' and *τομνη*, 'incision.' The opening of a tumour or abscess with a cutting instrument.

ONEIROCRITICOS, from *ονειρος*, 'a

dream,' and *κρίσις*, 'judgment.' One, who judges according to dreams.

ONEIRODYN'IA, from *ονειρος*, 'a dream,' and *δυνη*, 'pain.' Painful dreams. The *Incubus* and *Somnambulism* are oneirodynia.

ONEIROG'MOS, *Oneirog'ynē*, *Oneiropol'esis*, from *ονειρος*, 'a dream.' A lascivious dream;—nocturnal pollution.

ONEIROMANTIA, from *ονειρος*, 'a dream,' and *μαντεία*, 'divination.' The art of divining by dreams; of interpreting them.

ONGLEE (F), *Digitorum stupor a gelu*. Painful numbness at the extremities of the fingers, caused by cold.

ONIS'CUS, *Asellus*, *Cutio*, *Porcel'lio*. Diminutive of *ovos*, 'a small ass.' A genus of insects, very common in cellars and dark and moist places.

The ONISCI ASELLI, *Millepedes*, *Aselli*, *Millepedæ*, *Wood-lice*, *Slaters*, *Hog-lice*, (F) *Cloportes ordinaires*, had, at one time, a place in the pharmacopœias. They were considered stimulant and diuretic, and useful in jaundice.

ONO'NIS SPINO'SA, *Resta bovis*, *Arres'ta bovis*, *Rem'ora Aratri*, *Ononis antiquorum*, *Rest-harrow*, (F) *Arrête-bœuf*, *Bugrande épineuse*, *Bugrane*. Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. The root of this plant was, once, used as a diuretic.

The ONONIS ARVEN'SIS, (F) *Bugrane des champs*, has like properties.

ONOPOR'DIUM ACANTHIUM, *Carduus tomentosus*, *Acanthium*, *Ac'anos*, *Cotton Thistle*. (F) *Chardon aux Anes*. Family, Cinarocephalæ. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. The expressed juice has been recommended as a cure for cancer, applied externally.

OPAC'ITY, *Opac'itas*, from *opaca're*, 'to obscure.' Quality of that which is opaque. The property, possessed by some bodies, of not allowing the light to traverse them. It is opposed to transparency. Opacity of the cornea constitutes *albugo* or *leucoma*;—opacity of the crystalline causes cataract.

ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS, *Onychogryposis*, *Onychogrypto'sis*, from *ονυξ*, 'the nail,' and *gryposis*, (q. v.) Curvature of the nails: such as occurs in hectic individuals.

ONYCHON'OSI, *Onychonu'si*, from *ονυξ*, 'a nail,' and *νσος*, 'a disease.' Diseases of the nails.

ONYCHOPH'THORA, *Onychophthoria*, *Onycoph'thora*, *Onycophtho'ria*, from *ονυξ*, 'the nail,' and *φθορα*, 'degeneration.' A degenerate condition or destruction of the nails.

ONYCHOPHY'MA, from *ονυξ*, 'the nail,' and *φυμα*, 'a tumour.' A painful degeneration of the nails, which become thick, rough, and crooked. It occurs as a symptom of syphilis and of lepra.

ONYCHOPTOSIS, from *ονυξ*, 'a nail,'

and *πτωσις*, 'falling.' The falling off of the nails.

OOLOGIA, *Ovologia*, *Ovology*, from *ovon*, 'an ovum or egg,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse,' 'a description.' A description of the ovum.

O'PALINE. That which resembles the opal. A fluid is said to be opaline, when milky, and when it presents an appearance more or less like that of the opal.

OPAQUE, *Opa'cus*. An epithet given to bodies, which do not permit the passage of rays of light. The *opaque cornea* is the sclerotic, in contradistinction to the transparent cornea or true cornea.

OPERATION, *Opera'tio*, from *opus*, 'work.' The application of instruments to the human body with the view of curing disease. The object of operations is generally to divide or reunite parts, to extract extraneous or noxious bodies, and to replace organs that are wanting, by different instruments or artificial means. The principal operator methods have been called, *Synthesis*, *Diæresis*, *Exæresis*, and *Prothesis*, (q. v.) Frequently, the most difficult subject, connected with an operation, is to decide when it is absolutely called for or advisable, and when it is improper.

A CHYMICAL or PHARMACEUTICAL OPERATION is any process, whose object is the preparation of medicines; their combinations with each other, analysis, and decomposition;—such are, *solution*, *distillation*, *sublimation*, *evaporation*, *digestion*, *maceration*, *infusion*, *decoction*, *calcination*, &c. Some of these operations are mechanical; others, really chymical.

OP'ERATOR. A surgeon, who is in the habit of practising the greater operations. One, who performs any operation. To be a good operator, the surgeon must be well acquainted with anatomy, and be possessed of strong nerve. See Surgeon.

OPHIOGLOS'SUM VULGA'TUM, *Echioglos'sum*, *Lingua serpentina*, *Adder's Tongue*, (F) *Langue de Serpent*. Family, Filicoideæ. Sex. Syst. Cryptogamia. This plant was formerly considered to be vulnerary.

OPHIOPH'AGUS, from *οφις*, 'a serpent,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' An epithet for animals, which feed on serpents. Pliny has called certain African tribes by this name.

OPHIORRHIZA MUNGOS, from *οφις*, 'a serpent,' and *ρίζα*, 'root.' Family, Gentianæ. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. The name of the plant, whose root has been called *Radix Serpentum*, *Mungos Radix*. The bitter root is much esteemed in Java, Sumatra, &c. for preventing the effects, that usually follow the bite of the *naja*—a venomous serpent—with which view it is eaten by the natives. It is, also, a reputed anthelmintic.

OPHIOX'YLUM, from *οφις*, 'a serpent,' and *ζυλον*, 'wood.' Serpentine-wood plant.

The OPHIOXYLUM SERPENTI'NUM, *Acawe'ria*, *Lignum serpen'tum*, has also been recommended in the bites of serpents, and in intermittents. It is said to be very bitter.

OPHI'TES, from *οφις*, 'a serpent,' *Serpen'ti'nus*, *Ser'pentine* or *Black Por'phyry*. This rock was, formerly, worn as an amulet, to cure diseases of the head.

OPHTHALMAL'GIA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the eye.

OPHTHAL'MIA, *Ophthalmi'tis*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye.' *Oculo'rum inflamma'tio*, *Cauma ophthalmitis*, *Ophthalmopo'nia*, *Inflamma'tion of the Eye*, *Ophthalmy*, (F) *Ophthalmie*, *Catarrhe oculaire*. Three great varieties of ophthalmia, independently of the acute and chronic (which conditions occur in all inflammations,) may be reckoned:—the *Ophthalmia membranarum*, *O. purulenta*, and *O. tarsi*.

The first is characterized by the general symptoms of ophthalmia;—pain and redness of the eye or its appendages; with intolerance of light, and unusual flow of tears: the inflammation being seated chiefly in the coats of the eyeball. It is the *Ophthalmia tarax'is*, *Conjunctivi'tis*, *Ophthalmo-conjunctivitis*, *O. hu'mida*, *O. vera*, *Epiph'ora* (Galen,) *Conjunctival Ophthalm'ia*, *Taraxis*, (Paulus of Ægina,) *Chemo'sis* (Aëtius,) *O. Chemosis*, *Lach'rymose Ophthalmia*.

In the second—*Ophthalmia purulen'ta*, *Blennophthal'mia*, *Bleph'aroblennorrhœ'a*, *Ophthalmo-blennorrhœa*—the internal surface of the palpebræ associates in the inflammation of the eyeball; and there is a copious secretion of a purulent fluid.

An epidemic and contagious (?) variety of this is the *Ægyptian Ophthalmia*,—as it was called, from its prevalence in Egypt during the British expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby. The inflammation, here, is rapid and destructive; granulations shoot from the tunica conjunctiva, and occasionally there is intolerable pain, often succeeded by delirium.

In new-born children, a species of purulent ophthalmia, in which the palpebræ are florid and peculiarly tumid, is by no means uncommon. It seems to be caused by acrid discharges from the mother, applied to the eye of the infant during its exit; or to the stimulus of the light, when the child first opens its eyes.

The third variety—the *Ophthalmia Tarsi*, *Blepharophthal'mia*, *Blepharotis*, *Blepharoti'tis*, *Blephari'tis*, *Psorophthalmia*, *O. glutino'sa*, *Oculi palpebra'rum scabies pruriginosa*, *Adenophthal'mia*—is seated chiefly in the tarsus; the sebaceous crypts secreting a viscid and acrid fluid, that glues and ulcerates its edges, and irritates the eye.

The *Ophthalmia Membranarum*, when slight, requires little treatment: the antiphlogistic regimen—and, particularly, avoiding exposure to light,—being all that is ne-

cessary. When more severe, along with this, general and local blood-letting, especially by leeches to the sides of the septum narium, must be employed, so as to make a decided impression on the system: with nauseating doses of antimony, purgatives, blisters (at some distance from the organ), refrigerants; and astringents, cold or warm, according to circumstances, to the eye.

In the *Purulent Ophthalmy*, these measures must be still more actively employed, otherwise disorganization will speedily follow:—the granulations, which form on the adnata of the eyelids, may be removed with the scissors, and the sore touched with a solution of alum.

The *Ophthalmia Tarsi* must be treated on general principles, when severe. It usually, however, requires merely the antiphlogistic regimen, with the occasional use, especially at night, of a slightly stimulating ointment; such as the unguentum hydrargyri nitricooxydi, considerably reduced with lard. The ointment prevents the eyelids from being glued together, during the night, and thus obviates the irritation caused by attempts at separating them.

OPHTHAL'MIC, *Ophthalm'icus*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye.' That which relates or belongs to the eye.

The OPHTHALMIC ARTERY, *A. orbitaire* (Ch.), arises from the internal carotid, and issues from the cranium by the foramen opticum. At first, it is situate at the outer and lower side of the optic nerve, but ascends above this nerve, and passes towards the inner angle of the orbit. It furnishes, in its course, the *lachrymal*, *centralis retinae*, *infra-orbitars*, *ciliaries*, *anterior ciliaries*, *inferior and superior musculars*, *anterior and posterior ethmoidals*, and *superior and inferior palpebrals*. After having given off these, it divides into two branches—the *frontal* and *nasal*, which furnish a number of ramifications,—some superficial, others deep-seated.

The OPHTHALMIC VEIN has the same arrangement as the artery, which it accompanies in all its divisions. It issues from the orbit at the inner part of the sphenoidal fissure, and discharges its blood into the cavernous sinus.

The name *Facial Ophthalmic* has been given to the branch, by which the facial vein communicates with the ophthalmic.

The OPHTHALMIC NERVE, or *Ophthalmic Nerve* of Willis, *Or'bito-frontal* (Ch.), is the smallest and first of the three branches given off by the 5th pair. It proceeds along the external paries of the cavernous sinus, and enters the orbit by the sphenoidal fissure. It divides into three branches: one, *external*—the *lachrymal nerve*; another, *superior*—*frontal nerve*, and the last, *internal*—the *nasal nerve*. See *Lachrymal*, *Frontal*, *Nasal*.

The OPHTHALMIC GANGLION, *Lentic'ular G.*, *G. orbitaire* (Ch.), is one of the smallest

ganglions of the body. It is situate at the outer side of the optic nerve, near the bottom of the orbit; is irregularly quadrilateral and flat: its colour being of a reddish gray. Behind, it communicates by its posterior angles—by means of nervous filaments—with the nasal nerve of the ophthalmic and the motor oculi. Each of its anterior angles furnishes a fasciculus of small nerves. These are the ciliary nerves.

An OPTHALMIC or OPTIC REMEDY, (F) *Topique ophthalmique*, is a medicine employed in ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMO-CARCINOMA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer.' Cancer of the eye.

OPHTHALMODYNIA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *δυνη*, 'pain,' especially rheumatic pain of the eye. Plenck has given this name to neuralgia of the frontal nerve, in which the pain irradiates, particularly, towards the bottom of the orbit. See Neuralgia, Frontal.

OPHTHALMOGRAPHY, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which gives a description of the eye. An anatomical description of the eye.

OPHTHALMOL'OGY, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy which treats of the eye. An anatomical treatise on the eye.

OPHTHALMOM'ETER, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' An instrument of the nature of compasses, invented by F. Petit, for measuring the capacity of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments.

OPHTHALMOPL'EGIA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.' Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPTO'SIS, from *οφθαλμος*, 'an eye,' and *πτωσις*, 'a prolapse.' A word, employed by some authors in the sense of exophthalmia: by others, in that of hydrophthalmia.

OPHTHALMORRHA'GIA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *ρηγνυμι*, 'I break forth.' Hemorrhage from the tunica conjunctiva. It is rare.

OPHTHALMOSCO'PIA, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I regard attentively.' The art of judging of the temperament, &c., of a person, by examining his eyes. The art of judging of health or disease by inspection of the eyes.

OPHTHALMOSTA'TUM, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *στασις*, 'station.' *Speculum Oculi*. An instrument for fixing the eye.

OPHTHALMOT'OMY, *Ophthalmotomy*, from *οφθαλμος*, 'the eye,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the dissection of the eye. It has, also, been applied to extirpation of the eye.

OPHTHALMOX'YSIS, from *οφθαλμος*,

'the eye,' and *ξυω*, 'I scrape.' A name given to the scarifications sometimes practised on the conjunctiva, in cases of ophthalmia.

OPHTHALMOXYS'TRUM. An instrument for scraping the eye. Name given to a small brush, with barbs like an ear of barley or rye, intended to scarify the eyelids in certain cases of ophthalmia.

OPIATE, *Opiatum*, (F) *Opiat*, from *οπιον*, 'opium.' A medicine containing opium. A medicine that procures sleep. An electuary. Formerly, an electuary, which contained opium. In this sense, the *Codex* of Paris retains it.

OPIATUM FEBRIF'UGUM,—*Electuarium de Kina-Kina*; *Electuary of Cincho'na*. (*Pulv. cinch.* 3 xvij, *ammon. muriat.* 3 j, *mellis, syrup. absinth.* aa 3 ij. Make into an electuary. *Ph. P.*) Given, when cinchona is indicated.

OPIATUM MESENTER'ICUM, *Electuarium de Aloe, Muriate Hydrargyri et Ferro*. (*Gum. ammon.* 3 ss, *sennæ* 3 vj, *hydrargyri submuriat.*, *rad. ari, aloës socotrin.* aa 3 ij, *pulv. scammon. comp.* (vulg. *de tribus*), *rhæj. rad.* aa 3 iij, *ferri limatur. porphyrisat.* 3 ss. Bruise and mix together, add compound syrup of apples double the weight of the other matters, and make into an electuary. *Ph. P.*) Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij, in obstructions of the liver, mesentery, &c.

OPSIONU'SI, from *οψις*, 'vision,' and *νους*, 'a disease.' *Morbi visus*. Diseases of vision.

OPIS'THENAR, *οπισθεναρ*, from *οπισθε*, 'backwards,' and *θεναρ*, 'the flat of the hand.' The back of the hand.

OPISTHOT'ONOS, *οπισθοτονος*, *Raptus post terga'neus*, *Tet'anus dorsa'lis*, *T. posticus*, *T. post terga'neus*, from *οπισθε*, 'backwards,' and *τεινω*, 'I stretch.' A species of tetanus, in which the body is bent backwards.

OPODEL'DOCH, *Opodel'toch*. An unmeaning term, frequently used by Paracelsus. Formerly, it signified a plaster for all external injuries; now, it is applied to the *Liniamentum Saponis Compositum*, (q. v.)

OPODELDOCH, STEER'S. A liniment, called after the inventor. There are many formulæ for its preparation. The following is one. *Sap. alb.* ℞ j, *camphor* 3 ij, *ol. rorismarini* 3 iv, *spiritus vini rectificati* ℞ ij.

OPO'RICE, *οπωρικη*, from *οπωρεα*, 'autumnal fruits.' A medicine, composed of several autumnal fruits, particularly of quinces, pomegranates, &c., and wine. It was formerly administered in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, &c.

OPPO'NENS, (F) *Opposant*. That which faces or is put in opposition to something. The name has been given to two muscles of the hand.

OPPONENS POL'ICIS, *Flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis*, *Opponens pollicis manus*, *Flexor primi interno'dii* (Douglas), *Antith'enar*,

sive *semi-interosseus pollicis*, *Carpo-métacarpien du pouce* (Ch.), *Métacarpien du pouce*, (F) *Opposant du Pouce*. A small, flat, triangular muscle, situate in the substance of the *thenar* eminence. It is attached, on the one hand, to the anterior annular ligament of the carpus and to the trapezium; and, on the other, to the whole of the outer margin of the first metacarpal bone. This muscle impresses on the first bone of the metacarpus a movement of rotation, which opposes the thumb to the other fingers.

OPPONENS MIN'IMI DIGITI, *Carpo-métacarpien du petit doigt* (Ch.), *Métacarpien du petit doigt*, (F) *Opposant du petit doigt*. This muscle has the same shape and arrangement as the preceding, but is of less size. It is situate in the *hypothenar* eminence. Its fibres are inserted into the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and terminate on the whole length of the inner edge of the 5th metacarpal bone. This muscle carries the 5th metacarpal bone forwards and outwards, and thus augments the concavity of the palm of the hand.

OPPRESSION, *Oppres'sio*, *Thlipsis*, *Catathlip'sis*. A state, in which the patient experiences a sensation of weight in the part affected. When employed abstractedly, it means, particularly, *oppression of the chest*—*Oppressio Pec'toris*, (F) *O. de Poitrine*.

OPPRESSION, (F) *Oppression des forces*, *Oppres'sio vir'ium*, is, also, used for that condition, at the commencement of fevers, &c., in which the system is oppressed rather than debilitated, and where the vascular action rises, as the obstruction to free circulation is relieved by bleeding, purging, &c.

OPSOMA'NIAC, *Opsom'anes*, (F) *Opsomane*, from $\sigma\phi\sigma\upsilon$, 'aliment,' and $\mu\alpha\upsilon\alpha$. One, who loves some particular aliment to madness.

OPTIC, *Op'ticus*, *Opo'pios*, from $\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, 'I see.' That which relates to vision.

FORA'MEN OPTICUM, (F) *Trou optique*. A round opening in the sphenoid bone, near the base of its lesser ala, through which the optic nerve passes.

OPTIC NERVE, *Nervus op'ticus*, *Par secundum* seu *op'ticum* seu *viso'rium*, *Nerve of the 2d pair*, *Nervus visivus* seu *visorius*, *Ocular nerve* of Chaussier. These nerves are remarkable for their size; for their running a longer course within, than without, the cranium; and for their furnishing no branch, from their origin to their termination. They do not seem to arise, as was long supposed, from the optic thalami, but from the tubercula quadrigemina. Immediately after their origin they proceed forwards; are, at first, broad and flat; but afterwards become narrower and round. In front of the fossa pituitaria, they unite and decussate, each nerve proceeding through the optic foramen with the ophthalmic artery. The nerve passes to the back part of the globe of the eye, becomes narrower, and enters that organ to

give rise to the nervous expansion called the Retina, (q. v.)

Besides its neurilema, the optic nerve is surrounded by a sheath, furnished by the dura mater. This accompanies it as far as the eye.

The optic nerve is the nerve of special sensibility of the eye.

ORANGEADE (F). A drink, made with orange juice diluted with water. It is antiphlogistic, and often recommended in acute diseases.

ORBICULAR, *Orbicula'ris*, from *orbis*, 'a circle.'

The Os ORBICULA'RE, seu *lenticu'lare*, seu *Sylvii*, seu *orbicula're Syl'vii*, *Globulus stapedis ossis*, *Epiph'ysis cruris longio'ris incudis*, is the smallest of the four bones of the ear. It is scarcely perceptible, round, convex on two surfaces, and situate between the long ramus of the incus and the head of the stapes.

ORBICULAR MUSCLES are muscles with circular fibres surrounding some natural opening of the body.

1. ORBICULA'RIS ORIS, *Sphincter Labio'rum*, *Semi vel Demi-orbicula'ris*, *Supra-semi-orbicula'ris*, *Constrictor Oris*, *Labia'lis*, *Osculato'rius*, *Basia'tor*, (F) *Labial*, *Orbiculaire des lèvres*. A muscle situate in the substance of the lips, and, extending from one commissure to the other. It is formed of two very distinct portions; of a semi-oval shape; one belonging to the upper lip, the other to the lower. Their extremities cross at the commissures and are confounded with the other muscles of the parts. The use of this fleshy muscle is to bring the lips together, and to close the aperture of the mouth, by making it represent a sort of *Bourrelet* (q. v.), with radiated wrinkles. It is an antagonist to every other muscle of the lips.

ORBICULARIS PALPEBRA'RUM, *Orbicularis oc'uli*, *Orbicularis palpebra'rum cilia'ris*, *Palpebrarum duo musculi*, *Maxillo-palpebral*, *Palpebra'lis*, *Constrictor palpebra'rum*, *Sphincter Palpebra'rum* seu *Oculi*, *Naso-palpebral* (Ch.), (F) *Palpébral*, *Orbiculaire des paupières*. A muscle, common to both the eyelids, and seated in their substance. It is broad, thin, transversely oval, and cleft in its great diameter. It is attached to the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone; to the internal angular process of the frontal bone, and to the orbital process of the superior maxillary bone. From these origins the muscle passes outwards, under the skin of the eyelids, surrounding the orbit in a circular manner, extending somewhat beyond it, and covering the upper part of the cheek. It is inserted into the skin of the eyelids, its upper and inner edge being intimately connected with the frontal and corrugator muscles. Its use is to close the eye, by bringing the eyelids together.

The part of the orbicularis, which covers the cartilages of the eyelids, and which is re-

markably thin, is the *Musculus Ciliaris* of some authors.

ORBIT, *Or'bita*, *Trochia*, from *orbis*, 'a circle.' The circular cavities are so called, which lodge the organs of sight. The *orbits* or *orbital fossæ* or *cavities*, *conchi*, *κογχή*, are situate at the upper part of the face, and are composed of 7 bones:—viz. the *frontal*, above; the *palate* and *superior maxillary*, below; the *sphenoid* and *malar*, externally, and the *ethmoid* and *lachrymal*, internally.

The orbit is filled by the globe of the eye, with its different accessory parts,—muscles, nerves, vessels, the lachrymal gland, &c.

ORBITAR, *Orbita'rius*, *Orbitalis*; same etymon. Relating or belonging to the orbit.

The ORBITAR ARCH, (F) *Arcade orbitaire*, is the projecting, round margin, which separates the *frontal* and *orbital* surfaces of the *os frontis*; and forms part of the circumference of the orbit.

The ORBITAR APOPH'YSES or PROC'ESSES terminate the two extremities of the orbital arch. The *external* is much more prominent, and is articulated with the cheek bone:—the *internal* is thinner, and joins the *os unguis*.

The ORBITAR FORAM'INA. Of these there are several:—

1. The *Foramen orbitarium superius*, (F) *Trou orbitaire supérieure*, is situate at the junction of the inner third of the orbital arch with its two outer thirds, and gives passage to the frontal nerve.

2. The *Foramina orbitaria interiora* vel *inter'na*, *Foramina ethmoidea*. These are situate at the upper part of the internal paries of the orbit, and are formed by the union of two notches of the *os frontis* with two similar ones of the *ethmoid*; and are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. The former gives passage to the ethmoidal filament of the nasal nerve and to a small artery.

The ORBITAR FISSURES, (F) *Fentes orbitaires*. These are situate in the orbit. They are two in number; one *superior*, the *Sphenoidal* (q. v.); the other *inferior*, *Sphenomaxillary*, (q. v.)

The ORBITAR NERVE, *Nervus orbita'lis* seu *orbita'rius*, is a branch, given off from the superior maxillary. It enters the orbit by the sphenomaxillary fissure, and divides into two filaments; the one—*malar*—which passes over the cheek-bone, is distributed to the *bicularis palpebrarum*, and anastomoses with the facial nerve: the other—*temporal*—which passes to the temporal fossæ and anastomoses with the inferior maxillary and facial, to become afterwards subcutaneous.

ORCHIDOCATABASIS, *Orcheocatabasis*, from *ορχις*, 'the testis,' and *καταβασις*, 'descent.' The descent of the testes into the scrotum.

ORCHIOCE'LE, *Orcheoce'le*, from *ορχις*, 'the testicle,' and *κηλη*, 'a rupture.' A tumour of the testicle. *Hernia humoralis*. A name, given to several diseases of the testicles and

its envelopes, essentially differing from each other.

ORCHIS MAS'CULA, *Satyr'ion*, *Male Orchis*, *Testic'ulus caninus*, *Cynosor'chis*, *Dog's stones*, *Male Fool's stones*. The root has had a place in some pharmacopœias, on account of the glutinous, slimy juice it contains. The root of the *Orchis bifolia* or *Butterfly orchis* has likewise been collected. It has been used as a demulcent. Its fancied aphrodisiac virtues seem to be owing to its resemblance to *ορχις*, 'a testicle,' whence its name.

The *Salep* is obtained from a variety of the orchis;—the *Orchis morio*.—See *Salep*.

ORGAN, *Or'ganum*, *Or'ganon*. An instrument. Part of an organized being, destined to exercise some particular function. Thus, —the eyes are organs of sight; the muscles are organs of motion, &c. The collection of organs, which concur in any function, is called apparatus, (q. v.)

ORGAN'IC, *Organ'icus*, relating to an organ or organs. It is, also, used synonymously with *vital*, in contradistinction to *physical*.

ORGANIC DISEASES or LESIONS are such as concern the organ itself, in contradistinction to *functional*, which merely concern the function. Of course, *organic* diseases of a part are always more serious than *functional*.

ORGANISM. Same etymon. Many physiologists have used this word synonymously with organization; but more especially, to designate the aggregate of forces, which govern organized beings,—animals as well as vegetables.

ORGANIZA'TION, *Organisa'tio*, from *οργανον*, 'an organ.' The manner of structure, proper to different beings. The collection of parts composing an organized body, and the laws which govern it. It is also employed in the sense of the structure of a part; as, the organization of the heart, &c.

ORGANIZED, *Organis instruc'tus*. That which is composed of organs.

ORGANIZED BODIES, (F) *Corps organisés*, are those endowed with life,—i. e. animals and vegetables,—in opposition to *inorganic* bodies, which term comprises the mineral kingdom.—See *Corpus*.

ORGASM, *Orgas'mus*, *Orgo'sis*, from *οργαω*, 'I desire ardently.' State of excitement and turgescence of any organ whatever. Applied, particularly, to the genital organs.

ORGAS'TICA. Same etymon. The second order of the class *Genetica* of Good. Defined:—diseases affecting the orgasm;—organic or constitutional infirmity disordering the power or the desire of procreating.

ORIG'ANUM, *Origanum vulgar'e*, *Cuni'la bubula*, *Marjora'na mancura'na*, *O. heracleot'icum*, *Zazarhen'di herba*, *Wild marjoram*, *Common marjoram*, *Mancura'na*, (F) *Pied de lit*. Family, *Labiatae*. Sex. Syst. Di-

dynamia Gymnospermia. This plant resembles marjoram in smell; and has a pungent taste, much like thyme. It is aromatic and stimulant; and its oil possesses the properties of the essential oils, in general. The oil is very pungent, and is rarely given internally. It is used in toothache.

ORIGANUM DICTAM'NUS, *Dictamnus Creticus*, *O. Creticum*, *Oni'tis*, *Dit'tany of Crete*, (F) *Dictamne de Crète*. The leaves of this plant were once recommended as emmenagogue and alexipharmic.

ORIGANUM MAJORA'NA, *Marjorana*, *O. majoranoides*, *Majorana*, *Sweet marjoram*, *Samp'sucus*, *Agriorig'anum*, *Amar'acus*, (F) *Marjolaine*. Its odour is strong and fragrant; taste aromatic and bitterish. Its properties are those of a stomachic and errhine. It is chiefly used, however, for culinary purposes and as a snuff in headache.

ORIGINAIRE (F). This term has been used, by French writers, in the same sense as *congenital*. It is particularly applied to affections, depending upon faulty conformation or to faulty conformation itself.

ORMSKIRK MEDICINE. A celebrated antilyssic remedy, supposed to consist of *Pulv. Cretæ*, 3 ss; *Bol. Armen.* 3 iij; *Alumin. gr.* x; *Pulv. Inulæ* 3 j; *Ol. Anisi*, gtt. vj.

This is taken for a dose every morning for six times, in a glass of water, with a small proportion of fresh milk.

OROBAN'CHĒ VIRGINIA'NA, *Virgin'ia broom rape*, *Beech-drops*, *Cancer-root*. Family, *Orobanchoidæ*. This plant is astringent, and a peculiar and extremely nauseous bitter. It is most powerful when fresh. It has been used in dysentery; and, externally, to obstinate ulcers.

OROBOI'DES, from *οροβος*, 'the orobus,' and *ειδος*, 'form.' Having the shape of the orobus. A name given to the sediment in urine, when of a fawn colour—like the orobus.

OR'PIMENT, *Auripigmen'tum*, *Orpin*, *Risigal'lum*, *Cloanz*, *Elome*, *Sira*, *Lempnias*, *Spec'ulum citrinum*, *Yrides*, *Yride*. The native yellow sulphuret of arsenic. It is poisonous, but less so than the oxide. It is, also, called *Adarigo*, *Adarnech*, *Ahusal*, *Althanacha*, *Azarnet*. The Turks prepare a depilatory with it, which they call *Rusma*.

ORRHOPYG'ION. The inferior extremity of the vertebral column; from *ορος*, 'extremity,' and *πυγην*, 'the nates.' Also, the raphe, extending from the penis to the anus, and separating the scrotum into two parts.

ORTHODO'RON. A measure with the Greeks, equal to eleven finger-breadths.

ORTHOPÆDI'A, from *ορθος*, 'right,' and *παις*, 'a child.' The part of medicine, whose object is to correct and prevent deformity in the bodies of children.

ORTHOPNŒ'A, *Suffoca'tio*, *Strangula'tio*, *Præfoca'tio*, *Pnix*, *Pnigmus*, *Angor*, *Ap-*

nœa, from *ορθος*, 'right,' 'straight,' and *πνεω*, 'I respire.' Impracticability of breathing in the horizontal posture. Necessity of being in the erect posture, in order to respire.

ORVIETA'NUM. From the Italian *Orvieta'no*. An electuary regarded as an invaluable antidote, and composed of *Old theriac*, *Dried vipers*, *Scorzonera*, *Carlina*, *Imperatorium*, *Angelica*, *Bistort*, *Rosemary*, *Juniper*, *Cinnamon*, *Cloves*, *Mace*, *Honey*, and a crowd of other substances. Its medical properties resembled, in some respects, those of the theriac. It was so called, according to some, because invented by Orvietano, a celebrated charlatan; or, according to others, from Orvieto, a town in Italy.

ORY'ZA, from *Orez* (Arab.), *Ory'za sativa*, *Rice*, (F) *Riz*. Family, *Graminæ*. Sex. Syst. *Hexandria Monogynia*. A plant, almost aquatic, and indigenous in China; one of the richest productions of Egypt, and which prospers in the warmer regions of the four quarters of the globe. Its amylaceous seeds nourish more men than those of wheat and rye together. Besides being alimentary, they are demulcent and emollient.

OS CROTOPHALE. A name, given by M. Béclard, to a bone sometimes met with at the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone; from *κροταφος*, 'the temple.'

OS EPACTALE. A name given to one of the ossa Wormiana; particularly, to one met with in the posterior fontanelle, and which has been described by G. Fischer, under the name, *Os epactale sive Goethianum*.

OS EXTERNUM. The entrance into the vagina, in contradistinction to the *Os internum* or *Os u'teri*.

OS U'TERI, *Os tincæ*, *Protos'poros*, *Os internum*, *Os amphid'eon seu amphide'um*, *Oschæon*, (F) *Museau de Tanche*. The mouth of the womb. See Uterus.

OSCHEOCE'LE, from *οσχον*, 'the scrotum,' and *κηλη*, 'tumour.' *Scrotal hernia*. See Bubonocèle. Sauvages uses it in the sense of *Dropsy of the scrotum*. See Hydrocèle.

OSCHI'TIS, from *οσχον*, 'the scrotum,' and *itis*, 'inflammation.' Inflammation of the scrotum.

OS'CITANT (FEVER), *Febris os'citans*, (F) *Fièvre oscitante*. A fever, in which the patient is continually yawning.

OS'MAZOME, *Os'mozome*, *Matière extractive du Bouillon*, *Extrac'tive of meat*, *Saponaceous extract of meat*; from *οσμη*, 'smell,' and *ζαμος*, 'soup.' M. Thénard has given this name to an extractive matter, contained in muscular flesh and in the blood of animals, which he considers of a peculiar nature. It has an agreeable smell and taste, and is found in *Bouillons* of meat, in the proportion of one part to seven of gelatine. Vauquelin discovered it in some fungi. It is the substance, which gives the flavour of meat to soups, and hence its name.

OSMON'OSI, *Osmonu'si*, *Morbi olfac'tūs*; from *οσμη*, 'odour,' and *νοσος*, 'a disease.' Diseases of olfaction.

OSMUN'DA REGA'LIS, *Filix flor'ida*, *Osmund-royal*. Family, *Filicoideæ*. This plant was once thought to possess astringent and emmenagogue virtues.

OSPHRESIOL'OGY, *Osphresiol'ogia*; from *οσφρησις*, 'odour,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on olfaction and odours.

OSPHYI'TIS, from *οσφυς*, 'the hip,' and *itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the parts about the hip.

OSSIC'ULUM, *Ostarion*. Diminutive of *os*, a bone:—a small bone.

The name OSSIC'ULA AUDI'TUS, O. AURIS, (F) *Osselets de l'oreille*, O. de l'ouïe, has been given to the four small bones situate in the cavity of the tympanum, and forming an uninterrupted chain from the membrane of the tympanum to that of the fenestra ovalis. They are four in number; and their series, from without to within, is as follows, *Mal-leus*, *Incus*, *Os orbiculare*, *Stapes*, (q. v.)

OSSIFICA'TION, *Ossifica'tio*; from *os*, 'a bone,' and *fa'cere*, 'to make.' *Osteoge'nia*, *Osteogen'es*is, *Osteo'sis*. Formation of bones. Development, or increase of the osseous system. Ossification takes place in the same manner as the nutrition of other organs. The bones are, at first, mucous, and afterwards cartilaginous; the cartilage, at length, receives the phosphate of lime, and is, at the same time, replaced by a gelatinous parenchyma, when the bone has acquired the whole of its development.

OSSIFICATION, POINTS OF, *Puncta ossifica'tio'nis*, are the points where the ossification of a bone commences, whence it extends to other parts. Almost all the bones present a greater or less number of points of ossification.

Besides the natural ossification, which we observe in the fœtus and in the first periods of life, there are, also, *acciden'tal ossifica'tions*, such as those, frequently remarked, after the inflammation of serous membranes, in the parietes of arteries, and to which the terms *Osthex'ia*, *incrusta'tion*, or *petrifac'tion* have, sometimes, been applied.

OSSIV'ORUS, from *os*, 'a bone,' and *voro*, 'I devour.' A species of tumour, mentioned by Ruysch, which destroys the bone.

OSTAGRA, *Osteagra*, from *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *αγχα*, 'seizure.' A forceps to cut or remove portions of bone.

OSTALGI'TIS, *Osti'tis*, from *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *itis*. Inflammation of the bones; characterized by violent shooting and lancinating pains in the bones.

OSTEMPYE'SIS, *Osteëmpye'sis*, *Ostem-pyo'sis*, from *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *εμπυσις*, 'effusion of pus.' An abscess in the interior of a bone.

OSTEOCE'LE, from *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' A hernia, in which the

sac is cartilaginous and bony. A rare case.

OSTEOCOL'LA, from *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *κωλλα*, 'glue.' *Glue-bone*, stone or bone binder, *Ossif'raga*, *Holos'teus*, *Ossisa'na*, *Ostri'tes*, *Ostei'tes*, *Amos'teus*, *Osteol'ithos*, *Stelochi'tes*. A name given to a petrified carbonate of lime, found in some parts of Germany and other portions of the globe; so called, because it was supposed to possess the power of favouring the formation of callus in fractures. It is the *Chaux carbonatée concrétionnée incrustante* of Haüy. Not used.

OSTEOC'OPUS, *Osteal'gia*, *Osteodyn'ia*, from *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *κοπος*, 'fatigue.' An epithet given to pains felt in bones, which are commonly owing to constitutional syphilis.

OSTEOG'RAPHY, *Osteogra'phia*, from *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *γραφειν*, 'to describe.' Description of the bones. The part of anatomy, which describes the bones.

OSTEOL'OGY, *Osteologia*, from *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy, which treats of bones.

OSTEON'OSI, *Osteonu'si*, from *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *νοσος*, 'a disease.' Diseases of the bones. *Mor'bi os'tium*.

OSTEO-SARCO'MA, *Osteo-sarcosis*, *Sar-costosis*, from *οστέον*, 'bone,' and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' Disease of the bony tissue, which consists in softening of its laminæ, and their transformation into a fleshy substance, analogous to that of cancer, and which is accompanied with general symptoms of cancerous affection. The word has often, also, been used synonymously with *spina ventosa*.

OSTEO-STEATO'MA, *Exosto'sis steatomato'des*, from *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *στεαξ*, 'suet or fat.' A name given to bony tumours or degenerations, which sometimes belong to osteo-sarcoma; at others to *spina ventosa*, *exosto'sis*, &c.

OSTEOT'OMY, *Osteoto'mia*, from *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' The part of practical anatomy whose object is the dissection of bones.

OSTIUM, *οστέον*, a door. *Orific'ium*, a door or gate;—of the heart, for example. The opening between the auricle and ventricle of each side; *Os'tium veno'sum*, that of the right side; *Os'tium arterio'sum*, that of the left.

OSTIUM U'TERI. The vagina;—the neck of the uterus.

OSTREA, *Ostreum*. The oyster. The oyster is a wholesome article of diet, often advised as analeptic and easy of digestion.

The shells, TESTÆ OSTREÆ, (F) *Écailles d'huitres*, have been received into the Pharmacopœias and used medicinally. Their virtues are similar to those of the carbonate of lime. See Creta.

OTACOUSTIC, *Otacous'ticus*; from *οὖς*, 'the ear,' and *ακουα*, 'I listen.' Any instru-

ment is so called, which improves the sense of hearing,—as the different species of trumpets.

OTAL'GIA, *Ot'agra*, *Otod'yne*, from *ous*, 'the ear,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the ear; *Dolor aurium*, earache. See Otitis.

OTAL'GIC, *Otal'gicus*. An epithet for remedies used in otalgia.

OTEN'CHYTES, *οτεγχυτης*, *Oten'chyta*, from *ous*, 'the ear,' *εν*, 'into,' and *χυω*, 'I pour.' *Sypho auricula'ris*. A species of syringe, used for injecting the ear.

OT'ICUM. A medicine, employed in diseases of the ear.

GANGLION OTICUM, *Otic ganglion*, *Auricular ganglion*, *Ganglion maxillo-tympanique*. This is a small ganglion, although more than double the size of the ophthalmic, ash-coloured and pulpy like the ganglions of the sympathetic. It is situate in advance of the ganglion of Gasser, on the lower surface of the inferior maxillary nerve at the inner margin of the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone. See Petrous Ganglion.

OTIRRHE'A, *Otorrhæ'a*, *Blen'notorrhæ'a*, (F) *Catarrhe de l'oreille*, from *ous*, 'the ear,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' Discharge of a puriform liquid from the meatus auditorius externus. It is a symptom of chronic otitis. Some authors have used the term synonymously with chronic otitis.

OTI'TIS, *Empres'ma otitis*, *Inflammation of the ear*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear; characterized by excruciating pain; insupportable humming in the ear, with a discharge of mucus generally from the meatus externus or from the eustachian tube. Otitis is divided into *external* or *internal*, according as it affects the meatus auditorius, or the cavity of the tympanum. It may be *acute* or *chronic*. *Acute otitis* commonly terminates in a few days in a favourable manner, with the aid of antiphlogistics. *Chronic otitis* is almost always accompanied by a purulent discharge from the meatus auditorius. It is often incurable, and may ultimately give occasion to disease of the internal ear, and even of the brain.

OTOGRAPHY, *Otographia*; from *ous*, 'the ear,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy, which describes the ear.

OTOL'ITHI, (F) *Otolithes*, from *ous*, 'the ear,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' A white calcareous substance contained in the membranous vestibule and seeming to be suspended in the fluid of the vestibule by means of a number of nervous filaments proceeding from the auditory nerve. Their universal presence in the ears of the mammalia would seem to show that they are inservient to audition. When of a looser consistence, they are called *Otoconies*, from *ous*, 'the ear,' and *κονια*, 'dust.'

OTOL'OGY, *Otologia*; from *ous*, 'the ear,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the ear. An anatomical treatise of the ear.

OTOPLAS'TICE, from *ous*, 'the ear,' and *πλαστικός*, 'forming.' The operation for restoring a lost ear.

OTOT'OMY, *Ototo'mia*; from *ous*, 'the ear,' and *τεμνω*, 'to cut.' The part of practical anatomy, which teaches the mode of dissecting and preparing the ear.

OUNCE, *Uncia*, a weight, equal to the 16th part of a pound avoirdupois, the 12th of a pound troy. It is composed of 8 drachms. See Pondera.

OVAL, *Ova'lis*; from *ovum*, 'an egg.' That which is round and oblong like an egg.

The **FOSSA OVALIS**, *Valvula seu Vestigium Foram'inis ovalis*, is a depression observed in the right auricle of the heart, on the septum, which separates it from the left auricle. It has thick and strong edges, at its upper and fore part, called *Colum'næ foram'inis ova'lis*, *Isthmus Vieussé'nii* vel *an'nulus fossæ ovalis*; in the fœtus called *an'nulus foram'inis vel fossæ ova'lis*.

The fossa ovalis, in the adult, replaces the inter-auricular aperture in the septum, which, in the fœtus, is called *foramen ovale*, (F) *Trou ovale*, *Trou de Botal*.

The term **FORAMEN OVALE**, (F) *Trou ovale*, has also been given to the foramen obturatorium, as well as to the foramen in the inner paries of the middle ear, which opens into the vestibule, and to the foramen in the sphenoid bone, through which the third branch of the fifth pair issues from the cranium.

O'VARISTS, *Ovists*. Those physiologists, who think that the phenomena of generation, in the human species and in every species of animal, result from the developement of the ova or ovula of the female, fecundated by the male. Not many of the physiologists of the present day can be classed among the ovarists.

OVAR'IIUM. Diminutive of *ovum*, 'an egg.' The *Ovary*, *Testis mulie'bris*, *T. femineus*, *Oar'ion*, *Ooph'oron*. The ovaries are the organs in which the ova are formed in oviparous animals. By analogy, the name has been given to the organs which the ancients called the *testicles* of the female.

They are two ovoid bodies, almost as large as the testicles in men, placed on each side of the uterus between the fallopian tube and round ligament and in the substance of the broad ligament. Their outer extremity gives attachment to one of the projections of the fimbriated extremity of the fallopian tube; and the internal is fixed to the uterus, by a small ligamentous cord, called *Ligamentum rotundum ova'rii*. The ovaries are composed of a very close, spongy texture, and of small vesicles filled with a clear fluid; these have been regarded as so many ova, which detach themselves from the ovarium after fecundation and are carried into the cavity of the uterus by the fallopian tube.

OVIP'AROUS, *Oviparus*; from *ovum*, 'an

egg,' and *pa'rio*, 'I bring forth.' An epithet applied to animals, which are hatched from eggs outside of the body.

OVUM, *ovon*, *Oon*, an egg. The eggs of poultry are chiefly used as food. The different parts are, likewise, employed in medicine. The shell, *Auran'cum*, *Auran'tum* (calcined), (F) *Coque d'œuf*, *Coquille d'œuf*, is esteemed an absorbent. The Oil of the egg is emollient and is used, externally, to burns and chaps. The Yolk of the egg—*Vitellum ovi*, renders oils, &c. miscible with water.

Eggs, when light boiled, are easy of digestion; but, when very hard boiled or fried, they are more rebellious.

In *pharmacy*, the white of egg, which consists chiefly of albumen is used for clarifying syrups, &c.

The yolk of egg, (F) *Jaune d'œuf*, beaten up with warm water and sugar, and aromatized with orange-flower water, forms an emulsion, which is emollient, and known under the name—*Lait de poule* or *chicken's milk*.

Anatomists give the name *Ova*, (F) *Œufs*, to round vesicles, containing a humour similar to the white of egg, which are situate in the ovaries of the female, and, when fecundated, constitute the rudiments of the fœtus. During gestation, the embryo and its enveloping membranes retain the name *Ovum*, (F) *Œuf*.

The changes induced in the mammalia after impregnation greatly resemble those in the bird. Dr. Allen Thomson has given the following tabular view of the parts that correspond.

IN THE QUADRUPEL.

The Ovary contains:

1. Graafian vesicles which are filled with fluid, granules, and the proligerous disc, in the centre of which is placed
2. The ovulum or vesicle of Von Baer, consisting of
3. A yolk, on the surface of which is
4. A germinal membrane, in the middle of which is placed
5. The germinal vesicle, or vesicle of Purkinje.

IN THE BIRD.

The Ovary contains:

1. Capsules entirely filled with ovula, there being no intervening fluid or proligerous disc.
2. The ovula or yolks consisting of
3. A yolk,
4. A germinal membrane or cicatricula, with the
5. Vesicle of Purkinje in its centre.

OXAL'IC ACID, *Acidum oxali'num*, *A. sacchari'num*, *A. hydro-carbon'icum*, *A. acetosel'læ*, *A. oxal'icum*, *Acidum sac'chari*, *Acid of sugar*; *Acid of sorrel*, *Car'bonous acid*, from *οξαλις*, 'sorrel.' An acid found in sorrel. It crystallizes in long, colourless, quadrangular prisms, and is generally found, in nature, united with lime or potassa. It has been proposed, in a diluted state, as a refrige-

rant, but it is unnecessary; and, besides, in quantity, it is a virulently acrid poison. It is largely employed for cleaning boot tops; and, as it strongly resembles the sulphate of magnesia, has often been mistaken for it. Several fatal cases are, indeed, on record. For its antidotes, &c.—See Poison.

OX'ALIS ACETOSEL'LA. The systematic name of the *Woodsorrel*, *Cuckowbread*, *Trifo'lium acetosum*, *Oxitriphyl'lum*, *Lujula*, *Allelu'ja*, *Acetosel'la*, *Oxyphyl'lon*, *Oxytriphylon*, *Panis cu'culi*, (F) *Surelle*, *Oxalide*, *Pain à Coucou*, *Alleluia*. Family, Geraniæ. Sex. Syst. Decandria Decagynia. The plant has a gratefully acid taste, and is used in salads. It has been esteemed refrigerant, antiscorbutic, and diuretic.

OXAL'ME, *οξαλμη*. A mixture of vinegar and salt, from *οξυς*, 'acid,' and *αλς*, 'salt.'

OXELÆ'ON, from *οξυς*, 'acid,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' A mixture of vinegar and oil, used as a condiment.

OXINES, *οξινης*, from *οξυς*, 'acid.' Wine already sour, but not yet vinegar.

OXYCAN'THA GALE'NI, *Ber'beris*, *Ber'beris vulga'ris*, *Spina ac'ida*, *Crespinus*, (F) *Épine vinette*, *Vinettier*. Family, Berberidæ. Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia. The *Bar'berry*. The fruit or berries are gratefully acid, and moderately astringent.

By preparing an alcoholic extract of the root and adding water to it, a pulverulent brown substance is thrown down, which when dissolved in alcohol and evaporated yields the bitter principle, *Berberine*. It is an excellent stomachic in the dose of 2, 5, or 10 grains.

OX'YCRATE, *Oxycra'tum*, *Posca*, *Phusca*, from *οξυς*, 'acid,' and *μεινω*, 'I mix.' A mixture of vinegar and water; frequently used in medicine as refrigerant and antiseptic.

OXYCRO'CEUM (EMPLAS'TRUM), from *οξυς*, 'acid,' and *κροκος*, 'saffron.' A plaster, composed of *saffron*, *pitch*, *colophony*, *yellow wax*, *turpentine*, *galbanum*, *gum ammoniac*, *myrrh*, *olibanum*, and *mastic*. It was employed as a strengthening plaster.

OXYD, *Oxid*, *Oxide*, *Oxyde*, *Oxy'dum*, from *οξυς*, 'acid.' A combination, not acid, of a simple body with oxygen.

OXYDA'TION, *Oxyda'tio*, *Oxygena'tion*. The action of oxydizing a body; that is, of combining it with oxygen; a combination from which results an oxyd.

OXYDE, CYSTIC. A species of urinary calculus, having the shape of confused, yellowish, semi-transparent, insipid, very hard crystals. When distilled, it furnishes subcarbonate of ammonia, like all azoted matters. It dissolves in the nitric, sulphuric, phosphoric, and oxalic acids.

OXYDUM FERRI NIGRUM, *Black oxyd of iron*. The scales, which fall from iron, when heated, consist of iron, combined with oxy-

gen. They have been used like the chalybeates in general.

OXYDUM STIBII SULPHURATUM, *Hepar antimonii*, *Crocus metallo-rum*, *Crocus antimonii*, (F) *Oxyde d'antimoine sulfuré*, *Foie d'Antimoine*. This was formerly exhibited in the cure of fevers, but it is now rarely employed.

OXYDERCICUS, *Oxyder'ces*, from *οξύς*, 'sharp,' and *δῆκω*, 'I see.' A medicine, which sharpens the sight.

OXYG'ALA, from *οξύς*, 'sour,' and *γάλα*, 'milk.' Sour milk. The *Oxygala equinum*, *Caracos'mos*, is reckoned amongst the delicacies of the Tartars.

OXYG'ARON, from *οξύς*, 'acid,' and *γάρων*, 'garum.' A composition of garum and vinegar.

OX'YGEN, *Oxygé'nium*, *Empyr'eal air*, *Pure air*, *Vital air*, *Dephlogisticated air*, *Oxygenes*, *Ox'ycum*, *Princip'ium oxyg'enans* seu *oxygineticum* seu *acid'ificans* seu *ac'i-dum*, *Elemen'tum acidificum*, (F) *Air du feu*, from *οξύς*, 'acid,' and *γενεσθαι*, 'I engender,' i. e. *generator of acids*; and such it was believed to be, *exclusively*, at the period when the name was given to it. This is now known not to be the case. Oxygen is largely distributed in nature. It exists in the air, in water, in several acids, all the oxyds and all the salts, except in some ammoniacal salts, and in vegetable and animal substances, &c. It is obtained by decomposing the peroxyd of manganese or the chlorate of potassa by heat and in close vessels.

Although oxygen, in the state of admixture in which it is found in the atmosphere, is of vital importance, yet it cannot be respired in a pure state with impunity. Animals die in it long before the whole of the oxygen is consumed.

The properties of oxygen seem to be stimulant. It increases the force and velocity of the pulse, and has, accordingly, been used in cases of chronic debility, chlorosis, asthma, serophula, dropsy, paralysis, &c. It requires to be diluted with from 10 to 20 parts of atmospheric air; one to two quarts being given during the day.

OXYGÉNÈSES. A name, given by Baumes to diseases, which he attributed to disordered oxygenation.

OXYG'LYCUS, *Oxyg'lycy*, *Oxyg'lyces*, *Mulsa acida*, *Acetum mulsum dulce*. Prepared by macerating and boiling honey-comb (from which the greater part of the honey has been taken) in water, and adding vinegar. An *oxymel*.

OX'YMEL, *Apom'eli*, *Mel aceta'tum*, from *οξύς*, 'acid,' and *μέλι*, 'honey.' Honey and vinegar boiled to a syrupy consistence.

SIMPLE OXYMEL, *Oxymel simplex* is prepared as follows; (*Mellis despumati* ℥ ij, *acidi acetici* ℥ j. Boil in a glass vessel, over

a slow fire, to a proper thickness. *Ph. L.*) It is cooling;—externally, detergent.

OXYMEL COL'CHICI, *Oxymel of meadow saffron*, (F) *Oxymel colchique*. (*Rad. colch. recent. in laminas tenues sectæ* ℥ j, *aceti distillati* ℥ j, *mellis despumat. pond.* ℥ ij. Macerate in a gentle heat for 48 hours. Press and boil the liquor with the honey to the thickness of a syrup; stirring with a wooden spoon. *Ph. D.*) It is expectorant and diuretic. Dose ℥ j in gruel.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ, *Oxymel of squill*, *Mel scillæ*, *Oxymel scillit'icum*. (*Mellis despumat.* ℥ iij, *aceti scillæ* ℥ ij. Boil in a glass vessel over a gentle fire to a proper consistence. *Ph. L.*) It is reputed to be expectorant and diuretic. Dose ℥ j.

OXYNI'TRON, from *οξύς*, 'acid,' and *νίτρον*, 'nitre.' Name of a plaster, composed chiefly of vinegar and nitre, and recommended by Aëtius.

OXYO'PIA, *Acies visus*, from *οξύς*, 'quick,' and *ὥψ*, 'sight.' Excessive acuteness of the sense of sight. Instances have occurred, where persons could see the stars in the daytime. The cause is seated in great sensibility of the retina. The term has been used synonymously with nyctalopia.

OXYOSPHRE'SIA, from *οξύς*, 'acute,' and *ὀσφρησις*, 'smell.' Acuteness of the sense of smell.

OXYPHLEGMA'SIA, *ὀξυφλεγμασία*, *Acuta et vehemens inflammatio*. A very violent inflammation.

OXYPHO'NIA, *Vox acu'ta*, from *οξύς*, 'sharp,' and *φωνή*, 'voice.' *Parapho'nia clangens*, *P. ulcero'sa*, *Leptopho'nia*. A shrill and squalling voice; frequently, a symptom of morbid affection of the larynx.

OXYREG'MIA, *acidus ructus*, from *οξύς*, 'sour,' and *ερευνᾶω*, 'I belch.' Acid eructations.

OXYRRHOD'INON, from *οξύς*, 'acid,' and *ῥόδον*, 'a rose.' A composition of vinegar and roses. (*Ol. rosat.* ℥ ij, *acet. rosat.* ℥ j.) Used as a liniment in herpes and crysipelas.

OXYSAC'CHARON, from *οξύς*, 'acid,' and *σακχαρόν*, 'sugar.' A mixture of sugar and vinegar. It was called *Oxysac'charum vomiti'vum*, when it held in solution the glass of antimony; and *Oxysac'charum scillit'icum*, when it contained squills.

OXYSAL DIAPHORET'ICUM AN'GE-LI SALÆ. A preparation of Angelo Sala. Acetate of potass exposed to the atmosphere; and, consequently, fallen into a state of deliquium.—Orfila.

OXYT'OCOS, from *οξύς*, 'quick,' and *τινῶ*, 'I bring forth.' A medicine, which promotes delivery.—Dioscorides.

OZÆ'NA, *Cory'za enton'ica*, *C. ozæno'sa*, *Coryza virulen'ta*; from *ὀζᾶω*, 'I smell badly.' (F) *Ozène*. An affection of the pituitary membrane, which gives occasion to a disa-

greeable odour, similar to that of a crushed bed-beg: hence the name *Punais*, by which the French designate one labouring under ozæna. It is, sometimes, owing to caries of

the bones; but is, perhaps, most frequently dependent upon syphilitic ulceration of the pituitary membrane, with or without caries of the bones of the nose.

P

P. A contraction of *Pugil-*
lus.

P. Æ. A contraction of
Partes æquales.

P. P. A contraction of *Pul-*
vis patrum.

See Abbre-
viation.

PABULUM, *Trophe*, *Phorbe*, *Alimen'tum*.
Food, aliment.

The *animal heat* and *animal spirits*—un-
meaning terms—were formerly considered
the *Pabulum vitæ*.

PACCHIO'NI, GLANDS OF, *Glan'dulæ*
Duræ Matris, *G. duræ meningis*, *Tuber'cula*
parva duræ matris, *Cor'pora glandifor'mia*
duræ matris, (F) *Granulations cere'brales*.
Small, whitish, or yellowish bodies, sometimes
separate, sometimes united like a bunch of
grapes, which are observed in several parts of
the dura and pia mater. They receive vessels,
but apparently no nerves. Their texture and
uses are unknown. A considerable number
is observed in the longitudinal sinus, covered
by the internal membrane.

PACHÆ'MIA, *Pachyæ'mia*, from *παχυς*,
'thick,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' Too great thick-
ness of the blood.

PACHEABLEPHARO'SIS, *Pacheableph'*
ara, *Pachybleph'aron*, *Pachyblepharó'sis*, *Pa-*
chytes, from *παχυς*, 'thick,' and *βλεφάρων*, 'an
eyelid.' A name given, by some authors, to
a thickening of the eyelids, produced by tu-
bercles or excrescences formed on their mar-
gins. It is the same affection as that which
Sauvages designates *Caligo à Pacheableph-*
aró'si.

PAD, (S) *Pajado*, from *paja*, 'straw.' *Plu-*
maceolus, *Pulvil'lus*, *Parvum pulvi'nar*;—a
cushion; a *little cushion*; a *Junk*; (F) *Cous-*
sinet. Small bags, filled with feathers, wool,
hair, bran, chaff, &c. They are used to com-
press or support certain parts.

In the treatment of fractures, soft pads or
cushions, called by the French *Remplissage*,
are placed between the splints and the frac-
tured limb, in order that the prominent parts
may not be chafed by the splints.

PAD'UA, MINERAL WATERS OF.
Near Padua, in Italy, there are several ther-
mal, sulphureous springs; the hottest of
which is 188° Fahr. The chief establishments
are Abano, Battaglia and Montegrotto.

PÆDAN'CHONE, from *παις*, 'a child,'
and *αγγα*, 'I strangle.' *Angi'na Sicca*. Name
of a fatal species of cynanche, mentioned by
M. A. Severinus;—probably the *Cynanche*
Trachealis, (q. v.)

PÆDATROPH'IA, from *παις*, *παιδος*, 'a
child,' *α*, privative, and *τροφη*, 'nourishment.'
Atrophy of children.

PÆDERAS'TIA, from *παις*, 'a boy,' and
ερας, 'love.' The love of boys. A disgraceful
passion, common in ancient times, but now
unknown.

PÆDIATRI'A, *Pædiat'rica*, from *παις*, 'a
child,' and *ιατρεια*, medical management.
Treatment of the diseases of children.

PÆDOPHLEBOTO'MIA, from *παις*, 'a
child,' *φλεψ*, 'a vein,' and *τομή*, 'incision.'
Venæsectio puero'rum. Bleeding performed
on children.

PÆDOT'RIBA, *Min'ister Gymnas'tæ*,
from *παις*, 'a child,' and *τρίβω*, 'I train.' In
ancient gymnastics, the officer acquainted
with all the prescribed exercises, and who
carried them into effect, according to the di-
rections of the superior.

PÆO'NIA, *P. officina'lis*, *Glycys'idè*, *Hæ-*
mago'gum, *Pæony*, *Pæony*, *male and female*.
(F) *Pivoine*, *Pione*. The root, flowers, and
seeds were long esteemed powerful medicines.
They are feebly astringent, and have been
considered to be narcotic and antispasmodic.
They have been given, particularly, in inter-
mittents and epilepsy, but are not now used.
The flowers are called *Rosæ benedic'tæ*, *R.*
regiæ.

PAIN, (old F) *painer*, 'to torment;' Sax.
pin: *Dolor*, *Algos*, *Alge'ma*, *Alge'don*, *Alge'-*
sis, *Od'yne*, (F) *Douleur*. A disagreeable sen-
sation, which scarcely admits of definition. It
is generally symptomatic, and is called *acute*,
(F) *aigue*, when very violent: *pungent*, (F)
pongitive, when it resembles that which would
be produced by a sharp instrument run into
the part: *heavy*, (F) *gravative*, when attend-
ed with a sensation of weight: *tensive*, when
the part seems distended: *lan'cinating*, when
occurring in shoots: *lac'rating* or *tearing*,
when the part seems to be tearing: *burning*,
(F) *brûlante*, when resembling that produced
by a burn, &c.

PAINS, *Labour pains*, *Parturien'tis dolo'res*,

Odin, Dolo' res ad partum, Mal d'Enfant, Douleurs. The uneasy sensations that accompany labour, and are owing to uterine contraction. The pains that precede actual delivery, and are simply employed in dilating the os uteri, are called *grinding*; those which extrude the child, *forcing*. Those which take place in the first days after delivery, and are employed in forcing away coagula, &c., are termed *After pains, Dolo' res post partum, D. puerpera' rum, (F) Tranchées utérines.*

"TO TAKE A PAIN,"—"To try a pain,"—is to make an examination *per vaginam*, during labour, to discover its progress, character, &c.

The French term the pains, which precede and announce labour, *mouches*; those which accompany it, *douleurs*; and those which occur immediately afterwards, *tranchées ou coliques*.

PAINT, from *pinctum*, 'painted,' (I) *pinto*, (F) *peint*. *Pigmen'tum, Fucus, (F) Fard.* A name given to different substances, employed for embellishing the complexion or rendering the skin softer. The substances most commonly used for this purpose are:—the *Subnitrate of Bismuth, (F) Blanc de fard.* A spirituous solution of Benzoin, precipitated by water, and forming the *Virgin's milk, (F) Lait virginal*; the red or *rouge* of the carthamus, *Spanish white*, the oxides of lead, tin, and mercury, vermilion, red saunders, &c.

All paints may be said to be noxious. They injure the skin, obstruct perspiration; and, thus, frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections. See Cosmetic.

PALATE, *Pala'tum, Hypero'a, Epis'ion*, the *Roof of the Mouth, Fossa Palati'na, Palatum stabile, (F) Palais.* The upper part of the cavity of the mouth; a kind of parabolic vault, formed by the two superior maxillary bones and the two palate bones, covered with a thick and dense mucous membrane: bounded, before and at the sides, by the superior dental arch; and, behind, by the velum palati. A whitish line runs along the middle, from before to behind; at the anterior extremity of which is a tubercle corresponding to the inferior orifice of the anterior palatine canal. The arteries of the palate and corresponding gums proceed from the palatine, alveolar, infra-orbital, labial, and buccal branches. The veins follow a similar course. The nerves are given off from the palatine, facial, infra-orbital, superior dental, and from the naso-palatine ganglion.

PALATE, PAL'ATINE, *Palati'nus*, from *pala-tum*, 'the palate.' Relating or belonging to the palate.

The PALATE BONE, *Os Palati, Os Basila'rè, (F) Os Palatin, Os du Palais*, is a small bone of an irregular shape, situate at the posterior part of the nasal fossæ and palate. It seems formed by the union of two bony

plates joined at right angles to each other; so that one is *inferior* and *horizontal*:—the other, *superior* and *vertical*.

The *horizontal* or *palatine* portion is quadrilateral. Its upper surface forms part of the nasal fossæ; the lower, of the palatine arch, and contains the inferior orifice of the *posterior palatine canal*. Its *anterior* edge is articulated with the palatine process of the superior maxillary bone; the *posterior* is free and sharp. It gives attachment to the velum palati, and presents an eminence, which, when joined with one on the opposite side, forms the posterior nasal spine. Its inner edge is articulated with the corresponding bone: its outer is confounded with the vertical portion.

The *vertical* or *ascending* portion has the form of a long square. The inner surface forms part of the outer paries of the nasal fossæ. Its outer surface is unequal, and is articulated with the superior maxillary bone: behind, it presents a vertical groove, which forms part of the posterior palatine canal; and, above, a small free surface, which looks into the zygomatic fossa. Its anterior edge is united with the superior maxillary bone: the posterior is unequal, and rests on the internal ala of the pterygoid process. The angle, which it forms by uniting with the posterior edge of the horizontal portion, presents a very prominent pyramidal eminence, called the *tuberosity of the palate bone*. Its upper margin is surmounted by two eminences;—the one, anterior, called the *orbital process*:—the other, posterior, the *sphenoid process*. These two processes are separated by an almost circular notch, which the sphenoid bone forms into a foramen, called the *spheno-palatine*.

This bone appears to be developed from a single point of ossification. It is articulated with the sphenoid, ethmoid, the cornua sphenoidalia, superior maxillary bone, the inferior spongy bone, the vomer, and its fellow.

PALATE, ARTIFI'CIAL, (F) *Obturbateur du Palais*. A plate of tortoise shell, silver, &c., used to close the deficiency of the palate in cases of such affections.

The PALATINE MEMBRANE is the fibro-mucous membrane, that lines the palate or roof of the mouth.

The PALATINE CANALS or DUCTS. These are two in number. The *anterior, Ductus incisivus*, vel *Nasa'lo Palati'nus*, is situate at the anterior part of the palatine arch, and is formed by the two superior maxillary bones. It is single beneath, but opens above by two apertures, one into each nasal fossa. The foramen is called the *Fora'men incisivum*, vel *F. Palatinum antèrius, F. Alveola'rè antèrius, F. cæcum ossis maxilla'ris superioris*.

The *posterior palatine canal* is situate at the posterior part of the palate. It is formed by the palate and superior maxillary bones, ascends between these two bones; and, in its

course, gives rise to two or three small accessory palatine canals, which open above the tuberosity of the palate bone. It transmits the nerves and vessels which bear its name. The foramen is called, *F. Palati'num poste'rius*, *F. Palato-maxilla'rē*, *F. alveola'rē poste'rius*.

The PALATINE OR PALATAL ARTERIES are two in number. They are distinguished into, 1. The *superior palatal* or *palatine*, *Palatina descen'dens* or *Palato-maxillary*, which leaves the internal maxillary behind the top of the orbit; descends into the pterygo-maxillary fissure, and enters the posterior maxillary canal. Its branches are distributed to the velum palati and the nasal fossæ. 2. The *inferior* or *ascending palatine* or *palatal*, which is very small, and separates from the facial near its origin. It passes along the lateral and superior part of the pharynx, between the pillars of the velum palati, and divides into a number of ramusculi, which are distributed to the pharynx, the corresponding tonsil, the eustachian tube, and the velum palati.

The PALATINE OR PALATAL NERVES, *Gut-turo-palatins* (Ch.), are three in number; and arise from the inferior part of the sphenopalatine ganglion. 1. The *great palatine*, *Palatin inférieur* (Ch.), is situate anteriorly to the two others, and descends into the posterior palatine canal; gives a *nasal* filament and a *staphyline* filament, and is distributed on the palate. 2. The *middle palatine*, *Gut-tural* (Ch.), which arises behind the preceding: enters one of the accessory palatine canals, and is distributed to the tonsils and velum palati. 3. The *little palatine nerve*, situate still more backward than the last, which loses itself by several filaments in the uvula, tonsils, and follicles of the palatine membrane.

PALATO-PHARYNGEUS, *Pharyn'go-staphyli-nus*, *Staphyli'no-pharyngeus*, *Thyro-pharyn'go-staphyli'nus*, part of the *Stylo-pharyngien* (Ch.), *Hyp'ero-pharyngeus*, (F) *Palato-pharyngien*. A membranous muscle, broader at its middle than at its extremities, and situate vertically in the lateral paries of the pharynx and velum palati. It includes the peristaphylo-pharyngeus, pharyngo-staphylinus, and thyro-staphylinus of Winslow. When the two palato-pharyngei contract together, they depress the velum. They elevate and shorten the pharynx, and act principally in deglutition.

PALENESS, *Pallor*, *Och'rotes*, *Ochro'ma*, (F) *Paleur*. Whiteness of complexion. It appears to be owing to a diminution of the blood circulating in the capillary vessels, and is often a sign of disease.

PALETTE (F), *Pal'mula*, *Fer'ula*. An instrument of percussion. It has the shape of a spatula with a long handle; is made of very light, white wood, and has been proposed, by Percy, for what is called the *Massage*, a kind of pressure or knead-

ing, exerted by the hand on the body and limbs, to excite the tone of the skin and subjacent tissues.

PALETTE A PANSEMENT. A small splint of thin, scooped wood; having the shape of the hand, and used to support the hand in certain cases—when burnt, for example—in order to prevent the fingers from being deformed by the cicatrices.

PALETTE DE CABANIS. An instrument, invented by Cabanis of Geneva, to draw out the extremity of the stylet when passed into the nose, in the operation of fistula lachrymalis. It is composed of two plates of silver, pierced with several holes, and movable on each other. To use it, the instrument must be carried into the nose, so that the holes of the two plates correspond. When the end of the stylet is received into one of these holes, it is pinched, by sliding one of the plates on the other, and is easily withdrawn.

PALINDROMIA, *παλινδρομια*, from *παλιν*, 'again,' and *δρομος*, 'a course.' This word signifies, with some, a reflux of fluids from the exterior towards the interior, and, according to others, the relapse of an affection—the recurrence of a paroxysm. *Recur-sio*, *Repetitio*.

PALLIATION, *Pallia'tio*, from *pallia're*, 'to cover, mask;' from *pal'lium*, 'a mantle.' The act of palliating, that is, of causing the symptoms of a disease to mitigate, without curing it. The medical art can frequently, only moderate the symptoms of a disease, prevent it from making progress, prolong the days of the patient, and diminish his sufferings. This is a *palliative treatment*.

PAL'LIATIVE, *Palliativus*, *Antipath'ic*, *Enantiopath'ic*. A remedy or mode of treatment, which only relieves a disease, without curing it.

PALM, *Palma*, *Vola*, *Thenar*, *Ages*, *Agos'tus*, (F) *Paumē de la main*. The hollow or inside of the hand. It is limited, *without*, by the thenar eminence, which answers to the thumb; *within*, by the hypothenar eminence, which answers to the little finger; *above*, by the wrist-joint: and, *below*, by the four fingers.

PALMAR, *Palma'ris*, from *palma*, 'the palm of the hand.' That which concerns the palm of the hand. The palm has, sometimes, been divided in three regions, called *palmar*. 1. The *external palmar region* corresponds to the thenar eminence. 2. The *internal palmar region* is formed by the hypothenar eminence: and, 3. The *middle palmar region* is the hollow of the hand, (F) *Creux de la main*.

PALMAR APONEUROSIS. A strong triangular aponeurosis, which arises from the inferior tendon of the palmaris brevis, and the anterior annular ligament of the carpus. It covers the whole palm of the hand, and adheres, somewhat strongly, to the skin of the part. The *palmar ligaments* are small, very nume-

rous, fibrous fasciæ, which unite the different bones of the carpus and metacarpus.

PALMAR MUSCLES. These are three in number.

1. *Palmaris Magnus, Flexor carpi radialis, Radialis internus, Epitrochlo-métacarpien*, (F) *Palmaire grand, Radial antérieur*. A long fusiform muscle, which passes obliquely from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the upper extremity of the second metacarpal bone. It bends the hand.

2. *Palmaris Longus, Latescentis chordæ, Ulnaris gracilis, Epitrochlo-carpi-palmaire*, (F) *Palmaire long, P. grêle*. This muscle is situate on the inner side of the last. It is very slender, and passes from the inner tuberosity of the humerus to the anterior annular ligament of the carpus, and to the palmar aponeurosis, which it seems to form by the vanishing of its fibres. It stretches the palmar aponeurosis, and bends the hand.

3. *Palmaris Brevis, P. Brevis vel Caro quadra'ta, Palmaire cutané, Carpiæ'us*, (F) *Palmaire cutané*. A small, thin, quadrilateral muscle; situate before the thenar eminence. It passes from the annular ligament of the carpus to the integuments of the palm of the hand, which it wrinkles by its contractions.

PALMAR ARCHES, (F) *Arcades ou Crosses palmaires*. The curved extremities of the radial and cubital arteries in the palm of the hand. There are two palmar arches:—the one *cubital* or *superficial*,—*grande Arcade palmaire* of Chaussier, furnishes, at its convexity towards the fingers, the collateral arteries of the fingers, and the internal collateral of the thumb; the other, the *radial, profound, or deep-seated*,—*Petite Arcade palmaire* of Chaussier, is deep in the palm of the hand beneath the tendons of the flexor muscles of the fingers. It gives some small branches only to the surrounding parts.

PAL'PEBRA, *Bleph'aron*, (F) *Paupière*. The eyelids are two movable vela, situate in front of the eye; which by their separation permit the organ to receive the impression of light, or by their greater or less occlusion protect it from the influence of too great light, or from the action of extraneous bodies.

They are separated, above, from the forehead, by the eyebrows; and, below, are confounded with the cheeks. They are distinguished into *upper* and *lower*. The former is much broader and more movable than the latter. They are separated by a transverse cleft; and their edges are thick, and furnished with the cilia or eyelashes. Supported by the tarsal cartilages, they unite at the extremities of the transverse diameter of the orbit: forming two angles; the innermost being called the *greater angle of the eye*, or *inner or greater canthus*; the other, the *lesser or external angle* or *canthus*.

The eyelids are formed, 1. Of a thin dermoid texture: 2. Of a muscular membrane,—a portion of the orbicularis: 3. Of a particular fibrous membrane: 4. Of the tarsi:

and 5. Of a mucous membrane,—a part of the tunica conjunctiva.

Their vessels and nerves are called Palpebral, (q. v.)

PAL'PEBRAL, *Palpebra'lis*, from *palpebra*, 'the eyelid.' That which belongs or relates to the eyelid.

The **PALPEBRAL ARTERIES** are those distributed to the eyelids. They are two in number; an *upper* and a *lower*. The *former* arises from the ophthalmic, a little beyond the cartilaginous pulley of the greater oblique muscle and descends towards the upper eyelid, over which it is distributed. The *latter* arises at the side of, and a little behind, the preceding, and sends its ramifications into the lower eyelid and the neighbouring parts. The palpebral veins have a similar arrangement; except that some of them open into the temporal and labial veins.

The **PALPEBRAL NERVES**, or *Nerves of the Eyelids*, arise, particularly, from the frontal and lachrymal branches; from the ophthalmic nerve of Willis; from the facial, nasal, and from the infra-orbital branch of the superior maxillary nerve.

The **PALPEBRAL LIGAMENTS** are distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*. Some anatomists, with Winslow, have described, under this name, the fibrous layer, which is attached,—on the one hand, to the outer part of the circumference of the orbit; on the other, to the tarsal cartilages.

PURIFORM PALPEBRAL FLUX. A puriform discharge, furnished by the glands of Meibomius, when inflamed; and to which Scarpa attributes fistula lachrymalis, in many cases.

PALPITA'TION, *Palpita'tio, Palmus, Palpita'tio Cordis, Subsultio, Clonus Palpita'tio*, (F) *Palpitation, P. du Cœur*. A name, given to the pulsations of the heart, when they become stronger, more extensive, or more sensible to the individual, than ordinarily.

Palpitations occur in a number of affections. They are, sometimes, owing to organic disease of the heart, hypertrophy, inflammation, &c.; at others, to a disease in some other viscus; whilst, frequently, they are merely nervous.

PALPITATION is sometimes felt in the arteries, constituting the *Palpitatio Arteriosa*.

PALPITATIO MEMBRO'RUM. A term, used by Gaubius for involuntary shaking of the legs.

PAMPLE'GIA, *Panplegia*; from *παν*, 'all,' and *πληγῶ*, 'I strike.' General paralysis. Palsy of the whole body.

PANACE'A, from *παν*, 'all,' and *αἰσμαι*, 'I cure.' *Universa'lè reme'dium, Panchrestos*. A pretended universal remedy. There is no such thing in existence.

PANA'DA. Diminutive of Ital. *Pane*, 'bread,' (Lat. *Panis*.) *Pana'ta, Panatel'la*. Bread, boiled in water to the consistence of pap. Sometimes administered to the sick.

PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM, *Ginseng*, *Ninsing*. Family, *Araliaceæ*. Sex. Syst. Polyandria Monœcia. This plant grows in Tartary and North America. The root is about the thickness of the little finger; an inch or two in length, often dividing into two branches; of a whitish-yellow colour; wrinkled on the surface, and of a compact, almost horny, texture. It has no smell, but a very sweet taste, combined with a slight degree of aromatic bitterness. It is much esteemed by the Chinese, who pay a high price for it. It is a gentle and agreeable stimulant.

PANBIO'MA, *Pambio'ma*, from παν, 'all,' and βίος, 'life.' The original animating principle. The general principle of life.

PANCHYMAGO'GUM, *Pantago'gon*, from παν, 'all,' χυμος, 'juice,' and ἀγω, 'I drive away.' A medicine, which the ancients believed capable of purging away all sorts of humours.

PAN'CREAS, from παν, 'all,' and κρεας, 'flesh;' i. e. quite fleshy. *Callic'reas*, *Totum carnosum*, *Gland'ula saliva'lis abdom'inis*, *Pancr'ne*. A gland, deeply seated in the abdomen, and lying transversely on the vertebral column; between the three curvatures of the duodenum; behind the stomach, and to the right of the spleen. Its left extremity is called the *tail* of the pancreas; it is smaller than the right, which is called the *head*. At its right portion, it has, almost always, a greater or less prolongation; called, by Winslow and some others, the *lesser pancreas*, (F) *Petit pancréas*, or *Pancreas of Aselli*, *Pancreas minus*.

The pancreas resembles the salivary glands in structure, and has been called the *Abdominal Salivary Gland*. It is composed of lobes and granulated lobules, distinct and united by cellular tissue. From each of the granulations of these lobes arise the radicles of its excretory duct, which are very delicate, and are united like veins. The duct itself, *Ductus Pancreat'icus*, *Canal* or *Duct* of *Wirsung* or *Wirsungus*, (F) *Canal pancréatique*, proceeds in a serpentine course into the substance of the organ; and, when it has reached behind the second portion of the duodenum, it becomes free, and is of the size of a crow's quill. It opens at an acute angle into the choledoch duct, or proceeds close to it, opening separately into the duodenum. The *Pancreatic arteries* are very numerous and small. They proceed from the cœliac, splenic, superior mesenteric, right gastro-epiploic, coronaria ventriculi, and left capsular. Its veins open into the radicles of the vena porta; and, particularly, into the splenic and lesser mesenteric. Its nerves emanate from the solar plexus, and its lymphatics pass into ganglions, to which it gives its name. The pancreas secretes the pancreatic juice, *Succus seu Liquor Pancreaticus*, *Lympha Pancreat'is*, which resembles the saliva.

PANCREATEMPHRAXIS, from παγ-

κρεας, 'the pancreas,' and εμφρασσα, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the pancreas.

PANCREATIC SARCO'MA OF ABERNETHY, *Emphy'ma Sarco'ma pancreat'icum*. A tumour, in irregular masses, connected by loose fibrous substance, like the irregular masses of the pancreas. Found in the cellular substance; but, more usually, in lymphatic glands: chiefly in the female breast.

PANCREATITIS. Inflammation of the pancreas;—an affection, the phenomena of which are unknown to us.

PAN'CREATOID, from παγκρεας, 'the pancreas,' and εδος, 'appearance.' A tumour, resembling the pancreas in structure.—Mau-noir.

PANDICULA'TION, *Pandicula'tio*, *Scordine'ma* or *Scordine'ma*, *Scordinis'mos*, *Clonus Pandicula'tio*, from pandiculari, 'to stretch one's self,' *Stretching*, *Hal'ices* (Pl.) An action, which consists in elevating the upper limbs, and throwing the head and trunk backwards; at the same time that the lower limbs are extended. This series of motions of the extensor muscles is, in some measure, independent of the will, and is accompanied with yawning, which is equally involuntary. In the state of health, stretching occurs before and after sleep; especially when we are fatigued. It is, also, observed at the onset of certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, &c.

PAN'ICUM ITAL'ICUM, *Italian Panic Grass*, *Indian Millet*, *Guinea Corn*, *Barbadoes Millet*, *Milium In'dicum*, *Sorghum*, *Hoc'us Sorghum*, (F) *Millet des oiseaux*. Nat. Ord. Gramineæ. The seed—*Mil'ii Sem'ina*—are much esteemed in Italy, being a constant ingredient in the soups, and made into a variety of forms for the table.

PANICUM MILIA'CEUM, *Common Millet*, *Milium*, *Cenchron*, *Cenchrus*, (F) *Millet ordinaire*. Millet-seed are esteemed as a nutritious article of diet and are often made into puddings.

PANNIC'ULUS. Diminutive of *Pannus*, cloth. A piece of fine cloth.

The **PANNICULUS CARNO'SUS**, *Tu'nica carnosa*, *Muscular Web*, *Mantle*, is a general covering, found in the quadruped, and formed by a thin, subcutaneous muscle, which serves to move the skin. It exists only in certain parts of the human body; as in the forehead, where it is formed by the occipito-frontalis; in the neck, by the platysma myoides; and, in the scrotum, by the cremaster muscle.

PANNUS. A piece of cloth. This word has several other meanings, which are equivocal. It means a tent for a wound. Also, a speck in the eye, resembling a piece of rag; and, an irregular nævus or mark on the skin.—Castelli.

PANOPHO'BIA, *Pantopho'bia*, *Athym'ia*, *Pavor*, (F) *Frayeur nocturne*, *Souci*, from Παν, 'the god Pan,' and φόβος, 'fear.' A panic, or fear,—inspired by the god Pan, ac-

cording to the opinion of the ancients. Some derive it from *παν*, 'all,' and *φοβος*, 'fear.' This is sometimes morbid, and is a symptom of melancholy.

PANSPER'MIA, from *παν*, 'all,' and *σπέρμα*, 'sperm.' The theory of *Dissemination of Germs*, according to which ova or germs are disseminated over all space, undergoing developement under favourable circumstances.

PAPA'VER, *P. somniferum*, *Mecon.* The *White poppy*, *Papaver sativum*, (F) *Pavot des Jardins.* Family, *Papaveraceæ.* Sex. Syst. *Polyandria Monogynia.*

The **CAPSULE OF THE WHITE POPPY**, *Codia*, *καδία* or *καδία*, *Scaphion*, *σκαφίον*, *Papav'eri* *Caput vel Cap'sula*, is used in fomentation, as anodyne and relaxant—to inflamed or ulcerated parts. The expressed oil of the seeds is called by the French *Huile d'Œillette.* It is from this poppy that we procure—

OPIUM; called, also, *Opium Theba'icum*, *Meco'nium*, *Opion*, *Manus Dei*, *Affion*, *Amphiam*, *Afium*, *Osoron*, *Lau'danum.* It is the milky juice, obtained, after the flowering of the plant, by making longitudinal incisions in the capsules and stalks. It is commonly obtained from the Levant or India, where the poppy grows abundantly.

Opium is a compound of morphine, meconic acid, narcotine, caoutchouc, fecula, resin, oil, and several other substances.

Turkey Opium is of a heavy, and slightly fetid odour. Its taste is nauseous, bitter, acrid, and warm; it is in flat pieces; solid and tenacious; of a dark brown colour and yellowish, when powdered; marking a light brown, interrupted, streak on paper. In *East India Opium*, the odour is the same and empyreumatic; the taste is less bitter, but more nauseous, and the colour darker.

Opium is stimulant, in small doses; sedative, in large; narcotic and anodyne; operating through the nervous system. It is a most valuable remedy in all painful affections and in inflammations, when given so as to produce its full, sedative effect, especially in peritonitis. In diarrhoea and dysentery it acts as an astringent; in intermittents, it will often prevent the paroxysm. In typhus, in small doses, it acts as a cordial; in larger, it allays irritation and produces sleep. When applied externally, its narcotic effects are developed; and, hence, it is a useful application to irritable sores, painful tumours, &c. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ as a stimulant; gr. j to iv as a sedative.

PAPAVER NIGRUM. This is merely a variety of the white poppy, producing black seeds.

PAPAVER RHEAS. The systematic and pharmacopœial name of the *Red corn-poppy.* *Papaver errat'icum*, *Papaver cerea'le*, *Rheas*, (F) *Coquelicot.* The heads of this species contain, also, a milky juice of a narcotic quality. A syrup has been directed of its flowers, which has been esteemed diapho-

retic and slightly soothing; but is more admired for its colour than for any other property.

PAPIL'LA, *Thele.* The end of the breast, or nipple. An eminence similar to a nipple. A name given to small eminences, more or less prominent, at the surface of several parts, particularly of the skin and mucous membranes, in which latter situation they are also called *Villi.* See *Villous.* They appear formed by the ultimate expansion of the vessels and nerves, and are susceptible, in some cases, of a kind of erection. They are also called *Papillæ nervosæ*, *P. pyramida'les*, *Nervous papillæ*, (F) *Papilles ou Papilles nerveuses*, *Houppes nerveuses.*

The **PAPILLÆ OF THE KIDNEY**, (F) *Mamelons du rein*, are the projections into the pelvis of the kidney of the apices of the cones of the tubular substance of the kidney. They are also called *Proces'sus mamilla'res*, *Caruncula' papilla'res*, *Pyram'ides Malpighia'næ*, *Papill'æ renum.*

The **PAPILLÆ OF THE TONGUE** are very numerous and marked. They are observed, particularly, at the upper surface of the organ, and are distinguished into:—

1. The *Lentic'ular papillæ*, *Papillæ mucosæ*, *P. maxima*, *P. capita'tæ*, *P. valla'tæ*, *P. trunca'tæ*, *P. caliciformes.* They are arranged at the base of the tongue in two oblique lines having the shape of the letter V; and united angularly at the foramen cœcum. They have, in general, an ovoid or spherical shape, and are merely mucous follicles similar to those of the palate, lips, &c.

2. The *Fun'giform* or *Fungoid papillæ*, *Papillæ mediæ*, *P. Semi-lenticula'res*, are of indeterminate number, but always more numerous than the preceding. They are irregularly disseminated near the edges and the point of the tongue:—have a rounded and flattened head, supported by a short and narrow footstalk. Their tint is whitish. Of their real nature we are ignorant.

3. The *Con'ical*, *Conoi'dal*, or *Pyram'idal papillæ*, *P. minima*, *P. villosæ*, are the most numerous of all. Their arrangement is more regular in the forepart of the tongue than behind. They resemble small cones; the base being towards the tongue, and the apex free. The anterior are very small, and have been called *Fil'iform papillæ.* They appear to be produced by the terminations of the filaments of the lingual nerve, and are surrounded by an evident vascular network.

PAP'ULA. A *pimple*, *Exor'mia.* (F) *Bouton*, *Bourgeon.* A small, acuminate elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base; very seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf or desquamation.

Papulæ form the first order of Willan and Bateman's arrangement of cutaneous diseases.

PARA, *παρά*, a common prefix, 'by, near, contrary to, through,' (*per*); 'above and be-

yond,' (*ultra*); 'besides,' (*præter*.) In certain terms, as in *Paracusis*, *Parapsis*, *Parabysma*, &c., used by Dr. Good, *Para* means a defective or morbid condition.

PARABALANUS, from *παράβαλλειν*, 'to expose.' A name given, by the ancients, to a person who devoted himself to the service of the sick in hospitals; and particularly during epidemics and the plague.

PARACENTE'RIUM. Woolhouse has given this appellation to a small trocar, employed by Nuck for puncturing the eye in cases of dropsy of that organ.

PARACENTE'SIS, *Perfora'tio*, *Punc'tio*, *Punctu'ra*, *Cenembate'sis*, *Cente'sis*, *Compunc'tio*; from *παράκινται*, 'I pierce through.' The operation of *tapping* to evacuate the collected fluid in ascites, ovarian dropsy, &c.

PARACMAS'TIC, *Paracmas'ticus*, from *ταρακμαζω*, 'I decrease.' Decreasing. An epithet to a distemper, which gradually decreases. Also, according to Galen, the period of life when a person is said to grow old, which he places at from 35 to 49, after which he is said to be old,—a definition that would not suit us at the present day.—Gorræus and Castelli.

PARAC'OPĒ, *Paraph'ora*, *Paracrusis*, from *παράκοπτω*, 'I strike falsely.' Delirium. In Hippocrates, it means the slight delirium, which sometimes occurs in febrile diseases.

PARACU'SIS ACRIS, *Audi'tus a'crior*, *Paracusis oxycoi'a*, from *παρα*, 'defective,' and *ακουσις*, 'the act of hearing.' Hearing painfully acute and intolerant of the lowest sounds; a symptom in otalgia, epilepsy, cephalitis, and febrile affections.

PARACUSIS PERVER'SA, *P. Willisia'na*, *P. imperfec'ta*, *Perverse hearing*. The ear only sensible to articulate sounds, when excited by other and louder sounds intermixed with them.—Good.

PARACYNAN'CHĒ. Inflammation of the external muscles of the larynx. According to others, a slight cynanche.

PARAGLOS'SA, from *παρα*, and *γλωσσα*, 'the tongue.' Swelling of the tongue, *Dyspha'gia Linguo'sa*. Sauvages, under the term *Paruglossa deglutito'ria*, means a pretended doubling of the tongue into the pharynx, (F) *Renversement de la langue*.

PARAGOMPHO'SIS, *Paragomphosis cap'itis*; from *παρα*, 'by,' 'near,' and *γομφωσις*, 'a nailing.' Wedging of the head of the child in the pelvis during labour.

PARALAMP'SIS, *παράλαμψις*, from *παράλαμπα*, 'I shine a little.' A cicatrix on the transparent part of the eye.—Hippocr.

PARALLE'LA. A kind of scurfy, cutaneous eruption, affecting the palms of the hands and symptomatic of the venereal disease.—Forestus.

PARALO'PHIA, from *παρα*, 'near,' and *λοφια*, 'the first vertebra of the back.' The lower and lateral part of the neck, near the vertebræ.—Keil.

PARAL'YSIS, *Par'esis*, *Resolu'tio mem-*

bro'rum, *Carus paralysis*, *Catal'ysis*, (F) *Paralysie*, *Résolution des membres*; *Palsy*, from *παράλυα*, 'I relax.' Abolition or great diminution of the voluntary motions, and, sometimes, of sensation, in one or more parts of the body.

Palsy is said to be *local*, when it affects only a few muscles. When it extends to half the body, vertically or horizontally, it is called *Hemiple'gia*, or *Paraple'gia*, (q. v.) It is commonly symptomatic of disease of the brain or of the nerves themselves, and is a frequent accompaniment, precursor, or successor of apoplexy. The immediate cause is, generally, pressure, either by blood effused or by serum, or by vascular turgescence. At its onset, therefore, bloodletting may be advisable; but, afterwards, the disease becomes one of nervous debility and requires stimulants—to the paralyzed parts, or to the mucous membranes:—Frictions, sinapisms, blisters, the moxa, baths, electricity, galvanism, purgatives, and the nux vomica, which last has the property of exciting movements where the will has no longer power. The disease generally admits only of palliation, and is extremely apt to recur.

PARAME'NIA, *παραμηνια*, from *παρα*, 'badly,' and *μην*, 'a month.' *Mismenstruation*. Difficult menstruation.

PARAME'RIA, *παραμηνια*, from *παρα*, 'about,' and *μηρος*, 'the thigh.' The internal parts of the thigh.

PARANYM'PHUS, from *παρα*, 'near,' and *νυμφη*, 'a young spouse,' 'a bride.' A name given, by the ancients, to him who led the bride to the house of her husband. The term was adopted into the ancient schools of medicine, to designate the usual discourse pronounced at the end of the prescribed period of study for licentiate, in which the qualifications and merits of the candidate were described.

PARAPHIMO'SIS, *Periphimo'sis*; from *παρα*, 'about,' and *φιμωα*, 'I bridle.' Strangulation of the glans penis, owing to the opening of the prepuce being too narrow. It frequently happens in persons affected with phimosis, when the prepuce has been pushed violently behind the base of the glans, during copulation, &c.

In paraphimosis, the narrow and resisting aperture of the prepuce forms, behind the corona glandis, a kind of ligature, which strangulates the part, causes it to swell and inflame and even to become gangrenous.

Attempts must be made to bring back the prepuce. These excite considerable pain, yet they must be persevered in for some time; and should they not succeed, the rings, formed by the tumefied prepuce, must be cut transversely, and the antiphlogistic treatment be adopted.

PARAPHO'NIA, *Clangor*; from *παρα*, and *φωνη*, 'the voice.' Affection of the voice, when its character or *timbre* is disagreeable.

PARAPHRENI'TIS, from *παρά*, 'near,' and *φρενίς*, 'the diaphragm.' *Paraphrene'sis*. A name given to inflammation of the diaphragm (see *Diaphragmitis*), which was supposed always to produce delirium:—as well as to the delirium itself, accompanying that affection.—See *Phrenitis*.

PARAPLE'GIA, *Paraplex'ia*, *Rhachiparalysis*, *Rhachioparalysis*, *Paralysis spina'lis*, *P. medulla'ris*, *Carus paralysis paraplegia*, from *παρά*, dim. particle, and *πλησσω*, 'I strike.' Palsy of the lower half of the body, including the bladder and rectum. It is, generally, owing to disease of some part of the cerebro-spinal axis; especially of the spinal portion.

The ancients sometimes used the term for incomplete apoplexy. Some authors have, also, made a distinction between *paraplegia* and *paraplexia*,—using the former for a *partial apoplexy*:—the latter for *general or complete apoplexy*.

PARAP'OPLEXY, *Parapoplex'ia*; from *παρά*, dim., and *ἀποπληξία*, 'apoplexy.' False apoplexy; a soporous state, resembling apoplexy; and, especially, that which occurs in the paroxysms of pernicious intermittents.

PARAP'SIS, from *παρά*, 'defectively,' and *ἅπτομαι*, 'I touch.' Sense of touch or general feeling vitiated or lost.—Good.

PARARRHYTH'MOS, from *παρά*, dim., and *ῥυθμός*, 'rhythm.' An epithet for the pulse, when it has not the rhythm proper to the age and constitution of the individual.

PARARTHRE'MA, from *παρά*, and *ἄρθρον*, 'a joint.' Incomplete luxation.

PARASCEPAS'TRA, from *παρά*, and *σκιπάζω*, 'I cover.' A cup or bandage, which covers the whole head.—Galen.

PARAS'CHIDES, from *παρά* and *σκιζω*, 'I cleave.' Fragments or splinters of a broken bone.

PAR'ASITE, *Parasitus*, *παράσιτος*, from *παρά*, 'near,' and *σιτος*, 'corn,' 'food.' Parasites are plants, which attach themselves to other plants; and animals which live in or on the bodies of other animals,—so as to subsist at their expense. The mistletoe is a parasitic plant:—the louse a parasitic animal. The chief parasitic animals are the *Pediculus humanus corporis*, *P. capitis*, *P. pubis*, *Pulex irritans*, *P. penetrans*, and the *Acarus Scabiei*.

PARASPA'DIA, from *παρά*, and *σπᾶω*, 'I draw.' A preternatural opening of the urethra at the side of the penis. One whose urethra opens in this manner is called *Paraspadicus* and *Paraspadias*.

PARAS'PHAGIS, from *παρά*, 'near,' and *σφαγή*, 'the throat.' The part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

PARAS'TATÆ, from *παριστήμι*, 'I stand near.' In Hippocrates, it means the epididymis. The epididymes were called by Herophilus and Galen *Varico'sæ parastatæ* to distinguish them from the *glandulo'sæ paras-*

tatæ or *prostate*. Rufus of Ephesus called the *Tubæ Fallopianæ* *Parastatæ varico'sæ*.

PARASTREM'MA, from *παρὰστρεψα*, 'I distort or pervert.' Convulsive distortion of the face, the soft parts being drawn laterally.

PARATH'ENAR, from *παρά*, 'near,' and *ἄναξ*, 'the sole of the foot.' Winslow called *grand parathenar*, *Parathenar major*, a portion of the abductor of the little toe; and *petit parathenar*, *Parathenar minor*, the short flexor of that toe.

PAREIRA BRAVA, *Cissampelos*, *Parreira*, *Pareyra*, *Butua*, *Pariera brava*, *Abu'ta*, *Ambu'tua*, *Botou*, *Caa-peba*, *Overo butua*. Family, *Menispermæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Diœcia* *Monadelphia*. The root of this plant,—a native of South America and the West Indies,—has a sweet taste with considerable bitterness and slight roughness. It has been recommended in nephritic and calculous affections; but is not much used.

PARENCEPHALOC'E'LĒ, from *παρεγκεφαλις*, 'the cerebellum,' and *κλήλη*, 'a tumour.' *Hernia of the cerebellum*; a very rare disease. It occurs under the form of a soft, indolent, or slightly painful tumour, without change in the colour of the skin, and is situate in the occipital region. It is constituted of the cerebellum, which escapes through an aperture in the occipital bone. Great attention must be paid not to mistake it for an ordinary tumour; as its extirpation would be attended with fatal consequences.

PAREN'CHYMA, *Caro parenchymatica* seu *viscerum* seu *visceralis* seu *viscerosa*, *Substantia parenchymatosa*, *Procheuma*. The texture of glandular and other organs, composed of agglomerated globules united by cellular tissue, and tearing with more or less facility. Such is the texture of the liver, kidneys, &c. *Παρεγχυμα* signifies, in Greek, effusion; and it was believed that this tissue consisted of effused blood or other fluid.

PAR'ESIS, from *παρῆμι*, 'I relax.' Paralysis, (q. v.) According to some, a slight, incomplete paralysis, affecting motion, not sensation.

PARESTHE'SIS or **PARÆSTHE'SIS**, *Sensus imperfectus*, from *παρά*, 'defective,' and *αἴσθησις*, 'sensation.' Congenital misconstruction of the external organs of sense. A genus in the nosology of Good.

PARIETAL, *Parietalis*, from *paries*, 'a wall.'

The **PARIETAL BONES**, *Ossa parietalia*, *Ossa verticilia*, *Ossa verticis*, *Ossa sincipitis*, *Ossa bregmatis*, *Ossa nervalia*, are two fellow-bones, occupying the lateral and upper parts of the cranium, in the formation of which they assist. They have a quadrilateral shape; their external surface is convex, and presents, at its middle part, an eminence called the *Parietal protuberance*, (F) *Bosse parietale*. Their inner or cerebral surface, which is concave, has a depression, that corresponds with the preceding eminence, and

which is called the *Fossa parietalis*. Above and behind, near the superior edge of these bones, is a foramen, which does not always exist, called the *Parietal foramen*, *Foramen parietale*, through which passes a vein that opens into the superior longitudinal sinus of the dura mater. Each parietal bone is articulated *above*, with its fellow; *below*, with the temporal bone; *before*, with the frontal; *behind*, with the occipital, and by the anterior and inferior angle with the great ala of the sphenoid. Each parietal bone is developed from a single point of ossification.

PARIETARIA, *P. officinalis*, *Helxine*, *Vitruaria*. The *Wall pellitory*, (F) *Pariétaire commune*. Family, *Urticæ*. Sex. Syst. *Polygamia Monœcia*. This plant grows on old walls, and contains much nitrate of potassa. It is diuretic, but not much used.

PARIETES, *Paries*, (F) *Parois*, 'a wall.' A name given to parts, which form the inclosure—the limits of different cavities of the body, as the *Parietes of the cranium*, *chest*, &c.

PARIS, *P. quadrifolia*, *Oneberry*, *True-love*, (F) *Parisette*, *Raisin de Renard*. It possesses narcotic properties, and was formerly considered a powerful love philter. It is emetic, and is sometimes used externally as a resolvent and anodyne.

PARISTH'MIA, *παρισθμια*. A word employed to designate the tonsils, and, likewise, inflammation of the tonsils.

PARISTHMIOTOMUS, from *παρισθμια*, 'the tonsils,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' An instrument with which the tonsils were formerly scarified.

PARODON'TIDES, from *παγα*, 'near,' and *δους*, 'a tooth.' Tumours on the gums; *parulis*, &c.

PARONIR'IA, from *παγα*, and *ονειρον*, 'a dream.' Depraved, disturbed, or morbid dreaming. *Oneirodyn'ia acti'va*, *Erethis'mus oneirodyn'ia*. The voluntary organs, connected with the passing train of ideas, overpowered by the force of the imagination during dreaming, and involuntarily excited to their natural or accustomed actions, while the other organs remain asleep.—Good.

PARONY'CHIA, *Pan'aris*, *Redu'via*, *Panarit'ium*, *Pandalit'ium*, *Passa*, *Dactylitis*, *Pana'rium*, *Onych'ia*, from *παγα*, 'near,' and *ονυξ*, 'the nail.' The ancients gave this name to an inflammatory tumour, seated near the nail. Some of the moderns have extended it to inflammation of the hand and even of the forearm. It usually means every phlegmonous tumour of the fingers or toes and especially of the first phalanx. Four kinds of paronychia are commonly pointed out. 1. That seated between the epidermis and skin called in France *Tourniole*. 2. That, seated in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. 3. That, occupying the sheath of a tendon, and 4. That, considered to be seated between the periosteum and bone. These three last are only different degrees of the same

disease, constituting *Whitlow*, (F) *Mal d'aventure*:—the worst kinds, in English, are called *Felon*.

The inflammation generally commences in the subcutaneous cellular tissue, and spreads to other parts, occasioning excessive, lancinating pain, owing to the parts being put upon the stretch; hence, the necessity of dividing them freely,—even down to the bone, when there is reason to believe that the affection belongs to the fourth division, making use of emollient applications, the antiphlogistic treatment, and opiates to relieve pain.

PAROPTE'SIS, from *παγα*, and *οπταω*, 'I roast.' Forcing a sweat by placing a patient before the fire or putting him in a dry bath.

PARORA'SIS, from *παγα*, dim., and *οραω*, 'I see.' Perversion of sight, which prevents the person from judging accurately of the colour of objects.—Galen.

PARORCHID'IUM, from *παγα*, dim., 'something wrong,' and *ορχις*, 'testicle.' Any position of one or both testicles, different from that which they ought to occupy in the scrotum;—whether they may not have descended through the abdominal ring, or are drawn up to the groins by the cremaster muscle.

PAROR'CHIDO-ENTEROCE'LE, *Hernia paror'chido-enter'ica*. Intestinal hernia complicated with displacement of the testicle.—Sauvages.

PAROS'TIA, from *παγα*, 'defectively,' and *οσσειν*, 'a bone.' Bones, untempered in their substance; and incapable of affording proper support.—Good.

PAROT'ID, *Gland'ula parotidea*, *G. ad Aures*, *Parot'is*, *Animel'læ*, *Alimel'læ*, *Lacticin'ia*; from *παγα*, 'about,' and *ους*, 'the ear.' The largest of the salivary glands, seated under the ear, and near the angle of the lower jaw. It is composed of many separate lobes, giving rise to excretory ducts, which unite to form one canal, called the *Parotid duct* or *Steno's canal*—the *Ductus superior* or *Superior salivary canal* of some. This duct, after having advanced horizontally into the substance of the cheek, proceeds through an opening in the buccinator muscle, and terminates in the mouth opposite the second upper molaris. About the middle of its course, it sometimes receives the excretory duct of a glandular body, situate in its vicinity, and called the *Accessory Gland of the Parotid*, *Socia Parotidis*.

In the substance of the parotid are found;—a number of branches of the facial nerve, of the transverse arteries of the face, and the posterior auricular. It receives, also, some filaments from the inferior maxillary nerve, and from the ascending branches of the superficial cervical plexus. Its lymphatic vessels are somewhat numerous, and pass into ganglions situate at its surface or behind the angle of the jaw.

The parotid secretes saliva, and pours it copiously into the mouth.

PAROTIS, (F) *Parotide, Phleg'monē parotideā, Inflamma'tio parotidum, Paroti'tis*, (F) *Oreillon, Ourle*, is, also, the name of a tumour, seated under the ear; which is reddish, hard, and attended with obtuse pain; the progress to suppuration being slow and difficult. Sometimes, it is of a malignant character, sloughing, and long protracted.

PAROTIDON'CUS, from *παρωτις*, 'the parotid,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' A swelling of the parotid.

PAR'OXYSM, *Paroxys'mus*, from *παροξύνω*, 'I irritate.' *Im'petus, Insul'tus, Invasio, Exacerba'tio, Acces'sio, Acces'sus*, (F) *Exacerbation, Redoublement*; also, *Accès*. The augmentation, which supervenes at equal or unequal intervals in the symptoms of acute diseases. Also, a periodical exacerbation or fit of a disease.

PARTHEN'IUS, (*Morbus*); from *παρθενος*, 'a virgin.' A disease in a young female. Also, chlorosis.

PARTU'RIENT, *Parturiens*, from *pario*, 'I bring forth.'

The *Parturient, Childbed, or Lying-in state* requires careful management, and is subject to various diseases.

PARTURI'TION, *Puerpe'rium, Partus, Partio, Parturi'tio, Parturi'go, Partu'ra, Tocos, To'cetos, Lochi'a, Apocye'sis, Labour*, (F) *Accouchement, Couche, Travail d'Enfant*. The delivery of the fœtus and its appendages. Labour is the necessary consequence of conception, pregnancy, and the completion of gestation. It does not take place at the full time, until nine months of utero-gestation: the causes producing it being the contraction of the uterus and abdominal muscles. By different authors, the stages of labour have been variously divided. We may, perhaps, admit of four. The *first stage* comprises the precursory signs. One, two, or three days before labour, a mucous discharge, streaked with blood, takes place from the vagina, which is

called the *Signum, Leucorrhœa Nabothi, Hæmorrhœgia Nabothi, Labour-show, or Show*; and, along with this, trifling grinding pains—called by the French *Mouches*—are felt in the loins and abdomen. *Second stage*:—Peculiar pains, which extend from the lumbar region towards the uterus;—tension and dilatation of the neck and orifice of that organ: protrusion into the vagina of the envelopes of the fœtus, forming the *bag of waters*, (F) *Poche des eaux*; and rupture or breaking of the waters. *Third stage*:—Contractions of the uterus and abdominal muscles: forcing pains: the head of the fœtus becomes engaged in the pelvis; the occiput being commonly situate above the left acetabulum, passes beneath the arch of the pubis. *Fourth stage*:—the head now presents at the vulva, the perineum being considerably distended; at length it clears the external parts, and the rest of the body is easily disengaged. The child still continues attached to the mother by the umbilical cord, which has to be divided. In the course of 15 or 20 minutes, trifling pains occur, and the secundines are expelled. This completes delivery. In by far the majority of cases, the head is the presenting part, the occiput directed anteriorly, and the face posteriorly. Of 12,633 children, born at the Hospital *La Maternité* in Paris, from the 10th of December, 1797, to the 31st of July, 1806, the following were the presentations.

The head, with the face posteriorly,	12,120
The head anteriorly,	63
The breech,	198
The feet,	147
The knees,	3
Other positions,	102
	12,633

The following table, drawn up from data furnished by Velpeau, gives an approximative view of the comparative number of presentations, according to the experience of the individuals mentioned.

TABLE, EXHIBITING THE RATIO OF PRESENTATIONS IN 1000 CASES.

	ACCORDING TO							
	Merri-man.	Bland.	Madame Boivin.	Madame Lachapelle.	Nægle.	Lovati.	Hospital of the Faculté.	Boër.
Regular, or of the vertex,	924	944	969	933	933	911	980	
I. Occipito anterior,	908		944	910		895		
a. Occipito-cotyloid (left),			760	717		537		
Do. (right),			179	209				
b. Occipito-pubian,			0.29					
II. Occipito-posterior,			9.4	9				
a. Fronto-cotyloid (left),			5.3	7.3				
b. Do. (right),			4.4	2.9				
Face presentation,	2.2	2.6	3.6	4.6				8.8
Mento-iliac (right),				2.6				
Of the pelvis,	36	28	29	36	47			29
Of the foot,	12.7	9.4		14				10.3
Of the knees,			0.19	0.40				
Of the breech,	23	13	18	22				19
Of the trunk,			4.6	5.3	4.8			
Requiring Forceps,	6.6	4.7	4.6	3.4	36			5.7
Turning,	16	4.7		7.8	7.2			5.9
Cephalotomy,	3.3	5.2	4.77	0.53	2.4			1.5

Labour has received different names, according to the period of pregnancy at which it occurs, and the mode in which it takes place. It is called *miscarriage* or *abortion*, (q. v.), prior to the 7th month; *premature labour*, between this and 8 months and a half; and *labour at the full period*,—(F) *Accouchement à terme*,—when it happens at the end of 9 months.

Labours have, likewise, been variously divided by different authors. Perhaps the one, into *Natural*, *Preternatural*, and *Laborious*, is as common as any;—*Natural Labour* meaning, that which would occur without

manual assistance; *preternatural*, requiring the assistance of art, but by the hand solely; and, *laborious*, requiring instrumental assistance; which M. Capuron calls *Accouchement Mécanique*.

The French use the term *Part*, at times, synonymously with *delivery*; at others, with *fœtus*. *Suppression de part* means concealment of delivery: *Part légitime*, a fœtus which comes into the world with the conditions necessary for its enjoying advantages granted by law; and *Part illégitime*, one that does not fall under those conditions.

TABLE OF THE COURSE AND MANAGEMENT OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF LABOURS.

I. NATURAL LABOURS:		
<i>Or those in which Delivery can be effected without Assistance.</i>		
HEAD PRESENTING. (Four Positions.)	1. Occiput towards the Left Acetabulum.	The head with the chin bent upon the chest clears the brim of the pelvis. Motion of rotation produced by the inclined planes of the pelvis: the occipital protuberance is carried behind the symphysis pubis, and the face towards the hollow of the sacrum.
	2. Occiput towards the Right Acetabulum.	The head attains the outlet; clears it; the occiput being first disengaged, and the face afterwards, which passes successively along the whole of the hollow of the sacrum. The shoulders enter the brim diagonally; and execute the movement of rotation. The one behind first clears the outlet. The same thing occurs with the nates.
	3. Occiput towards the Right Sacro-iliac Symphysis.	The same course is here followed; except that after the rotatory movement, the face passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the occiput into the hollow of the sacrum. The occiput is first extruded:—the face next.
	4. Occiput towards the Left Sacro-iliac Symphysis.	When the chin presents and is turned forwards, the face is first expelled: the head is thrown backwards. This presentation is uncommon. If the chin presents and is thrown backwards, natural delivery cannot be effected.
LOWER EXTREMITY PRESENTING. (Four Positions of the Feet, Knees, and Breech.)	1. Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Left Acetabulum.	The nates enter the brim diagonally: movement of rotation: the one passes behind the symphysis pubis; the other towards the hollow of the sacrum. The one behind is first extruded.
	2. Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Right Acetabulum.	The same thing happens to the shoulders. The chin is bent upon the chest to clear the brim: movement of rotation: the occiput passes behind the symphysis pubis, and the face towards the hollow of the sacrum. The face clears the outlet first; the occiput last.
	3. Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Right Sacro-iliac Symphysis.	The same progress, except that after the movement of rotation, the face is towards the pubes, and the occiput towards the sacrum. The face is here again delivered first.
	4. Heel, Tibia, or Sacrum towards the Left Sacro-iliac Symphysis.	
II. PRETERNATURAL LABOURS:		
<i>Or those which require Manual Assistance only.</i>		
I. PRESENTATION OF THE	1. When the labour is without any serious complication, and the head is not in a good position at the brim of the pelvis; endeavours are to be made to place it in its natural position; the hand to be introduced with the fingers united, and the long diameter of the head to be placed diagonally in the brim, if possible. Or, the lever may be fixed over the occiput, by drawing down which, a closer approximation of the chin and chest may be effected; the position of the head to the pelvis being at the same time attended to.	
	2. If complicated with syncope, convulsions, hemorrhage, want of uterine action, &c., the feet must be laid hold of, and the child turned. For this purpose, empty the rectum and bladder; and turn, if possible, prior to the escape of the liquor amnii. Generally, the female may be placed on her left side, with the breech over the edge of the bed. Use the right or left hand, according as the feet of the child are to the right or left side of the	

HEAD, UPPER EXTREMITIES, BACK, ABDOMEN, &c.	pelvis; always so introducing the hand, that the child shall be in its palm, and the back of the hand opposed to the inner surface of the uterus. The hand and arm to be introduced during an interval of pain; and they must be flattened and tranquil whilst the uterus is contracting forcibly. If both feet cannot be readily brought down, seize one, and tie a fillet around it. If the toes point to the vertebral column or to the abdomen of the mother, the head, in its descent, will not enter the pelvis: the chin and occiput will be hitched on the pubis and promontory of the sacrum. In such case, grasp the nates as soon as they have passed the os externum; and, during a pain, endeavour to direct the toes towards either sacro-iliac synchondrosis. When the fingers can be passed along the body of the child and over the shoulders to the bend of the elbows, draw down the arms successively. When the body is expelled, and the head filling up the brim, the termination of labour must be accelerated by passing two fingers over the shoulder of the child; using moderate and steady extracting power, whilst one finger of the other hand, passed into the mouth, depresses the chin on the sternum. In this way the head may be extracted.
III. INSTRUMENTAL LABOURS:	
<i>Or those requiring the Assistance of appropriate Instruments.</i>	
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.	If the pains become feeble, or inadequate from any cause;—or if the presenting part is firmly wedged in the pelvis; or the woman is becoming exhausted, instrumental assistance may be required. In all such cases, empty the bladder and rectum; wait till the os uteri is in a fit state; afford assistance during the pains; introduce the instrument during the intervals between the pains; have the patient on her left side (generally); and extract according to the axes of brim and outlet, as the case may be.
1. <i>Short Forceps.</i>	Apply these to the sides of the head of the child, so that the ears and parietal protuberances may be within the fenestræ. Introduce the left-hand blade first; the index and middle fingers of the right hand guiding it to the ear. With the right hand pass the other in an opposite line, corresponding with the course of the first blade, guided by the fore and middle fingers of the left hand; the third and little finger being employed to retain the left-hand blade in place; humour the instrument so as to allow the blades to lock. The handles may now be tied gently together. The force used must be from blade to blade, with a gentle, tractile effort.
2. <i>Long Forceps.</i>	Applicable where the head does not enter the brim. The long forceps must be applied, in most cases, over the occiput and face of the child, so that the convex edges of the blades may be towards the hollow of the sacrum. When used, the power may be exerted from side to side, with moderate traction.
3. <i>Lever or Vectis.</i>	The lever is applicable to the same cases as the forceps. It must not be used strictly as a lever, but as a hook with which to draw downwards. It may be applied to any part of the head, but is generally hitched on the occiput.
4. <i>Fillet and Blunt Hook.</i>	In certain cases of breech and knee presentation, where the hand is insufficient, it may be necessary to pass over the joint a fillet, or the blunt hook, with which to exert some force of traction. The operation is very simple.
EMBRYULCIA.	Disproportionate size of head, or distorted or deformed pelvis, may require the child to be destroyed, and its bulk lessened; or the Cæsarean section or symphysiotomy, or the induction of premature labour may be called for. The instruments required here, are the <i>Perforator</i>, <i>Crotchet</i>, and <i>Craniotomy Forceps</i>. Make steady pressure on the abdomen: pass two fingers of the left hand up to the head; feel for a suture or fontanelle; introduce the perforator and bore through, until the progress of the instrument is arrested by its <i>shoulders</i>. Open the handles, and turn the instrument in different directions, so that the opening may be large enough to admit the perforator, with which the brain must be broken down. If, after this, delivery cannot be accomplished without farther aid, pass up the craniotomy forceps; open the handles slightly, and introduce the blade without teeth within the cranium. On closing the forceps, a hold is obtained; and a tractile force can now be exerted during the pains; and the extrusion of the child be effected. Should great difficulty exist at the brim, the bones at the top of the head may have to be removed, until the base alone remains. The chin must then be brought through first. The crotchet is often used instead of the craniotomy forceps, being passed into the opening made by the perforator, and hooked upon some bony projection in the interior of the skull; but it is not a good instrument. In presentations of the face demanding perforation of the cranium, the perforator should be introduced just above the nose in the sagittal suture. When it is necessary to open the head after the lower extremities have been expelled, the perforation must be made behind the ear.
SYMPHYSIOTOMY AND CÆSAREAN SECTION.	In cases of great narrowness of the pelvis, the operation of <i>Symphysiotomy</i> (q. v.) has been adopted by French practitioners,—rarely by British or American; and in extreme cases recourse has been had to the <i>Cæsarean Section</i>, (q. v.)
SEPARATION OF THE HEAD OF THE FŒTUS FROM THE BODY.	If the body of the fœtus have been forcibly separated, and the head left in the uterus, it must be laid hold of with one hand; and the forceps be applied, or the head opened and delivered as under Embryulcia. Should the head have been brought away, and the body left behind, the feet must be brought down.

INDUCTION OF PREMATURE LABOUR.

In cases of narrowness of the pelvis, where the fœtus, at the full term, cannot be born alive, delivery may be brought about at an earlier period, or as soon as the child is capable of carrying on its functions independently of the mother.

The most advisable plan of accomplishing this object is merely to pass the finger round and round within the os and cervix uteri, so as to detach the decidua;—the membranes being thus left entire, and the life of the child not so much endangered, as where the membranes are punctured and the waters evacuated. Parturition usually follows within 48 hours.

PARULIS, from *παρά*, 'near,' and *ουλον*, 'the gum.' *Apostéma parulis* vel *paroulis*, *Gum Boil*. Small abscesses are so called, which form in the gums, sometimes without any known cause, but which often depend upon carious teeth.

PARURIA, from *παρά*, 'defectively,' and *ουρία*, 'I pass urine.' Morbid secretion or discharge of urine.

PARYGRON, from *παρά*, and *υγρός*, 'humid.' A liquid or moist preparation, for allaying topical inflammation.

PASSIFLORA LAURIFOLIA, *Bay-leaved passion flower*. A native of Surinam. The fruit has a delicious smell and flavour, and quenches thirst, abates heat of the stomach, increases the appetite, &c.

PASSIFLORA MALIFORMIS, *Apple-shaped Granadilla*. The fruit of this species is esteemed a delicacy in the West Indies, where it is served up at table in desserts.

PASSION, *Passio*, *An'imi Pathe'mata*, *Affectus*. A lively affection of the mind; as rage, terror, love, hatred, &c.

PASSIVE, *Passivus*. An epithet for diseases, which seem owing to a greater or less diminution of the strength, or which are without apparent reaction.

Thus, passive hemorrhages are such as supervene in debilitated individuals or under conditions in which increased action of the arteries can scarcely be presumed. The term *passive* has, also, been given to aneurisms of the heart with extenuation of the parietes; in opposition to *active* aneurisms,—with thickness of the parietes—hypertrophy.

PASSULA'TUM, *Uvæ passæ*, 'raisins,' 'dried grapes.' A medicine in which the pulp of raisins is a chief ingredient.

PASSY, MINERAL WATERS OF. This village is in the vicinity of Paris. There are several springs, containing sulphates of lime, iron, and magnesia; alum; common salt; carbonate of iron; carbonic acid, &c. They are employed as tonic and astringent.

PASTE, *Pasta*, (F) *Pâte*. A compound medicine like the *pastil*, but less consistent, flexible, less saccharine, and more mucilaginous.

MARSHMALLOW PASTE, *Massa de gummi-Arab'ico*, *Pasta de althæ'â*. A compound of gum arabic, sugar, white of egg, and orange flower water. Ph. P. It is demulcent.

DATE PASTE, *Massa seu pasta de dac'tylis*. Composed of dates, sugar, gum arabic, water,

and orange flower water. Ph. P. Demulcent.

PASTE OF JU'JUBES, *Pasta de ju'jubis*, *Massa de zizypho'rum fructu*: composed of jujubes, gum senegal, sugar, water, and tincture of lemon peel. Demulcent.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ GUMMA'TA ET ANISA'TA, seu *Massa de extracto glycyrrhizæ*. A compound of extract of liquorice, gum senegal, sugar, Florence orris root, and volatile oil of aniseed. Demulcent.

PASTIL, *Pastil'lus*, *Diocres*, *Aric'ula Cip'ria*, *Cand'la fuma'lis*, *Phthois*, *Phthois-cus*. A compound of aromatic substances, in various shapes; used as a fumigating material, when set fire to. See Fumigation.

The French use the term *Pastille*, for a solid, dry, round, oblong, square, or triangular compound; whose base is essential oil, and sugar the excipient. These pastilles are in fact small lozenges, and only differ from the *tablette* in their smaller size.

PASTIL'LI DE MENTHA PIPERITA. *Peppermint drops*. (*Sacch. alb.*, *aquæ menthæ pip. distillat.* aa 3 ij. Boil to the consistence of an electuary. Take of fine white sugar, in powder, 3 iv, volatile oil of peppermint 3 ss. Mix, and add the electuary whilst warm. Drop it then on marble, and dry the drops. Ph. P.)

PASTINA'CA OPOP'ANAX. The name of the plant, which furnishes the *Opopanax*. The plant, whence the gum-resin is obtained, has, also, been called, *Opopanaxum*, *Panax heracle'um*, *Panax costi'num*, *P. pastinacea*, *Kyna*, *Her'cules-all-heal*, *Opop'anaxwort*.

OPOPANAX, *Opopanaxis gummi-resi'na*, *Gezir*, *Pop'anax*, *Gummi panacis*, exudes from the roots, when wounded. Its odour is strong and peculiar; taste bitter and acrid. It is met with in the shops, in lumps of a reddish-yellow colour, without; white, within. It has been recommended as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue; but is seldom used. Dose, gr. x to ʒj in powder.

PASTINA'CA SATIVA, *Elaphobos'cum*, *Pastinaca sylves'tris*, *Ban'ica*, *Garden parsnep*. The root is sweet and nutritious, and is in esteem as an article of food. It has been used as a diuretic and demulcent in calculous affections, &c.

PATELLA, *Rot'ula*, *Epigon'atis*, *Epigon'tis*, *Epigou'nis*, *Mola*, *Concha*, *Oculus genu*, *Os scutifor'mē*, *Supergenua'lis*, *Caucaloï'des*, *Myl'acris*, *Mylē*, (F) *Rotule*. Diminutive of *pat'ina*, 'a dish,' so called from its shape. A sort of sesamoid, flat, short, thick, rounded

bone, situate in front of the knee, and enveloped in the substance of the tendon common to the extensor muscles of the leg. The posterior surface of the patella is divided into two *facettes*, united angularly, which are incrustated with cartilage, and each of which is articulated with one of the condyles of the femur. The patella is developed by a single point of ossification. When the patella is fractured, it is difficult to produce bony union. This can only be accomplished by keeping the fractured extremities closely in apposition.

PATHETIC, *Patheticus*. That which moves the passions. A name given to the *superior oblique muscle of the eye* (q. v.), and, also, to a nerve.

The **NERVUS PATHETICUS**, *N. trochlearis seu trochleatorius seu trochleator*, the 4th pair of nerves, *Oculo-musculaire interne* (Ch.), (F) *Nerf pathétique*, is the smallest encephalic nerve. It arises behind the inferior pair of the tubercula quadrigemina (*the testes*) at the lateral parts of the valvula Vieussenii. Its roots unite into one thin, round cord, which makes a turn upon the peduncles of the brain, and passes into a canal of the dura mater near the posterior clinoid process. It enters the orbit by the broadest part of the sphenoidal fissure, and terminates in the superior oblique muscle of the eye, by dividing into several filaments.

PATHOGENY, *Pathogenia*; from *παθος*, 'a disease,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' The branch of pathology, which relates to the generation, production, and development of disease.

PATHOGNOMONIC, *Pathognomonicus*, *Signum conjunctum*; from *παθος*, 'an affection,' and *γινωσκα*, 'I know.' A characteristic symptom of a disease.

PATHOL'OGY, *Pathematology*, from *παθος*, 'a disease,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The branch of medicine, whose object is the knowledge of diseases. It has been defined *diseased physiology*, and *physiology of disease*. It is divided into *general* and *special*. The *first* considers diseases in common;—the *second* the particular history of each. It is subdivided into *internal* and *external*, or *medical* and *surgical*.

PATOR NARIUM. The cavity or the opening of the nostrils.

PAVIL'ION. The French give this name to the expanded extremity of a canal or cavity, e. g. of a catheter, sound, &c.

The **PAVILION OF THE EAR**, *Auricula*, *Pinna*, *Ala*, (F) *Auricule ou Oricule*, *Pavillon de l'oreille*, is seated behind the cheeks, beneath the temple and anterior to the mastoid process. Its size varies in individuals. It is free above, behind, and below. Anteriorly and within, it is continuous with the neighbouring parts. Its outer surface has several prominences, the *Helix*, *Anthelix*, *Tragus*, *Antitragus*, and *Lobe*; and several

cavities—the *groove of the Helix*, the *fossa navicularis seu scaphoides*, and the *Concha*. The skin, which covers the pavilion, is very fine and studded with a number of sebaceous follicles. The auricle is fixed to the head by three fibro-cellular ligaments;—a *superior*, *anterior*, and *posterior*.

PEARL, *Perla*, *Mar'garon*, *Margari'ta*, *Unio*, (F) *Perle*. A roundish concretion, of a silvery white colour, and brilliant polish, found in several shells and especially in the *Avic'ula margaritifera*, which has, hence, been called *Mater perlarum*, *Mother of pearl*, and is much used in the fabrication of handles for surgical instruments, &c.

Pearls were, formerly, given in powder as astringents and antacids. They consist of lime and an animal matter.

PECCANT, *Peccans*. An epithet given, by the Humourists, to the humours, when erring in quality or quantity.

PECHURIM CORTEX. A highly aromatic bark, the produce of a species of *laurus*. It is extremely fragrant like that of cinnamon, which it greatly resembles in its properties. In Portugal, it is used in the cure of dysentery, &c.

PECHYAG'RA, *Pectihag'ra*, from *πῆχυς*, 'the elbow,' and *αἴρεσις*, 'a seizure.' Gout affecting the elbow.

PECTINA'LIS, from *pecten*, 'the pines;' *Pectinæus*, *Pubio-fémoral*, *Suspubio-fémoral* (Ch.), (F) *Pectiné*. This muscle is situate at the inner and upper part of the thigh. It is long, flat, and triangular: is attached, above, to the space, which separates the ileo-pectineal eminence from the spine of the os pubis; and, below, by a flat tendon, to the oblique line, which descends from the lesser trochanter to the linea aspera. The pectinalis bends the thigh on the pelvis; and carries it outwards in adduction and rotation. It may, also, bend the pelvis on the thigh.

PECTINA'TI MUSCULI, from *pecten*, 'a comb.' The fascicular texture, observed in the right auricle of the heart:—*Musculi Auriculæ Pectinati*. Their main use probably is—to prevent the over dilatation of the auricles.

PECTORA'LIS MAJOR, from *pectus*, 'the breast.' *Pectoralis*, *Sterno-costo-clavio-huméral*, *Sterno-huméral* (Ch.), (F) *Grand Pectoral*. A large, flat, triangular muscle, situate at the anterior part of the chest, before the axilla. It is attached, on the one hand, by means of aponeurotic fibres, to the inner half of the anterior edge of the clavicle; to the anterior surface of the sternum, and to the cartilages of the six first true ribs;—on the other, by a strong tendon, which is inserted at the anterior edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus.

The use of this muscle is—to move the arm in various directions. If it be hanging by the side of the body, it carries it inwards and a little forwards. When the arm is

raised, it depresses it and carries it inwards. It can, also, move it in rotation inwards. If the humerus be raised and fixed, the pectoralis major draws the trunk towards the upper extremity.

PECTORALIS MINOR, *Serra'tus anti'cus minor*, *Costo-coracoïdien* (Ch.), (F) *Petit pectoral*, *Petit dentelé antérieur*. This muscle is situate beneath the preceding, at the anterior and upper part of the chest. It is flat and triangular. It is attached by its base, which appears digitated, to the upper edge and outer surface of the 3d, 4th, and 5th true ribs, and is inserted at the anterior part of the coracoid process.

The pectoralis minor draws the scapula forwards and downwards, and makes it execute a rotatory motion, by virtue of which its inferior angle is carried backwards, and the anterior depressed. When the shoulder is fixed, it elevates the ribs to which it is attached, and aids in the dilatation of the chest.

PECTORALS, *Pectoralia*, *Thorac'ica*. Medicines, considered proper for relieving or removing affections of the chest.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS consist, chiefly, of *tincture of castor*, with some *camphor* and *opium*, flavoured by *aniseed*. Gray gives the following formula. *Castor* 3 j, *ol. anisi* 3 j, *camph.* 3 v, *coccin.* 3 iss, *opii* 3 vj, *proof spirit*, a gallon.

A form, advised by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, is the following:—*Alcohol. dil. cong.* iv, *Santal. rubr.* ras. 3 ij, *Digere per horas* xxiv; *cola, et adde Pulv. opii, Pulv. catechu, Camphoræ aa* 3 ij, *Ol. anisi.* 3 iv. Digest for 10 days.

PECTORILOQUE, from *pectus*, 'the chest,' and *loqui*, 'to speak.' Laennec calls thus, one who presents the phenomenon of *Pectoriloquism*.

PECTORILOQUISM. 'Cavernous voice.' Same etymon. *Pectorilo'quia*, (F) *Pectoriloquie*. Speech or voice coming from the chest. Laennec has designated, by this name, the phenomenon often presented by consumptive individuals, when their chests have been examined with the stethoscope. The voice seems to issue *directly* from the chest, and to pass through the central canal of the cylinder,—a phenomenon owing to the voice resounding in those anfractuous cavities, produced in the lungs by the suppuration or breaking down of tubercles, which constitute abscesses or *Ulcers of the Lungs*.

PEDICULUS, The *Louse*, *Phtheir*, (F) *Pou*. A genus of parasitic insects. The human body is infested with three kinds; the *Body-louse*, (F) *Pou de corps*; the *Head-louse*, (F) *Pou de la tête*, which lives in the hair; and the *Crab-louse*, *Mor'pio*, *Plat'ula*, (F) *Morpion*, which infests the hair of the pubes. Infusion of tobacco, or mercurial ointment, or ointment of white precipitate of mercury, or the white or red precipitate of mercury, readily destroys them.

PEDILUVIUM, from *pedes*, 'the feet,' and *lavo*, 'I wash.' *Lavipe'dium*, (F) *Bain de pieds*. A bath for the feet.

PEDORA. The sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet.

PEDUNCLE, *Peduncul'us*. This term has been applied to different prolongations or appendices of the encephalon. Thus, the *Peduncles of the brain* are the *Crura cerebri*; the *Peduncles of the cerebellum*, the *Crura cerebelli*.

The **PEDUNCLES OF THE BRAIN**, called also *Crura anterio'ra medullæ oblongatæ*, are two white cords, about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch in diameter, on the outside of the corpora albicantia. They arise from the medullary substance of the brain, and gradually approach, till they join the tuber annulare. They are formed, internally, of a mixture of cineritious and medullary matter; the former of which, being of a darker colour at one point than in any other part of the brain, has been called *Locus niger crurum cerebri*.

The **PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM**, called also *Crura posterio'ra*, arise from the medullary part of the cerebellum, and unite at the tuber annulare.

The **PEDUNCLES OF THE PINEAL GLAND** are two medullary bands or strips, which seem to issue from the pineal gland, and proceed on each side upon the upper and inner region of the optic thalami.

PEGANELÆON, *Oleum ruta'ceum*, *Oil of Rue*; from *παρανον*, 'rue.'

PELAGIA. A kind of scaly erysipelas of the hands, sometimes of the legs, at others, of the face. Pellagra. (?)

PELICAN, *Pelica'nus*. An instrument, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. Its use is to extract teeth.

PELICIDÆ, *Pelu'dæ*, *Mel coctum*, Boiled Honey.—Ruland and Johnson.

PELIO'MA, from *πελος*, 'black.' A livid ecchymosis.—Forestus.

PELL'AGRA, *Pelagra*, *Ichthyo'sis Pellagra*, *Elephantiasis Ital'ica*, *Tuber Pellagra*, *Lépra Mediolanen'sis*, *Mal del Sole*, *Dermatagra*, *Erysipelas period'ica nervo'sa chronica*, *Mal de misère*, *Paral'ysis scorbutica*, *Scurvy of the Alps*, *Impeti'go Pellagra*. A disease, particularly noticed amongst the Milanese, which consists in the skin becoming covered with wrinkles, and assuming a scaly appearance, especially in the parts exposed to the air. The strength diminishes, the intellectual faculties and sensations become obscure, and cramps, convulsions, and other lesions of muscular contractility supervene. It is a singular, endemic affection.

PELVIC, *Pel'vicus*, *Pelvi'nus*. Belonging or relating to the pelvis.

The **PELVIC CAVITY**, (F) *Cavité pelvienne*, is the cavity of the pelvis.

The **PELVIC SURFACE OF THE IL'IUM** is that which faces the pelvic cavity.

The PELVIC MEMBERS are the lower extremities.

M. J. Cloquet gives the name PELVIC APO-NEURO'SIS, (F) *Aponévrose pelvienne*, to an aponeurotic expansion, of greater or less thickness, which is attached to the brim of the pelvis, being continuous with the fascia iliaca and the aponeurotic expansion of the psoas parvus. This aponeurosis forms a kind of resisting partition, which effectually supports the peritoneum, and has several apertures, through which different organs pass.

PELVI-TROCHANTE'RIAN, *Pelvi-trochanteria'nus*. That which relates to the pelvis and great trochanter. The *Pelvi-trochanterian region* is formed by the muscles—*pyramidalis*, *two obturators*, *gemini*, and *quadratus femoris*, which pass from the pelvis to the distal cavity of the great trochanter.

PELVIMETER, *Pelycom'etrum*, *Pelyom'etrum*, from *pelvis*, and *μετρον*, 'a measure.' A barbarous hybrid. This name has been given to different instruments, invented for measuring the diameters of the pelvis, and, particularly, the antero-posterior or fore-and-aft diameter of the brim. Two have been chiefly employed; especially by French practitioners—the *Compas d'épaisseur*, and the *Pelvimeter* of Coutouly.

1. The COMPAS D'EPAISSEUR is formed like a pair of compasses—with blunt extremities—the branches of which can be moved at will. One of these is applied to the symphysis pubis, and the other on the sacrum. About 3 inches must be deducted from this measurement for the thickness of the mons veneris, pubes, and the base of the sacrum.

2. The PELVIMETER OF COUTOULY resembles the instruments used by shoemakers for measuring the length of the foot. The two branches are introduced, in a state of approximation, into the vagina; and then separated, so that one touches the promontory of the sacrum, the other comes behind the os pubis. It is a barbarous contrivance, and its introduction ought never to be attempted on the living subject. It does not, indeed, seem possible to introduce it without mischief.

The finger is, decidedly, the best pelvimeter, and by it we can judge whether the base of the sacrum be unusually prominent.

PELVIS, *Chō'ana*, *Py'elos*, (F) *Bassin*; so called, because fancied to be shaped like an ancient basin. The part of the trunk, which bounds the abdomen below. It is a large, bony, irregular, conoidal cavity,—open above and below,—which supports and contains a part of the intestines, and the urinary and genital organs; and serves, at the same time, as a fixed point for the articulation of the lower limbs, the attachment of their muscles, and the execution of their movements. The pelvis supports, behind, the vertebral column, and is sustained, before, by the ossa femorum. It is situate, in the adult, near

the middle part of the body, and is composed of four broad, flat, unequally thick bones, differing much in their shape, size, and arrangement, which touch, are articulated at some part of their surface, and intimately united by means of a number of ligamentous fasciæ. Of these bones, two are behind, on the median line,—the sacrum and coccyx; the two others are before and at the sides,—the ilia. They are fellows, and unite, before, with each other.

The most important parts of the pelvis, in an obstetrical point of view, are the *brim* and the *outlet*.

The BRIM, *Angus'tia abdomina'lis*, *Intro'itus* or *Upper Opening of the Cavity of the Pelvis*, (F) *Détroit supérieur*, *D. abdominal*, is the narrow part, which separates the greater pelvis from the less—the *false* from the *true*. In the well formed woman, it is elliptical, and slightly inclined forwards. Its antero-posterior or sacro-pubic diameter, in a standard pelvis, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but with the soft parts, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; its transverse or iliac or lateral, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with the soft parts 4 inches; and its oblique with the soft parts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The OUTLET, (F) *Détroit inférieur*, *D. perineal*, *Ex'itus*, *Inferior opening*, *Angus'tia perineæ'lis*, forms the lower aperture of the pelvis. The antero-posterior diameter is here, on account of the mobility of the coccyx, 5 inches; the lateral, 4 inches.

The AXIS OF THE PELVIS is important to be known in obstetrics. The *Axis of the Brim* is indicated by a straight line drawn from the umbilicus to the apex of the coccyx. The *Axis of the Outlet* by a line drawn from the first bone of the sacrum to the entrance of the vagina.

PELVIS OF THE KIDNEY, *Pelvis rena'lis*, *Sinus*, *Venter seu Alvus Renum*, (F) *Bassinet*. This is a small, membranous pouch, occupying the posterior part of the fissure of the kidney. It is placed behind the renal artery and vein; is elongated from above to below; flattened from before to behind; irregularly oval in figure; and, below, contracts considerably, to be continuous with the ureter. It receives the orifices of the infundibula, which pour the urine secreted in the kidney into its cavity.

PEMPHIGUS, *Febris bullo'sa*, *vesicula'ris*, *ampullo'sa* seu *pemphygo'des* seu *pemphingo'des*, *Exanthe'ma sero'sum*, *Morta*, *Pemphigus Helvet'icus*, *Pemphigus major*, *Pemphigus minor*, *Morbus bullosus*, *Pemphinx*, *Pemphix*, *Typhus vesicula'ris*, *Vesic'ular Fever*, *Bladdery Fever*. A disease, defined to consist of vesicles, scattered over the body; transparent, filbert-sized, with a red, inflamed edge, but without surrounding blush or tumefaction; on breaking, disposed to ulcerate: fluid, pellucid or slightly coloured; fever, typhous. It is doubtful, whether any such idiopathic fever has ever existed; the

probability is, that the fever and vesications have been an accidental complication.

The *Pemphigus Helveticus*, Cullen thinks, must have been malignant sore throat. If, however, such a distinct disease did exist, it was probably only as an endemico-epidemic.

PEN'ETRATING, *Pen'etrans*. A wound is so called, which penetrates one of the great splanchnic cavities.—*Vulnus penetrans*.

A medicine is, also, so called, which is supposed to pass through the pores and stimulate.

PENICIL'LUS, *Penicillum*. A tent or pledget, (q. v.) The secreting, glandiform extremities of the vena portæ (*Acini biliosi*), have also been so termed, as well as the vilous textures.

PENID'IUM, *Penidium saccharatum*. A kind of clarified sugar, made up into rolls. *Barley sugar*. It is demulcent.

PENIS, *Caulis, Coles, Caules, Men'tula, Menta, Phall'us, Posthe, Crithe, Pria'pus, Virga, V. vir'ilis, V. genita'lis, Vere'trum, Sathë, Membrum vir'ilë, Membrum, Verbus, Vir'ilë, Pars Vir'ilis, Membrum seminale seu genitale viro'rum, Sic'ula, Tentum, Hasta, H. nuptia'lis, Cauda salax, Cauda, Fas'cinum, F. vir'ilë, Muto, Nervus, N. fistulo'sus seu fistula'ris, Scapus, Vena, Contus, Telum, Gurgu'lio, Scep'trum, Hortus, Arma Ventris, Columna ad'tans inguinibus, Colum'na, Pyr'amis, Trabs, Spina, Catapulta vir'ilis, Verpa, Machæ'ra, Tauros; the Yard, Male organ, &c., (F) Verge, Mem-bre viril. This organ, the use of which is to carry the seminal fluid into the female organs of generation, is cylindroid, long, and erectile, and situate before and beneath the symphysis pubis. In the ordinary state, it is soft and pendent in front of the scrotum. During erection, it becomes elongated, upright, and assumes a triangular shape. Its upper surface is called the *Dorsum Penis*, (F) *Dos de la verge*; and at its inferior surface there is a longitudinal projection formed by the canal of the urethra.*

The two sides of the penis are round; and its posterior extremity or root is attached to the pelvis. Its anterior extremity is free, and presents the glans, prepuce, and orifice of the urethra.

The penis is formed of the corpora cavernosa,—the principal seat of erection; of the urethra for the conveyance of the urine and sperm; and of the glans, which terminates the canal.

PEN'NIFORM, *Pennifor'mis*, from *pen-na*, 'a pen.' An epithet for muscles, whose fleshy fibres are inserted on each side of a middle tendon, like the feathers of a pen on their common stalk.

PENTAM'YRON, *Pentamæ'ron*, from *πεντε*, 'five,' and *μυρον*, 'ointment.' An ancient ointment, consisting of five ingredients.

—Paulus and Aetius. These are said to have been—storax, mastich, wax, opobalsam, and unguentum nardinum.

PENTAPHAR'MACON, from *πεντε*, 'five,' and *φαρμακον*, 'remedy.' Any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

PEN'TATEUCH (SURGICAL), *Penta-teu'chus*, which signifies the five books of Moses,—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. By analogy, some surgeons have given the name *Surgical Pentateuch* to the division of external diseases into five classes;—wounds, ulcers, tumours, luxations, and fractures.

PENTATH'ETON. Name of a plaster for bruises, excoriations, &c.

PEPAS'TIC, *Pepas'ticus*; from *πεπαινω*, 'I concoct.' A medicine, supposed to have the power of favouring the concoction of diseases. *Maturative*, (q. v.)

PEPTIC, *Pep'ticus*, from *πεπτω*, 'I ripen.' A substance, which promotes digestion, or is digestive.

PERCEP'TA. A word used, by some writers on Hygiene, to indicate, in a general manner, the effects of the nervous action on the animal economy: in other words, the sensations, the functions of the mind, and their deterioration or privation.

PERCEP'TION, *Percep'tio*, from *percip'ere*, 'to conceive,' 'receive.' The sensation, which the brain has of an impression made on an organ of sense.

PERCEPTIV'ITY. Same etymon. The power of perception.

PERCUS'SION, *Epicrousis, απιγκρουσις, Percus'sio*, from *percu'tere*, 'to strike.' When immediate or direct percussion is made on the chest or abdomen, the more or less perfect resonance is an index of the state of the contained organs: and the physician is thus aided in his diagnosis. For this purpose, the chest may be struck with the fingers, gathered into a bundle, and their tips placed upon a level. It is better, however, to employ *Mediate percussion*, which consists in interposing, between the point of the fingers and the chest, the finger of the other hand, or the *Plexim'eter* (q. v.), and striking this, instead of the naked chest.

PERCUTEUR COURBE A MAR-TEAU (F). An instrument used by Baron Heurteloup in the operation of lithotomy, in which a hammer is employed instead of a screw, to force together the blades of the instrument on the foreign body.

PERDON'IUM. In Paracelsus, a medicated wine of herbs.

PER'FORANS. A name given to different muscles, whose tendons pass through intervals between the fibres or tendons of other muscles; thence called *perforated*. See *Flexor Longus Digitorum*, &c.

Under the name *Per'forating Ar'teries*, are included, 1. *In the hand*;—arterial branches, given off by the profound palmar arch, which

traverse the muscles and interosseous spaces. 2. *In the thigh*;—three or four arteries, furnished by the profunda, which pass through the openings of the adductor magnus. 3. *In the foot*;—the anterior and superior branches of the plantar arch.

PERFORA'TION, *Perfora'tio, Anatre'sis*, from *perfora're*, 'to pierce.' An accidental opening in the continuity of organs, either from an external or internal cause.

PER'FORATOR, (F) *Perce-crane*. An instrument for opening the head of the fœtus in utero, when it is necessary to diminish its size. The operation is called *Cephalotomia*.

PERFORA'TUS. That which is pierced. Anatomists have given this name to muscles, whose fibres or tendons separate, to suffer other parts to pass through them. Such are the *Flexor brevis Digitorum pedis*, *F. sublimis perforatus*, and *Coraco-brachialis*.

PERFRIC'TIO, *Catapsyx'is, Peripsyx'is*, from *perfrig'ere*, 'to be cold.' Considerable refrigeration. Great sense of cold:—shivering.

PERI, *περι*, 'about, on all sides, round about.' An augmentative prefix. Hence:

PERIBLEP'SIS, from *περι*, 'around,' and *βλεπω*, 'I look.' The wild look that accompanies delirium.—Foësius.

PERIB'OLE, from *περιβαλλω*, 'I surround.' The dress of a person. Also, the translation of morbid matters towards the surface of the body.

PERIBRO'SIS, *Pericrasis*, from *περιβρωσσω*, 'I eat around.' Ulceration or erosion at the corners of the eyelids.

PERICARDI'TIS, from *περικαρδιον*, 'the pericardium.' *Inflamma'tion of the Pericardium*, (F) *Péricardite*. This is, probably, the proper appellation for most of those cases, which have received the name of *Carditis*, *Cardipericardi'tis*. Along with signs of pyrexia, the local symptoms resemble those of pneumonia. Such as point out that the pericardium is the seat of disease, are the following:—pain, referred to the region of the heart, or scrobiculus cordis,—sometimes pungent, at others, dull and heavy: palpitation, accompanied with spasmodic twitchings in the neighbourhood of the heart, shooting up to the left shoulder; pulsation, and sometimes soreness of the carotids, with tinnitus aurium and vertigo: the breathing is by catches: dyspnoea considerable: pulse jarring, jerking, peculiar: the tongue white, covered with a mucous coat, and the skin often bathed in sweat, as in acute rheumatism.

The *physical signs* during the first period, are as follows. The action of the heart is generally evident to the eye, and may be felt by the hand. There is soreness to the touch, over the intercostal spaces, and over a small surface in the epigastric region, when the pressure is directed upwards towards the pericardium. Percussion is usually natural, but

at times there is dulness. On auscultation, the cardiac movements are found to be frequent, abrupt, jerking, and tumultuous; often irregular and intermittent. The pulse presents corresponding characters.

When effusion of lymph has occurred, percussion may be negative, or be but slightly affected. On auscultation, in addition to the preceding signs, there may be one or more of the rubbing or friction *bruits* (q. v.), resembling the rustling of parchment, or of a sawing or rasping character. In some cases, the sound is like the creaking of new leather. This has been supposed to be pathognomonic of effused lymph.

The most important point, in the pathology of pericarditis, is its connexion with acute rheumatism: and it forms one of the most dangerous occurrences in the latter disease. It may be *acute* or *chronic*: in either case it is, of course, formidable.

The most active depletion must be used; with large doses of opium, counter-irritants, and all the means required in the most violent internal inflammations.

PERICAR'DIUM, *Pericar'dion, Membrana Cor circumflex'a, Involu'crum seu Ar'cula seu Capsa seu Cap'sula seu Cam'era seu Indumen'tum seu Pannic'ulus seu Membra'na seu Theca seu Sac'culus Cordis, Sac or Capsule of the Heart, Arca Cordis*, (F) *Péricarde*, from *περι*, 'around,' and *καρδια*, 'the heart.' The pericardium is a membranous sac, which envelopes the heart, and the arterial and venous trunks that pass from or into it. It is seated in the separation of the mediastinum, above the central aponeurosis of the diaphragm, to which it strongly adheres. Its shape is triangular, like that of the heart, to which it is fitted. The pericardium is composed of two membranes;—the one—*external*—fibrous; the other—*internal*—serous. The latter, having lined the inner surface of the external layer, is reflected over the heart, and covers it entirely; without, however, having the heart within it; in which arrangement it resembles other serous membranes.

The pericardium envelopes the heart; retains it in position, and facilitates its movements by means of the serous fluid, *Liquor seu Aqua seu Humor seu Lympha Pericar'dii, Hydrocar'dia*, which it contains in greater or less quantity.

PERICHON'DRIUM, from *περι*, 'around,' and *χονδρος*, 'a cartilage.' A membrane of a fibrous nature, which covers cartilages, that are non-articular, and bears considerable analogy to the periosteum in organization and uses.

PERIC'LASIS, from *περι*, 'about,' and *κλαω*, 'I break.' A comminuted fracture, with denudation of the bone.—Galen, Foësius.

PERICNE'MIA, from *περι*, 'about,' and *νημη*, 'the leg.' The parts surrounding the tibia:—the tibia itself.

PERICRA'NIUM, *Pericra'nion*, from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, 'around,' and $\kappa\rho\alpha\nu\iota\omicron\nu$, 'the cranium.' The periosteum, which covers the cranium externally.

PERIDES'MIC, *Perides'micus*; from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, 'around,' and $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$, 'a ligament.' Some nosologists have given this name to ischuria, caused by a ligature round the penis or by stricture of the urethra.

PERID'ROMOS, from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, 'about,' and $\delta\rho\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, 'a course.' The extreme circumference of the hairs of the head.—Gorræus.

PERIÆR'ESIS, from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, 'about,' and $\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon\omega$, 'I take away.' A sort of circular incision, which the ancients made in the neighbourhood of large abscesses. The periæresis is now only practised in some cases of tumours.

PERIG'RAPHĒ, from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega$, 'I circumscribe.' The aponeurotic intersections of the rectus abdominis are so called.—Vesalius.

PERIN, $\pi\eta\rho\iota\nu$. With some, this means the scrotum; with others, the testicle; with others, the perinæum; and, with others, the anus.

PERINÆOCE'LE, from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\nu\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$, 'the perinæum,' and $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$, 'rupture.' Hernia in the perinæum.

PERINÆUM, *Interfemineum*, *Perineum*, *Gressura*, *Plechas*, *Am'phiplex*, *Peché'deon*, *Mesos'celon*, *Perineon*, *Perinæos*, *Perineos*, *Orrhos*, *Tramis*, *Tauros*, *Interforamineum*, *Cochone*, *Plichos*, *Mesomerion*, *Fæmen*, *Regio Perinæi*, (F) *Perinée*; from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, 'around,' and $\nu\alpha\iota\sigma\iota\nu$, 'to dwell.' The space at the inferior region of the trunk, between the ischiatic tuberosities, anus, and genital organs. It is smaller in the female than in the male; has a triangular shape; and is divided into two equal parts by a median line, called *Raphe*. It is occasionally ruptured in labour. The part between the pudendum and anus is sometimes called *antérieur perinæum*, to distinguish it from the part which extends from the anus to the coccyx, called *postérieur perinæum*.

PERINE'AL, *Perinæus*, *Perineal'is*. That which relates or belongs to the perinæum; as *Perineal artery*, *Hernia*, &c.

ISCHU'RIA PERINEALIS. A name, given by Sauvages to retention of urine, caused by a tumour seated in the perinæum.

PERINYC'TIDES, from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, and $\nu\upsilon\chi$, 'night.' An eruption, appearing at night and disappearing by day.—Erotian.

PERIOD, *Periodus*, *Periodeia*, *Periodeusis*, *Circu'itus*, from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, 'about,' and $\epsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$, 'way.' *Circuit*. *Periods* are the different phases or revolutions of a disease. The epochs, which are distinguishable in the course of a disease. Three periods are commonly enumerated. 1. The *augmentation*, *increase*, or *progress* (*Incremen'tum*); 2. The *acme* or *height*, (F) *Etat* (*Status*); and, 3. The *decline* (*Decremen'tum*). Some au-

thors reckon only the *invasion* and *termination*.

Period is sometimes used, in describing an intermittent, for the time between the commencement of a paroxysm and that of the next, including the fit as well as interval.

PERIODIC'ITY, *Periodic'itas*; same etymon. The aptitude of certain physiological and pathological phenomena, in health or disease, to recur at particular periods, after longer or shorter intervals, during which intervals they cease completely. Diseases, thus recurring, are called *Periodical*.

PERIODYN'IA, from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, and $\omicron\delta\upsilon\nu\eta$, 'pain.' A circumscribed and acute pain.—Hippoc.

PERIOR'BITĒ, from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, 'around,' and *or'bita*, 'the orbit.' An appellation used, by some, for the periosteum lining the orbit. The inflammation of this periosteum is termed *Periorbitis* or *Periorbiti'tis*.

PERIOS'TEUM, *Perios'teon*, *Perios'teos*, *Perios'tium*, *Circumossa'le*, *Membra'na ossis*, *Omen'tum ossium*, *Circumossa'lis Membra'na*, from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, 'around,' and $\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\nu$, 'a bone.' The periosteum is a fibrous, white, resisting medium, which surrounds the bones every where, except the teeth at their coronæ, and the parts of other bones that are covered with cartilage. The external surface is united, in a more or less intimate manner, to the neighbouring parts by cellular tissue. Its inner surface covers the bone, whose depressions it accurately follows. It is united to the bone by small, fibrous prolongations; and, especially, by a prodigious quantity of vessels, which penetrate their substance.

The periosteum unites the bones to the neighbouring parts. It assists in their growth, either by furnishing, at its inner surface, as M. Bécclard demonstrated, an albuminous exudation, which becomes cartilaginous, and at length ossifies;—or by supporting the vessels, which penetrate them to carry the materials of their nutrition. See *Medullary membrane*.

PERIOSTO'SIS. Tumour of the periosteum. Tumours are so called, which are developed on bones, and formed by their outer membrane. These tumours are more rapidly developed, have a less degree of consistence, and sooner disperse than exostoses, which they resemble greatly.

PERIP'LYSIS, from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, and $\pi\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, 'the act of washing.' *Proflu'vium*. A copious discharge from any part, especially from the bowels.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA, *Peripleumo'nia*, *True peripneu'mony*, from $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, 'around,' and $\pi\nu\epsilon\upsilon\mu\omega\nu$, 'the lung.' Inflammation of the substance of the lungs.—See *Pneumonia*.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA NOTHA, *P. spu'ria*, *P. pituito'sa*, *P. catarrha'lis*, *Blennotho'rax*, *Obstruc'tio pulmo'num pituito'sa febr'ilis*, *Bronchi'tis asthen'ica*, *False* or *Bastard Peripneu'mony*, (F) *Péripneumonie bâtarde* ou

fausse. An inexact name, under which some affections are comprised that resemble pneumonia; and, especially chronic bronchitis with pleurodynia.—See Bronchitis (chronic).

PERIPNEUMONIA BILIO'SA. Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied with bilious fever.

PERIPNEUMONIA CATARRH'ALIS. Bronchitis or pulmonary catarrh, with pain in some part of the chest.

LATENT PERIPNEUMONY is that whose symptoms are so obscure as to be recognized with difficulty.

PERIPYEMA, from *περι*, 'about,' and *πυον*, 'pus.' Suppuration around an organ;—a tooth, for example.

PERIRRHŒA, from *περι*, 'about,' and *ρεω*, 'I flow.' Afflux of fluids from every point of the body towards an organ which has to remove them from the economy.

PERISCYPHISMUS, *Periscythis'mus*, *Periscythisis*, *Periscytis'mus*, *Periscytisis*, *Scalping*, from *περι*, 'around,' and *Σκυθης*, 'a Scythian,' i. e. 'scalping after the manner of the Scythians.' An operation, described by Paulus of Ægina. It consisted of an incision made around the cranium, and was employed in habitual weakness of the eyes, pains of the head, &c.

PERISPHAL'SIS, *Circumduc'tio*, from *περι*, 'about,' and *σφαλλω*, 'I move.' A circular motion impressed on a luxated bone, for the purpose of reducing it.

PERISTER'NA, from *περι*, 'about,' and *στέρνον*, 'the sternum.' The lateral parts of the chest.

PERISTOLĒ, *Motus Peristal'ticus*, *M. compressorius* seu *vermicula'ris* seu *testudineus*, from *περι*, 'around,' and *στέλλω*, 'I contract,' 'I close.' The *peristaltic action* of the intestines, *Motus peristal'ticus*. It consists of a kind of undulation or vermicular movement, in appearance irregular, but in which the circular fibres of the muscular membrane of the intestine contract, successively, from above downwards, in proportion as the chyme advances in the alimentary canal; so that, being compressed above, it is pushed into the next portion of the intestine, whose fibres are in a state of relaxation. When the fibres contract inversely, they occasion an *antiperistaltic action*.

The peristaltic action is involuntary, and is not under the immediate influence of either brain or spinal marrow. It continues for some time after death.

PERISTROMA, *Peristo'ma*, *Musculus villosus*, *Crusta membrana'cea*, *Crusta vermicula'ris*, from *περι*, 'around,' and *σπρῶννυμι*, 'to spread.' The villous or mucous coat of the intestines.—Castelli.

PERISYSTOLE, from *περι*, 'about,' and *συστολη*, 'a contraction.' The interval, that exists between the systole and diastole of the heart, which is only perceptible in the dying.—Bartholine.

PERITONÆRIX'IS, *Peritonæorex'is*,

from *περιτοναιον*, 'the peritonæum,' and *εγγυω*, 'I break.' Hernia formed by a rupture of the peritonæum.

PERITONÆUM, *Peritone'um*, *Peritonæ'on*, *Peritonei'on*, *Peritonæ'os*, *Peritoni'on*, *Peritoneos*, *Velamen'tum abdominale*, *Tunica præten'sa* seu *Operimen'tum prætensum*, seu *Membra'na abdom'inis*, *Zephach*, *Ziphac*, (F) *Péritoine*, from *περι*, 'around,' and *τεινω*, 'I stretch.' A serous membrane, which lines the abdominal cavity; extends over the greater part of the organs contained there; envelopes them wholly or in part, and maintains their respective relations by means of different prolongations and ligamentous folds:—the *mesentery*, *epiploon*, *mesocolon*, &c. (q. v.) Like all the serous membranes, the peritoneum is a sort of sac without aperture, which covers the abdominal organs, without containing them within it, and the internal surface of which is smooth, and lubricated by a serous fluid.

In the male fœtus, the peritonæum furnishes a prolongation, which accompanies the testicle at the time of its descent, and, in the female fœtus, forms the *Canal of Nuck*, (q. v.) Below the neck of the gall-bladder, the peritonæum has a triangular opening, called the *Foramen* or *Hiatus of Winslow* (q. v.), through which it proceeds behind the stomach, to form a sort of secondary cavity, called the *posterior cavity of the peritonæum*, (F) *Arrière cavité péritonéale* ou *Cavité des Epiploons*.

PERITONITIS, *Empres'ma Peritonitis*, *Peritonæi'tis*, *Cauma Peritonitis*, *Phlegmasia* or *Inflammation of the Peritonæ'um*. The characteristic signs of acute inflammation of the peritonæum are;—violent pain in the abdomen, increased by the slightest pressure, often by the simple weight of the bed-clothes. It generally occurs in the parturient state; and begins on the 2d or 3d day after delivery. At times, a malignant epidemic, and perhaps contagious, variety has made its appearance, and destroyed numbers of females.

This has been described under the name *Puerperal Fever*, but it really seems to be a malignant inflammation of the peritonæum and uterus, *Metroperitonitis*.

In any form it requires the most active treatment, early employed. The appearances, on dissection, are such as occur whenever a serous membrane has been inflamed, and such inflammation has produced death:—effusion of fluid with flakes of coagulable lymph in it; appearances of vascularity, &c., in the membrane.

The treatment—in *active peritonitis*—must consist of the same course as recommended under Enteritis, (q. v.) In the *chronic* kind, symptoms must be combated as they arise, and it may be advisable to excite a new action in the system by means of mercury.

In the epidemic and malignant variety,

unless bleeding be freely employed at the very outset, it does harm. If used early, it is of the most decided advantage. Every thing depends upon arresting the morbid process at the outset.

PERIZOMA, from περιζώννυμι, 'to gird around.' A bandage, girdle. In Fabricius Hildanus, a truss.

PER'KINISM. A therapeutical means, first employed by Dr. Elisha Perkins of Norwich, Connecticut, towards the termination of the last century, and named after him. It consisted in drawing over the affected or other parts the pointed extremities of two metallic rods, called *Metallic Tractors*, each made of a different metal.

The success obtained was through the influence of the imagination; and, consequently, it ranks as high as animal magnetism (q. v.), but no higher. The operation was, also, called *Tractora'tion*.

PEROMELIA, from πηγος, 'wanting,' and μελος, 'a limb.' Congenital misconstruction, or mutilation of the limbs. A genus in the nosology of Good.

PERONE'AL, *Peronæus*, from περονη, 'the fibula.' Belonging or relating to the fibula.

The *Peroneal Muscles* are three in number.

1. **PERONÆUS BREVIS**, *P. secundus*, *P. anti'cus*, *P. Me'dius*, *Semi-fibula'us*, *Grand péronéo-sus-métatarsien*, *Court péronéo-latéral*, (F) *Moyen Péronier*. A muscle, situate beneath the peronæus longus. It is attached, above, to the outer surface of the fibula, and terminates, below, at the posterior extremity of the 5th metatarsal bone, after having been reflected beneath the malleolus externus. It extends the foot upon the leg, at the same time raising a little the outer edge. It may, also, act upon the leg, and extend it upon the foot.

PERONÆUS LONGUS, *Peronæus primus seu posti'cus*, *P. max'imus seu poste'rior*, *P. pri-mus*, *Tibi-péronéotarsien*, *Long péronier latéral*, *Péronéo-sous-tarsien* (Ch.), (F) *Muscle grand péronier*. This muscle is situate at the outer part of the leg. It is long, thick, and triangular above; thin, narrow, and flat below. It is attached, above, to the outer edge of the upper extremity of the fibula, and to the upper third of the outer surface of that bone. Below, it terminates at the outer part of the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, turning its point outward, and raising its outer edge. It acts, also, upon the leg, which it extends on the foot.

PERONÆUS TERTIUS,—*Nonus Vesa'lii*, *Péronier antérieur*, *Petit péronéo-sus-métatarsien* (Ch.), (F) *Petit Péronier*. A muscle, situate at the anterior, outer, and inferior part of the leg. It is long and flat, and is attached, above, to the inferior third of the anterior margin and inner surface of the fibula; terminating, below, at the posterior extremity

of the 5th metatarsal bone. This muscle bends the foot on the leg, by raising its outer edge. It can, also, bend the leg on the foot.

The **PERONEAL ARTERY**, or *Fibular A.*, arises from the popliteal, and is situate deeply at the posterior and outer part of the leg. It gives off branches of little importance. Near the outer ankle, it divides into two branches. 1. The *posterior peroneal*, which descends behind the lower joint of the fibula, on the outer surface of the calcaneum. 2. The *anterior peroneal*, which crosses the inferior extremity of the interosseous ligament, to be distributed on the dorsal surface of the foot.

The **PERONEAL VEIN** follows the same course as the artery.

PEROSPLANCH'NICA, from πηγος, 'wanting,' and σπλαγχνον, 'a viscus.' Congenital misconstruction of the viscera. A genus in the Nosology of Good.

PERPERACU'TUS. Extremely acute. An epithet applied to very violent and rapid diseases.

PERSPIRA'TION, *Perspira'tio*, *Transpira'tio*, *Diffila'tio*, *Diap'noë*, *Diapna'ea*, from per, 'through,' and spira're, 'to breathe, exhale.' The *insensible transpiration* or exhalation, continually going on at the surface of the skin and membranes. Sensible perspiration is called *sweat*.

The perspiratory fluid is secreted by an appropriate apparatus, termed by Breschet *Diapnogenous*, and consisting of a secreting parenchyma, situate in the true skin, and of spiral ducts, which open obliquely under the scales of the epidermis. A certain portion of the perspired fluid is thrown off by ordinary physical evaporation.

The *Pulmonary Exhalation*, or *Transpiration*, is that which takes place in the bronchi, and is sent out with the expired air.

PERTURBA'TRIX (*Medici'na*), *Perturbating Treatment*. A mode of treatment in which very active means are employed, and such as impress upon diseases a different course from that natural to them. Much evil has resulted from such treatment, especially in febrile diseases.

PERTUS'SIS, *Tussis feri'na*, *convulsi'va*, *clango'sa*, *suffocati'va*, *clamo'sa*, *spasmod'ica*, *Morbus Cucul'tus*, *Bechorthopna'ea*, *Bex convulsi'va*, *Bex therio'des*, *Hooping-cough*, *Whooping-cough*, *Chin-cough*, *Kin-cough*, *Kind-cough*, (Germ. Kind, 'a child,') (F) *Coqueluche*. A violent, convulsive cough, returning by fits, (F) *Quintes*, at longer or shorter intervals; and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or *whoop*. The fits of coughing generally recur more frequently during the night, morning, and evening, than in the day. It is contagious, and attacks the young more particularly. It is rare for it to attack an individual for the second time. The duration is various;—six or eight weeks or more. Although the paroxysms are very violent, it is not a dangerous disease. It

may, however, give rise to other affections, as convulsions, pneumonia, &c., when the complication is very dangerous; as the cause cannot be removed. Those children suffer the least, who evacuate the contents of the stomach during the fit. In the treatment, all that can be done is to palliate. It must be borne in mind that the disease will, in time, wear itself out. If there be much tensile pain of the head, or fever, V. S. may be required, but it is seldom necessary. Narcotics occasionally afford relief, but it is temporary. Gentle emetics, given occasionally, when the paroxysms are long and dry, give decisive relief, and aid in the expectoration of the morbid secretions. After the disease has continued for some weeks, and persists in part from habit, change of air is essential, and this, even should the change be to an atmosphere that is less pure.

PERVER'SION, *Dias'trophê*, *Diastrem'ma*. One of the four modifications of function in disease: the three others being augmentation, diminution, and abolition. The Humourists used this term, also, to designate disorder or morbid change in the fluids.

PES, *Pous*, *πους*, (F) *Pied*. The inferior extremity of the abdominal member, representing a bony arch, an elastic vault, which transmits the weight of the body to the ground. It is divided into three parts;—the *tarsus*, *metatarsus*, and *toes*, (q. v.)

PES'SARY, *Pessa'rium*, from *πῆσος*, 'a small stone.' *Pessus*, *Pes'sulus*, *Supposito-rium uteri'num*. A solid instrument, composed of cork, ivory, or elastic gum, which is introduced into the vagina to support the uterus, in cases of prolapsus or relaxation of that organ; to keep vaginal herniæ reduced, &c. The ancients made use of medicated pessaries, which they distinguished into emollient, astringent, aperient, &c.

The form of pessaries is very variable;—round, oval, &c. according to circumstances.

PESTILEN'TIAL, *Pestilentia'lis*. Relating to the plague. *Pestilential diseases* are those, that bear some resemblance to the plague, in respect to mode of propagation, symptoms, danger, &c.

PETE'CHIAE, *Petic'ulae*, *Punctic'ulae*, *Por'phyra Græco'rum*. Small spots, similar in shape and colour to flea-bites, which occur spontaneously upon the skin, in the course of severe fevers, &c. They are, under such circumstances, signs of great prostration.

PETRO-OCCIP'ITAL, *Petro-occipita'lis*. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the occipital bone.

The **PETRO-OCCIPITAL SUTURE** is formed by the junction of the petrous portion of the temporal, to the occipital, bone. It is a deep groove separating the bones, which have between them a thin layer of cartilage.

PETRO-SALPIN'GO-PHARYNGE'US. A fleshy fasciculus, which extends from the sphenoid bone, from the petrous portion of

the temporal bone, and from the eustachian tube to the upper part of the pharynx. See Constrictor.

PETRO-SPHENOIDAL, *Petro-sphenoida'lis*. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the sphenoid bone.

PETRO-SPHENOIDAL SUTURE;—a name given to the small suture, which is formed by the anterior edge of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the posterior edge of the sphenoid.

PETROLÆ'UM, *Petræleum*, *Petræ oleum*, *Petroleum*, *Bitu'men Petroleum*, *Pissellæ'um Indicum*, *Rock Oil*, *Petroleum Barbaden'se*, *Barbadoes Tar*, from *πέτρος*, 'rock,' and *ελαίον*, 'oil.' A bituminous substance of a foetid odour, and bitter, acrid taste. It is semi-liquid, tenacious, semi-transparent; of a reddish-brown colour, insoluble in water and alcohol; combines with fixed and essential oils and sulphur; and is partially soluble in ether. The petroleum, found at Gabian, near Béziers, in France, has been called *Oleum Gabia'num*, (F) *Huile de Gabian*, *Petroleum rubrum*.

PETROLEUM SULPHURATUM, *Bal'samum Sulphuris Barbaden'se*, (F) *Pétrole ou Pétréole*.—Composed of *petrol. barbad.* 3 xvj, *sulph.* 3 iv,—has been used as a pectoral; and as a detergent to ulcers. It has been accounted antispasmodic and sudorific. Dose, gr^{ss}. x to xxx. Externally, it is used as a stimulant and discutient.

PETROUS, *Petro'sus*, from *πέτρος*, 'a stone.' Resembling stone; having the hardness of stone.

OS PETROSUM. See Temporal.

The **PETROSAL GANGLION**, or *Ganglion of Andersch*, is formed by the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, shortly after it emerges from the jugular fossa. From this ganglion, M. Jacobson, of Copenhagen, traced an anastomosing loop through the cavity of the tympanum, which left branches there, and was thence reflected downwards to join the vidian nerve. See Otic ganglion. This has been called the *Nerve of Jacobson*, and the inosculation, *Jacobson's Anastomosis*.

The **PETROSAL SINUSES** are two venous sinuses of the dura mater, connected with the petrous portions of the temporal bone, and distinguished, on each side, into:—

1. The *superior petrosal sinus*. It arises from the cavernous sinus; follows the upper edge of the petrous portion, which affords it a gutter; passes into the great circumference of the tentorium cerebelli, and opens into the lateral sinus, where the latter experiences a bend, near the base of the pars petrosa. Its form is triangular.

2. The *inferior petrosal sinus* arises from the cavernous sinus at the same point as the last, with which it communicates at the moment of its origin. It descends between the inferior edge of the pars petrosa and the basilar process; and terminates in the lateral

sinus, at the sinus or gulph of the internal jugular vein. It is triangular, and broader at its extremities than middle.

PEUCEDANUM, *P. officinale*, *Mar'athrum sylvestre*, *Marathrophyl'um*, *Pinastel'lum*, *Fenic'ulum porci'num*, *Bonus Genius*, *Hog's Fennel*, *Sulphur Wort*, (F) *Queue de Pourceau*, *Fenouil de Porc*. Family, Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. The root has a strong, fetid smell—somewhat resembling that of sulphureous solutions,—and an acrid, unctuous, bitterish taste. It has been recommended as anti-hysterical and nervine.

PEUCEDANUM SILAUS,—*Saxifraga vulgaris*, *S. Anglica*, *Hippomar'athrum*, *Fenic'ulum erraticum*, *English or Meadow Saxifrage*, (F) *Séséli des prés*. The roots, leaves, and seeds have been recommended as aperients, diuretics, and carminatives. Rarely used.

PEY'ERI GLAN'DULÆ, *G. Peyeriana*, *Pey'eri Plexus glandulosi*, *Gland'ulæ mucosæ coagminatæ* seu *agminatæ* seu *muciparæ racematim conges'tæ intestinorum*, *G. intestinales* seu *plexiform'es* seu *spuriæ*, *Corpus'cula glandularum similia* seu *glandulæ in agmen congregatæ intestinorum*, *Enteradenes*, *Peyer's Glands*, *Lieberkuhn's Glands*. Small glands or follicles, situate beneath the villous coat of the intestines. They are clustered together, and are extremely numerous.

PEZA, *πέζα*. This word, according to some anatomists, signifies *Malleolus*; according to others, the sole of the foot.

PEZI'ZA AURIC'ULA, *Auricula Judæ*, *Fungus sambucinus*, *Agar'icus Auriculæ formâ*, *Jew's Ear*. This fungus is said to be astringent; but has chiefly been used as a gargle in relaxed sore throat.

PHACI'TIS, from *φακος*, 'a lens,' and *itis*, a termination denoting inflammation. *Capsi'tis*, *Capsuli'tis*, *Lenti'tis*. Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

PHACO'TOS, *Phaco'tæ*, from *φακος*, 'a scraper.' A name given by the ancients to a kind of scissors or rasp, used in cases of fracture of the skull.—J. Cloquet.

PHAGEDEN'IC, *Phagedæ'nicus*, from *φαγω*, 'I eat.'

A PHAGEDENIC ULCER, *Nomē*, *Phagedæna*, *Ulcus depascens*, is one, which rapidly eats and corrodes the neighbouring parts.

In *Materia Medica*, *Phageden'ic* is a substance used for destroying fungous granulations in ulcers, &c.

PHALAI'A. A barbarous term, employed by Basil Valentine, to designate a universal medicine or panacea.

PHALANGETTIEN. Professor Chaussier uses this term for any thing relating to the third phalanx of the fingers or toes:—*Phalangien*, for what relates to the first;—and *Phalanginien*, to the second.

PHALANGO'SIS, *Hispid'itas*, from *φα-*

λαγξ, 'a row of soldiers.' An affection of the eyelids, in which the lashes are arranged in two or three rows. See *Trichiasis*. Also, dropping of the upper eyelid, from paralysis of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle.

PHALANX, same etymon. A name given to the small bones, which form the fingers and toes, because placed alongside each other like a phalanx. They are distinguished into the *Phalanges of the Fingers*, *Ossa seu Agmina seu Acies seu Articuli seu Scutic'ula seu Nodi seu Interno'dia seu Scytal'ides seu Con'dyli Digito'rum Manus*, and the *Phalanges of the Toes*, *Ossa seu Articuli seu Interno'dia Digito'rum Pedis*.

I. PHALANGES OF THE FINGERS, (F) *Phalanges des Doigts*. They are, in each hand, 14,—three to each finger, and two to the thumb; and are situate one above the other. They are distinguished, numerically, reckoning from the base towards the tip of the finger. 1. The first or metacarpal, (F) *Premières phalanges* ou *Phalanges métacarpiennes*. 2. The second or middle phalanges, (F) *Secondes phalanges* ou *Phalanges moyennes*, *Phalangines*, (Ch.) 3. The third phalanges, *Metacondyli*, *Phalanges unguium*, (F) *Troisièmes phalanges* ou *Phalanges unguéales*, *unguifères*, *unguinales*, *Phalangettes* (Ch.), which terminate each finger, and support the nail.

II. PHALANGES OF THE TOES, (F) *Phalanges des Orteils*. They are the same in number as those of the fingers, but much smaller, and of a very different shape.

The phalanges of a finger or toe are united with each other; and the first with the metacarpal or metatarsal bone. They are developed from two points of ossification; one for the superior extremity, and the other for the body and inferior extremity.

PHAL'ARIS CANARIEN'SIS, *Cultivated Cana'ry Grass*, (F) *Alpiste*. Family, Gramineæ. Sex. Syst. Triandria Digynia. The seed of this grass, (F) *Graines d'aspic*, afford a nourishing meal. The ancients recommended them, for allaying pains in the kidney and bladder.

PHALLOCARCINO'MA, from *φαλλος*, 'the male organ,' and *καρκινωμα*, 'cancer.' Carcinoma or cancer of the penis.

PHALLOPSO'PHIA, from *φαλλος*, 'the male organ,' and *ψεφος*, 'a noise.' Discharge of wind from the male urethra.

PHALLORRHA'GIA, from *φαλλος*, 'the male organ,' and *ρηνυμι*, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the male urethra.

PHANTASM, *Phantas'ma*, from *φανταζω*, 'I make appear.' A phantom, false appearance; apparition. Derangement of the sense of sight or of the intellectual faculties, causing objects to be perceived, which are not before the eyes.

PHARMACEU'TIC; *Pharmaceu'ticus*, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine.' An epithet

for every thing belonging to Pharmacy. Thus, we say, *Pharmaceutical preparation*, &c.

PHARMACOCATAGRAPHOLOGIA, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' *κατα*, 'beneath,' *γραφη*, 'a writing,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The art of writing prescriptions.—J. J. Plenck.

PHARMACOPŒIA, *Pharmacopœia*, (F) *Pharmacopée*, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' and *ποιω*, 'I make.' A work, containing a collection of formulæ for the preparation, &c., of medicines: generally published by authority.

PHARMACOPOLIUM, *Apotheca*, *Officina*. The shop of the druggist or apothecary, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' and *πωλεω*, 'I sell.'

PHARMACOPO'SIA, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' and *ποσις*, 'a portion.' A liquid medicine, especially one that is cathartic.

PHARMACO'SA MEDICAMENTA, from *φαρμακον*, 'a poison.' Medicines, that contain poisonous substances.—Fallopian.

PHARMACOTHE'CA, *φαρμακοθηκη*, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine,' and *τιθημι*, 'I place.' A case for certain medicines.

PHAR'MACUM AD AURES, *Ægyptium Medicamentum ad Aures*. A name given to a medicine, composed of bitter almonds, white pepper, saffron, myrrh, opium, frankincense, castor, verjuice, sulphate of iron, vinegar, pomegranate bark, unguentum nardinum, &c. It was believed to be useful for cleansing fetid ulcers in the ears.

PHAR'MACY, *Pharmacîa*, *Pharmaceutice*, from *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine.' The art, which teaches the knowledge, choice, preservation, preparation, and combination of medicines. It was, formerly, divided into *Galenical* and *Chymical*. The former, called after Galen, embraced the operations undertaken on medicines without analyzing them:—the latter, *Chymical Pharmacy* or *Pharmaceutic Chymistry*, *Pharmacochymia*, comprised the preparation of medicines, founded on the chymical action of their principles.

PHARYNGÆUM (SAL). A compound of cream of tartar, nitrate of potassa, burnt alum, and distilled vinegar. It was formerly employed, united with honey and plantain water, to make gargles, which were advised in quinsy.

PHARYNGE'AL, *Pharyngæus*, (F) *Pharyngé*, *Pharyngien*. That which relates to the pharynx. A name given to the muscles, vessels, and nerves of the pharynx.

The **PHARYNGEAL ARTERIES**. These are two in number. The one—*superior* or *pterygo-palatine*, *Ramus Pharyngæus superior* of Haller—arises from the internal maxillary at the base of the zygomatic fossa, passes through the pterygo-palatine canal, and proceeds to be distributed to the pharynx and the corresponding part of the eustachian tube.

The other—the *inferior*,—*Pharyngæa ascendens* of Haller—arises from the external carotid, on a level with the facial. It ascends along the lateral and posterior part of the pharynx, and divides into two branches: the one—the *pharyngeal*, properly so called—is distributed to the pharynx; the other—the *meningeal*—gives its branches particularly to the dura mater.

The **PHARYNGEAL NERVE**:—a branch sent by the pneumogastric to the pharynx. It descends behind the internal carotid; communicates with the glosso-pharyngeal; and divides, opposite the *middle constrictor* of the pharynx, into a great number of filaments, which anastomose, in a multitude of different directions, with filaments of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, of the superior laryngeal branch, and of the first cervical ganglion. These different nervous filaments, united, constitute the *pharyngeal plexus*, the irregular meshes of which send numerous ramifications to the pharynx.

PHARYNGOCE'LE, *Pharyngeury'sma*, *Diverticulum* seu *Hernia* seu *Prolapsus Œsophagi* vel *pharyngis*. An enlargement at the upper part of the gullet, in which the food sometimes rests in considerable quantity.

PHARYNGO-GLOSSAL, *Glosso-pharyngeal*, *Pharyngo-glossianus*. That which belongs to the pharynx and tongue.

The *Glosso-pharyngeal Nerve* or *Pharyngo-glossal*, *Lingua'lis latera'lis*, (F) *Nerv Glosso-pharyngien*, *Pharyngo-glossien*—a portion of the 8th pair—arises from the superior and lateral parts of the spinal marrow, between the facial and pneumogastric nerves, by several filaments, which soon unite into a single cord, that passes out of the cranium by the foramen lacerum anterius; goes downwards and forwards, and gains the posterior and inferior part of the tongue. Immediately after its exit from the cranium, it gives a branch to the meatus auditorius externus, and receives a filament from the facial, and another from the pneumogastric nerve. It then furnishes two other filaments, which descend upon the carotid artery, and unite at the bottom of the neck with branches from the cervical ganglions and cardiac nerves, and give two filaments to the stylo-pharyngeus muscle.

The glosso-pharyngeus, after sending a twig or two to the tonsil, to the upper part of the pharynx and membrane of the epiglottis, divides into many branches, which run partly to the margin and partly to the middle of the root of the tongue; supplying, especially, the papillæ majores, and the parts in their neighbourhood.

By some, this nerve is regarded as the controller of the associated motions of the tongue and pharynx. By others, it is esteemed to be the special nerve of gustation.

PHARYNGOG'RAPHY, *Pharyngogra'*

phia, from *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' Anatomical description of the pharynx.

PHARYNGOLOG'OGY, *Pharyngolo'gia*, from *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the pharynx.

PHAR'YNGOTOME, *Pharyngot'omus*, from *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' An instrument, invented by J. L. Petit, and used to scarify inflamed tonsils, and to open abscesses, which form in the parietes of the pharynx. It is composed of a long, narrow blade with a lancet point, and inclosed in a sheath or canula of silver, slightly curved. This instrument is carried to the part to be cut, and the point of the blade is made to pass out of the sheath, by pressing on a button at the end of the pharyngotome. A spring causes the blade to re-enter as soon as the pressure is removed.

PHARYNGOTOMY, *Pharyngoto'mia*; same etymon. Some authors have used this word synonymously with œsophagotomy, (q. v.) It means, also, scarification of the tonsils, or an incision, made for opening abscesses there, &c.

PHARYNX, *Pharyx*, *Pharus*, *Gula*, *Læmos*, *Fauces*, *Pharyn'gethron*, *Pharyn'gethros*, *Pharygathron*, *Isthmos*, *Isth'mion*, *Inglu'vies*, *Princip'ium Gulæ*, *Os pos'terum*, (F) *Arrière-bouche*, *Gosier*. A species of musculo-membranous, symmetrical canal, on the median line, irregularly funnel-shaped, and situate between the base of the cranium and the œsophagus, in front of the vertebral column. It is very narrow above; but dilates in the middle, and again contracts below, at its junction with the œsophagus. Into the anterior paries of the pharynx open, successively, from above to below;—the posterior orifices of the nasal fossæ; the eustachian tubes; the posterior aperture of the mouth, and the top of the larynx.

The pharynx is formed, externally, of a muscular coat, and, internally, of a mucous membrane, which is continuous, above, with the Schneiderian membrane; in the middle, with that of the mouth; below, with that of the œsophagus; and, at the sides, with those of the eustachian tubes. This membrane has no villi, and presents only a few inequalities, which are owing to the presence of muciparous follicles.

The muscular coat of the pharynx is composed of the constrictor muscles, stylo-pharyngei, and pharyngo-staphylini. The vessels and nerves are called 'pharyngeal.'

The pharynx serves as a common origin for the digestive and respiratory passages. It gives passage to the air, during respiration; and to the food at the time of deglutition.

PHASE'OLUS VULGA'RIS, *Fase'lus*, *Fase'olus*, *Bona*, *Boona*; the *Kidney Bean*; the *French Bean*, (F) *Haricot*. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decan-

dria. When young and well boiled, this is easy of digestion, and delicately flavoured. It is less flatulent than the pea.

PHASEOLUS CRETICUS, *Cajan*, *Cayan*. A decoction of the leaves, according to Ray, restrains the hemorrhoidal flux, when excessive.

PHASIA'NUS GALLUS, (F) *Coq*. The parts of generation of the cock, dried and pulverized, were formerly regarded proper for increasing the quantity of semen. The fat was used as emollient and resolvent; the brain, in diarrhœa; the gall, in freckles and diseases of the eyes. These phantasies are now abandoned.

PHATNORRHA'GIA, from *φατνιον*, 'an alveolus,' and *εργυμι*, 'I break forth.' Hemorrhage from an alveolus.

PHAUSIN'GES, *φαισιγγες*, from *φαιζω*, 'I roast.' Spots or blisters on the legs, produced by heat; and, in a more extensive signification, by any other cause. Also, a Pustule.—Fœsius.

PELLAN'DRIUM AQUAT'ICUM, *Phellandrium*, *Fœnic'ulum aquaticum*, *Cicuta'ria aquatica*, *Water Fennel*, *Fine-leaved Water Hemlock*, (F) *Phellandre*, *Fenouil d'eau*, *Cigue d'eau*. *Family*, Umbelliferae. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. This plant is stimulant and narcotic. It has been used in intermittents and dyspepsia. It has, also, been given in phthisis pulmonalis, and in cases of scrophulous, atonic ulcers.

PHENIG'MUS, *Phænig'mus*, from *φοινιξ*, 'red.' *Red Jaundice!* A cutaneous affection, consisting of redness diffused over the skin, without fever. Sauvages makes it a genus of his order *Icteritiæ*. Also, the act of irritating a part by a stimulating application.

PHENOM'ENON, from *φαινομαι*, 'I appear.' Any extraordinary and unexpected event.

In *Medicine*, it means any change, appreciable by our senses, which supervenes in an organ or function:—as the *phenomena* of the circulation, respiration, &c. It is used in pathology, synonymously with symptom or sign.

PHI'ALA. A *Phial* or *Vial*, (F) *Fiole*. A small bottle, in which apothecaries are in the habit of sending out their mixtures, draughts, &c.: hence called *Medicine Vials*, (F) *Fioles à Médecine*. They are usually sold in grosses, and assorted into vials of oz. 8; oz. 6; oz. 4; oz. 3; oz. 2; oz. 1½; oz. 1; and oz. ½.

PHILIA'TROS, *φιλιατρος*, from *φιλειω*, 'I love,' and *ιατριαν*, 'medicine.' An amateur of medicine. One who studies medicine.

PHILTER, from *φιλειω*, 'I love.' *Philtrum*, *Philetron*, *Phar'macum* vel *poc'ulum amato'rium*, *Amato'rium venefi'cium*, (F) *Philtre*. A medicine or drink, considered capable of causing love.

PHIL'TRUM, *φιλτρον*, in *Anatomy*, means

the fossula or depression on the upper lip, beneath the septum of the nose, which seems to divide the lip into two parts.

PHIMOSICUS, Relating to phimosis.

Sauvages calls *Ischu'ria phimo'sica*, *Ischu'ria urethra'lis a phimo'si*, the retention of urine, which depends upon phimosis.

PHIMO'SIS, *Phymosis*, *Capistra'tio*, from φιμω, 'I bind up.' A disease, which consists in a preternatural narrowness of the opening of the prepuce, so that it cannot be carried behind the corona glandis. This affection is most commonly congenital. Sometimes, it is accidental, and dependent upon tumefaction of the glans, or of the prepuce, as occurs in syphilis. To remedy this state, the prepuce may be divided by means of a bistoury and director; or circumcision may be practised.

PHLEBECTA'SIA, from φλεβ, 'a vein,' and εκτασις, 'dilatation.' Dilatation of a vein, or of a portion of a vein.—Alibert.

PHLE'BION, diminutive of φλεβ, 'a vein.' A vein.—Hippocr.

PHLEBITIS, from φλεβ, 'a vein,' and itis, the termination for inflammation. Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein, which sometimes follows blood-letting, and extends from the small wound, made in that operation, to the neighbouring parts of the venous system. The symptoms are, first, inflammation in the punctured part; and, afterwards, a knotty, tense, painful cord, following the direction of the vessel, and accompanied with more or less fever, according to the extent of the inflammation, the nervous symptoms, &c.

Phlebitis, also, sometimes supervenes on the ligature or excision of varices; after amputation, gunshot wounds, delivery, the ligature of the umbilical cord, &c. It may terminate by resolution, suppuration, ulceration, or gangrene.

PHLEBOG'RAPHY, *Phlebogra'phia*, from φλεβ, 'a vein,' and γραφω, 'a description.' Description of the veins.

PHLEBOL'OGY, *Phlebolo'gia*, from φλεβ, 'a vein,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the veins.

PHLEBOPALI'A, φλεβοπαλια, φλεβοπαλεια, from φλεβ, 'a vein,' and παλλω, 'I palpitate.' With the ancients, *pulsation*, which they conceived to be produced by the veins.

PHLEBOPHTHALMOTO'MIA, *Ophthalmophleboto'mia*, from φλεβ, 'a vein,' οφθαλμος, 'the eye,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Blood-letting in the eye.

PHLEBORRHA'GIA, from φλεβ, 'a vein,' and γηγρυμι, 'I break out.' Rupture of the veins; and, in a more extensive sense, venous hemorrhage.

PHLEBORRHEX'IS, from φλεβ, 'a vein,' and ρηξις, 'a rupture.' Rupture of a vein. Also, hemorrhage from a vein. *Phleborrha'gia*.

PHLEBOT'OMIST, from φλεβ, 'a vein,'

and τεμνω, 'I cut.' A bleeder. One who practises, particularly, the operation of phlebotomy. See Blood-letting.

PHLEGM, *Phlegma*, *Pituite*, *Pitui'ta*. One of the four natural humours of the ancients, which was, according to them, cold and moist, as atrabilis was cold and dry. It predominated, especially, in winter.

Pituita was afterwards applied to every aqueous or excrementitious humour, such as the saliva, nasal and intestinal mucus, serum, &c. The terms *phlegm* and *pituita* are no longer used in Physiology; the different humours having received particular names; but the vulgar still use *phlegm* to designate a stringy mucus, expectorated or rejected by vomiting. The ancient chymists gave the name 'phlegm' to aqueous, insipid, and inodorous products, obtained by subjecting moist vegetable matters to the action of heat.

PHLEGMAGOGUE, from φλεγμα, 'phlegm,' and αγω, 'I expel.' A medicine, formerly believed capable of "cutting" or removing phlegm.

PHLEGMA'TIA, from φλεγμα, 'phlegm.' Edema, Anasarca.

PHLEGMA'TIA DOLENS, *P. lactea*, *P. dolens puerpera'rum*, *Leucophlegmasia dolens puerperarum*, *Scelon'cus*, *Anasar'ca sero'sa*, *Ecthy'ma œdemat'icum*, *Spargano'sis puerpera'rum*, *Ecchymo'ma lymphat'ica*, *Ischias a spargano'si*, *œde'ma puerpera'rum*, *œd. lacteum*, *White leg*, *Swelled leg*, *White swelling of lying-in-women*, (F) *Dépot laiteux sur la cuisse*, *œdème actif des nouvelles accouchées*, *Enflure des jambes et des cuisses de la femme accouchée*. It occurs, for the most part, in the second or third week after delivery:—is limited to the lower extremity, and chiefly to one side; exhibiting to the touch a feeling of numerous irregular prominences under the skin. It is hot, white, and unyielding; and is accompanied, sooner or later, with febrile excitement. After a few days, the heat, hardness, and sensibility diminish; and the limb remains œdematous, for a longer or shorter period.

The disease frequently, if not generally, consists in obstruction of the iliac or other veins. Owing to the pressure of the gravid uterus—the flow of blood being obstructed—the serous part of it is thrown out into the cellular membrane of the limb. Sometimes, the vein is found completely obliterated.

The treatment consists in the use of anti-phlogistics:—the application of leeches or cupping-glasses near the groin: fomentations to the limb, &c.; and, when the active state has subsided, the use of a roller, applied gently at first, but, afterwards, gradually tightened.

PHLEGMATORRHA'GIA, *Phlegmatorrhœ'a*, from φλεγμα, 'phlegm,' and ρεω, 'I flow.' Stahl and his partisans gave this name to a copious secretion, by the nostrils, of a

limpid and thin mucus, without inflammation. It is the *Coryza Phlegmatorrhagia* of Sauvages.

PHLEGMON, from φλεγμα, 'I burn.' *Phlogosis phlegmonē*, *Phlegmonē*, *Phlegma'sia*, *Incedium*, *Inflamma'tio*. Inflammation of the cellular texture, accompanied with redness, circumscribed swelling, increased heat and pain; which is, at first, tensive and lancinating; afterwards, pulsatory and heavy. It terminates, most commonly, in suppuration. It requires the antiphlogistic treatment; until suppuration seems inevitable, when the suppuration must be encouraged, as the next favourable termination to resolution.

PHLEG'MONOUS, *Phlegmono'des*, from φλεγμων, 'a phlegmon,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' That which relates or belongs to a phlegmon.

PHLEGMONOUS INFLAMMA'TION, is the active inflammation of the cellular membrane; in contradistinction to erysipelatous inflammation or that of the skin.

PHLEGMYMENTIS, from φλεγμα, 'phlegm,' ὅμη, 'a membrane,' and itis, the termination for inflammation. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

PHLOGO'DES, from φλογ, 'flame,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' *Inflamed*, *Inflamatus*. An epithet employed, particularly, to express the red colour of the face.

PHLOGOSIS, *Inflammation*. Some writers use the word exclusively for external inflammations—phlegmons; others, for those that are superficial or erysipelatous.

PHLOGOTICA, *Inflammations*. The second order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good.

PHLORIDZINE, *Phloridzi'na*, from φλωρος, 'inner bark,' and ρίζα, 'root.' The bitter or active principle of the root and trunk of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum tree. It is deposited from the decoction on cooling; crystallizes in silky spicula of a dead white colour, when in masses, or in long slender prisms or tables, when crystallized with care. 1000 parts of water, at a temperature of from 32° to 71°, only dissolve about one part; but at from 70° to 212°, it is dissolved in all proportions. It is very soluble in pure alcohol, but only slightly so in ether; s. g. 1.429.

It has been administered successfully in intermittents, 10 to 20 grains being generally required to arrest the paroxysm. It may be given either in the form of pill or powder.

PHLYCTÆNA, *Phlyza'cion*, *Ampul'la*, *Holophlyc'tides*, *Phlyc'tides*, *Phly'sis*, φλυκτιδες, from φλυζω, 'I boil.' Tumours, formed by the accumulation of a serous fluid under the epidermis.

PHLYCTENOID, *Phlyctenoï'des*. Resembling phlyctænæ. An epithet for a variety of herpes.

PHLYSIS, from φλυζω, 'I am hot,' 'I boil.' A cutaneous eruption. An ulcerative, subcutaneous tumour: flat, tensive, glabrous;

diffused; hot; throbbing; at length fluctuating with an acrid ichor.—Good.

PHONA'TION, *Phona'tio*, from φωνη, 'voice.' The physiology of the voice.

PHON'ICA, φωνικά, from φωνη, 'voice.' The first order of the class *Pneumatica* in Good's Nosology. Defined:—diseases affecting the vocal avenues:—the passage of the voice impeded, or its power suppressed or depraved.

PHONON'OSI, *Phononu'si*, from φωνη, 'the voice,' and νοσος, 'a disease.' *Morbi vocis*. Diseases of the voice. *Phonopathi'a*.

PHORONOM'IA, from φορομαι, or φερομαι, 'I put myself in motion,' and νομος, 'law.' The doctrine of muscular motion.

PHOROUS, from φερω, 'I carry.' A suffix denoting conveyance. Hence, *Galactophorous*, &c.

PHOSPHORENÆSES. M. Baumes unites, under this generic name, the diseases which he attributes to disordered phosphorization: i. e. to excess or deficiency of calcareous phosphate or its decomposition. Amongst these affections he ranks rachitis, osteomalacia, and gout.

PHOSPHORES'CENCE, *Phosphorescentia*. The property, possessed by certain bodies of being luminous in obscurity, or under particular circumstances. In the eye of the cat, something of this kind seems to occur.

PHOSPHOR'IC ACID, *Ac'idum Phosphoricum*. A solid, colourless compound; very sapid; very soluble in water, and vitriifiable by fire. It exists in bones combined with lime. It has been employed in medicine in the form of lemonade, in passive hemorrhage, typhus, phthisis, marasmus, &c., and in injection in cases of cancer of the uterus. It does not seem preferable to other acids.

PHOSPHORUS, *Phosphorum*, *Autophosphorus*, from φως, 'light,' and φερω, 'I carry.' (F) *Phosphore*. 'A light-carrier.' An elementary or undecomposed substance; not metallic; solid; transparent or semi-transparent; colourless: brilliant: flexible: of a sensible garlic odour: very inflammable, and susceptible of combining with the oxygen of the atmosphere, at even the ordinary temperature. It does not exist pure in nature, but is found frequently united to other bodies.

Phosphorus has been used in medicine, dissolved in ether or suspended in the yolk of an egg, as a stimulant: but the greatest precautions are necessary in its administration, so that it is rarely employed.

PHOTOPHO'BIA, from φως, 'light,' and φοβος, 'fear.' Aversion to light:—intolerance of light.

PHRAGMOS, φραγμος, from φρασσω, 'I inclose.' A row of teeth.

PHREN, φρεν, 'the mind.' Also, the diaphragm.

PHREN'ICA, from φρεν, 'the mind.' Diseases, affecting the intellect; characterized

by error, perversion, or debility of one or more of the mental faculties. The first order of the class *Neurotica* of Good.

PHRENITIS, *Phrené'sis*, *Phreneti'asis*, *Phrenis'mus*, *Cephal'i'tis*, *Sphacelis'mus*, *Cephalal'gia inflammato'ria*, *Karabitus* (Arab.), *Sibare*, *Empres'ma cephal'i'tis*, *Siri-asis*, *σιγισσις*, *σιγισσις*, *Sidera'tio*, *Inflamma'tio phreni'tis*, *Encephali'tis*, *Cauma phreni'tis*, *Phrensy*, *Brain Fever*, (F) *Phrénésie*. A disease, characterized by violent pyrexia; pain in the head; redness of the face and eyes; intolerance of light and sound; watchfulness; and delirium, either furious or muttering. Its causes are the same as those of other inflammations; sometimes, however, it is induced by a *Coup de soleil*; by inebriation; violent mental emotions, &c.

Some authors have given the name *Phrenitis* and *Meningitis* to inflammation of the membranes of the brain; and that of *Cephalitis*, *Encephalitis* or *Cerebritis* to inflammation of the substance of the brain: but there are no pathognomonic symptoms, which can lead us to refer the seat of the disease to either of those parts exclusively.

Phrenitis is, of course, a very dangerous affection, from the importance of the organ concerned. The most active treatment must, necessarily, be pursued. Bleeding *ad deliquium*; purging; the application of ice to the shaved head; a position in which the head is raised; and the avoiding of irritation of every kind;—form the remedial means during the violent stage. After this has yielded, counter-irritants to the nape of the neck or to other parts of the body will be useful adjuvants.

When the brain and meninges were affected only symptomatically, as in inflammation of the diaphragm, the disease was formerly called *Paraphrenitis*, (q. v.)

Hydrocephalus acutus (q. v.) is a variety of phrenitis.

PHRICO'DES (FEBRIS), from *φρίκν*, 'a shivering.' *Horrificus*. A fever, in which the chill is very intense and prolonged.

PHRYG'IUS (LAPIS). An earthy matter, found in Phrygia and Cappadocia, and formerly employed as an astringent.—*Goræus*.

PHTHIERE'MIA, from *φθειρω*, 'I corrupt,' and *αἷμα*, 'blood.' A state in which the plastic powers of the blood are deteriorated.

PHTHEIRIASIS, *Phthiriasis*, from *φθῆγ*, 'a louse.' *Morbus pedicul'osus*, *Pedicula'tio*, *Malis pedic'uli*, *Lousiness*, *Lousy disease*, (F) *Maladie pédiculaire*. A disease, which consists in the excessive multiplication of lice on the human body, under conditions, in which it does not ordinarily take place, and in spite of cleanliness. It has been asserted, that the affection has often caused death.

Simple and medicated baths have been recommended for its removal; lotions of the decoction or infusion of tobacco and stavesacre, mercurial frictions, &c.

PHTHIS'ICUS, *Phthino'des*, *Tab'idus*. (F) *Poitrinaire*. Belonging to phthisis. *Phthisical*. Also, one labouring under phthisis.

PHTHISIOLOGY, *Phthisiolo'gia*, from *φθισις*, and *λογος*, 'a treatise.' A treatise on phthisis.

PHTHISIS, *Phthoe*, *Tabes*, *Consumption*, *Decline*, from *φθίω*, 'I dry,' 'I fade.' This word, taken in a general sense, means progressive emaciation of every part of the body. It is usually, however, restricted to

PHTHISIS PULMONA'LIS, *Maras'mus phthisis*, *Hectica phthisis*, *Hæmop'tysis phthisis*, *P. pulmona'ris*, *Phthisi-pneumo'nia*, *Tabes pulmona'lis*, *Phthisis scrophulo'sa*, *Pneumop'thoe*, *Pulmo'nia*, *Phthisis tuberculo'sa*, *Pulmonary consumption*, *Consumption*, *Decline*, (F) *Phthisie*, *P. pulmonaire*, *Crachement de pus*. Occasionally, this formidable disease occurs accidentally: but, usually, it is caused by a conformation obtained from progenitors. This, at least, predisposes to it; and but a slight exciting cause is required to rouse the predisposition into action. It is not a disease of the torrid zone; and, in the temperate regions of the globe, its pathology is often intimately allied with that of scrophula. It usually consists in the formation of tubercles in the lungs, which sooner or later inflame and break down. In such a constitution, ulcerations of the lungs do not readily heal; and hectic fever—the universal attendant upon irritability and debility—is established. This persists, and gradually wears down the patient, till he ultimately expires, exhausted by the irritative fever. The chief symptoms are the following. The patient feels a sense of uneasiness in the chest, with severe fits of coughing, or a short and dry cough, with dyspnœa. This may be considered the incipient stage. The cough then becomes extremely troublesome, especially in the morning; dyspnœa is increased on the slightest exertion. Expectoration evidently purulent:—fever in the evening, with circumscribed redness of the cheeks; wasting; colliquative sweats early in the morning. This must be considered the confirmed stage. In the third or last stage, the hectic becomes constant, with small pulse, pungent heat, colliquative sweats, and diarrhœa. The weakness becomes extreme, and the patient exhausted.

Broussais regards the affection as a chronic inflammation of the lungs.

Physical Signs.—1. In the first stage whilst there are yet scattered miliary tubercles, the only appreciable change at the exterior of the chest, and this is not constant, is a want of freedom in the movements of the chest under one or both clavicles. Percus-

sion will generally discover a slight diminution of sound corresponding to the summit of one lung.

In the same situation, auscultation shows that the inspiratory murmur is either weaker, rougher, or confused. The sound of expiration is more distinct. The voice and cough are rather more resonant, and wheezing or mucous *râle* are occasionally heard in the same region.

2. When the tubercular deposition has become more abundant, the motion of the chest is more markedly diminished under one or both clavicles. The loss of sound on percussion is more distinct, the inspiration, on auscultation, is bronchial, the expiration louder and more superficial, and the resonance of the voice and cough is increased. The rest of the lung is perhaps healthy, or the respiration may be puerile.

3. When the tubercles are undergoing softening,—in addition to the preceding signs, auscultation exhibits subcrepitant *râle* around the apex of the lung, decreasing from above downwards. It is most distinct during or after the cough, and at the close of a deep inspiration. As the disease proceeds the bubbling becomes successively larger, and ultimately *gargouillement* is heard. The inspiration and expiration are cavernous or tracheal. The voice and cough indicate unusual resonance and pectoriloquy. The intercostal spaces are often depressed locally, and percussion may become gradually clearer and even tympanitic as the cavern increases.

It is only in the incipient state of this formidable disease, that advantage can be expected from any plan of treatment; and of all means that can be devised, that of removing to a climate in which air and exercise can be daily enjoyed during the autumnal, winter and spring months is the best. See Climate. If this be impracticable, the patient must be kept in a regulated temperature, taking care that the chamber be duly ventilated; and gestation in the open air be used, whenever the atmosphere, although cold, is dry.

The other indications will be: 1. To moderate inflammatory action: 2. To support the strength: and, 3. To palliate urgent symptoms.

The whole treatment indeed is palliative. Counter-irritants relieve pain: demulcents and mild opiates alleviate the cough: the mineral acids united with opium relieve the colliquative sweats: and chalk and opium the diarrhœa.

Dr. Wilson Philip has pointed out a particular species of phthisis, which is characterized, in the early stage, by a deranged state of the digestive organs; flatulent, irregular bowels; furred tongue; impaired appetite; unnatural fæces; and the epigastric region more or less full and tender on pressure. The affection of the lungs is here secondary. He calls it *Dyspeptic phthisis*.

PHTHISIS LARYNGE'A, (F) *Phthisie laryngée*, *Ulcère du larynx*, is a species of consumption analogous to phthisis pulmonalis, and produced by inflammation and ulceration of the interior of the larynx, and sometimes by caries of the cartilages. *Phthisis trachea'lis* is a similar affection, seated in the trachea.

PHYGETH'LON, *Panus*, *Phypella*, from *φύγω*, 'I broil.' Inflammation of the superficial lymphatic glands, not ending in suppuration.

PHYLACTERIUM, from *φυλάσσω*, 'I preserve.' A *Phylactery*. An amulet:—a prophylactic.

PHYLLAN'THUS URINA'RIA, *Binkohumba*. A plant, employed in Ceylon, in decoction, as a diuretic.

PHYMA, *Phi'ma*, from *φύομαι*, 'I spring up.' With the ancients, this word was used with great latitude: sometimes, in the sense of phlegmon, for tumours larger than a boil, and perfectly suppurative. In the Nosology of Sauvages, *Phymata* is an order of diseases, to which he refers erysipelas, œdema, phlegmon, emphysema, scirrhus, &c. In that of Dr. Good it is a genus, including hordeolum, furunculus, sycosis, and anthrax.

PHYS'ALIS, *P. Alkeken'gi*, *Sola'num vesica'rium*, *Alchachen'ge*, *Alkeken'gi*, *Halicac'abum*, *Winter Cherry*, (F) *Alkekenge*, *Coqueret*. Family, Solanææ. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. The berries are recommended as a diuretic, from 6 to 12 for a dose, in dropsical and calculous cases.

PHYSO'NIA, from *φυσκη*, 'a bladder.' *Ventros'itas*, *Ecphy'ma physco'nia*, *Hyposar'ca*, *Emphrac'tica*, *Visco'nia*, *Hypersarchidios*. A generic term, under which Sauvages has comprised every large tumour, developed in the abdomen, that is neither fluctuating nor sonorous. Linnæus calls them *Hyposarca*.

PHYSE'SIS, *Physe'ma*, from *φύσσω*, 'I inflate.' An emphysematous tumour.

PHYSI'CIAN, *Med'icus*, *Iatros*, *Aces'tor*, *Altheus*, from *φύσις*, 'nature.' (F) *Médecin*. One who has graduated at a University as Doctor of Medicine. The French, formerly, used the word *physicien* in the same sense. It is now appropriated to the natural philosopher.

PHYS'ICS, *Iatrophys'ics*. Physics, directly applied to Medicine: either to the explanation of the vital phenomena, the preservation of individuals, or the treatment of disease.

PHYSIOG'NOMY, *Physiognó'mia*, *Physiognom'icá*, *Physiognom'ice*, *Physionom'ia*, *Physiognomon'ica*, *Physiognom'one*, *Physiognomos'yne*, *Physiognomosia*, *Anthroposcopia*, *Prosopomanti'a*, *Semiotice faciei*, *Physiognom'nia*, *Physiognom'onny*, *Metopos'copy*, *Prosopo'sis*, from *φύσις*, 'nature,' and *γινώσκειν*, 'I know.' The art of knowing the dispositions of men from their external appearance; especially from the features.

Every inference of this kind must necessarily be extremely fallacious, and cannot be reduced to rule, as was attempted by Lavater and others.

In infantile diseases numerous shades of expression are evident, which experience teaches how to appreciate; and which afford useful guides in the pathology of that period of existence.

PHYSIOL'OGY, *Physiolo'gia*, *Biol'ogy*, *Physiologie*, *Œcomó'mia animalis*, *Anat'omia viva*, *Anat'omē anima'ta*, *Anthropologia*, *Microcosmogra'phia*, *Microcosmica scientia*, *Cognit'io physiolog'ica*, *Pars natura'lis medicinæ*, *Philosoph'ia cor'poris vivi*; from φυσικ, 'nature,' and λογος, 'a description.' Formerly, Physiology meant the same as Physics, in its extensive signification, now does. At the present day, it includes the science, which treats of the functions of animals or vegetables; an acquaintance with the phenomena, the aggregate of which constitute life. It is the *science of life*.

It is divided into *animal* or *vegetable*, according as it considers the life of animals or of vegetables singly. *Comparative Physiology* comprises both. Physiology is, also, *general* or *special*; according as it treats of life in the abstract or in some particular species. To the latter belongs the *Physiology of Man*,—called, also, *Hygienic Physiology*, to distinguish it from *Pathological Physiology* or *Pathology*.

PHYSOCE'LE, *Pneumatoce'lē*, *Hernia vento'sa*, from φυσω, 'I insufflate,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' An emphysematous tumour of the scrotum; probably, a case of intestinal hernia, containing much flatus.

PHYSOCEPH'ALUS, from φυσα, 'flatus,' and κεφαλη, 'the head.' *Physocephalus*. Emphysematous tumefaction of the head.

PHYSOME'TRA, *Emphyse'ma Uteri*, *Hysteroph'ysē*, *Hysteropsophia*, *Emphy'sema uteri'num*, *Infla'tio Uteri*, *Tym'pany of the Womb*, *Uterine tympanites*, from φυσω, 'I inflate,' and μήτρα, 'the womb.' A light, tense, circumscribed protuberance in the hypogastrium, obscurely sonorous,—with wind occasionally discharged through the os uteri.

PHYTOLAC'CA DECANDRA, *Poke Weed*, *Amer'ican Night Shade*, *Cancer root*, *Jucato Calleloe* (?), *Jalap*, *Pigeon Berries*, *Sola'num racemo'sum America'num*, *S. magnum Virginia'num rubrum*, (F) *Raisin d'Amérique*, *Phytolaque à dix étamines*, *Morelle en grappes*, *Mechoachan du Canada*. Family, *Chenopodeæ*. Sex. Syst. *Decandria Decagynia*. The leaves, berries, and roots are employed. The young stems, when boiled, are sometimes eaten at table; but when old, they must be cautiously used, as the plant is emetic and cathartic. It is most celebrated as a remedy in chronic rheumatism; and is given in the form of tincture of the ripe berries. It is, also, used in cuta-

neous eruptions; as *tinea capitis*, itch, cancerous ulcers, &c.

The root is gathered and dried in the fall.

PIA MATER, *Pia seu mollis seu ten'uis Mater*, *Meninx inte'rior*, *Meninx choroi'des*, *Inner lam'ina of the Méninge* (Ch.), *Membrana vasculo'sa Cerebri*, (F) *Pie mère*, *Meningette*. The pia mater is a very delicate membrane, which covers the brain immediately, penetrates into its anfractuosités, and envelopes, also, the cerebellum and the spinal prolongation, &c. Bichat does not regard it as a membrane, properly so called, but as a network of blood-vessels, united by a lax cellular tissue. The *Pia Mater exterior* is the portion of membrane which covers the exterior of the encephalon, and faces the arachnoid externally. The *Pia Mater interior* is that, which lines the cerebral fossæ; into which it penetrates by a cleft situate beneath the posterior part of the corpus callosum and the fornix; and by two other fissures, situate between the corpora fimbriata and thalami nervorum opticorum. The pia mater contains a great number of granulations, similar to the *Glandulæ Pacchioni*.

PICROTOX'INE, *Picrotoxi'na*, *Picrotox'ia*, from πικρος, 'bitter,' and τοξικον, 'poison.' A vegetable alkali, discovered by M. Boullay in the *Menispermum Cocculus*. It crystallizes in quadrangular, white, brilliant, semi-transparent prisms; which are excessively bitter, soluble in 3 parts of alcohol and in 15 of boiling water.

The *Cocculus Indicus* owes its poisonous properties to this principle.

PIESTRON, from πιζω, 'I press.' An instrument, recommended by Hippocrates for breaking the bones of the fœtal head, when too large to be extracted otherwise.

PIGNUT, *Earthnut*, *Groundnut*. The bulbous root of the *Bunium Bulbocastanum*. Called *pignuts* from the fondness of the pig for them. They have been considered to possess a styptic quality; and are deemed serviceable in atonic affections of the kidney.—Hooper.

PILA, *Sphæra*, *Ball*. A gymnastic exercise, much used by the ancients as well as moderns.—Galen. Also, a mortar and a pestle. *Aconē*.

PILA MAR'INA, *Sphæra Marina*, *Sphæra Thalass'ia*, *Halcyo'nium rotundum*, (F) *Pelote de Mer*. Certain light, round, depressed or oblong masses:—inodorous and insipid—in which rushes, hairs, and the debris of shells are met with. These are found on the sea shores, and have been regarded by Spielmann as consisting chiefly of the roots of the *Zostera Marina*. Iodine is detected in the ashes, which accounts for its success in goitre. They have, also, been given as a vermifuge.

PILA'TIO. Fracture of the cranium, in which the fissure is narrow, and has the appearance of a hair. A *Cap'illary fissure*, (F) *Fente capillaire*.

PILEOUS, *Pilo'sus*, (F) *Pileux*. That which relates to the hair.

The **PILEOUS SYSTEM** of Bichat is that formed by the hair. It comprises the different species of hair of the human body.

PILEUS, *Pile'olus*. A shield. A nipple-like instrument, formed of various materials, and used by females for protecting the nipple during the child's sucking, when the part is painful. Also, a Caul, (q. v.)

PILLAR, *Pila*, *Colum'na*, *Columel'la*, (F) *Pilier*. A name given to several parts; as the pillars of the *velum palati*, *diaphragm*, &c. (q. v.)

PIL'ULA. Diminutive of *pila*, 'a ball:' *Spærid'ion*, *Catapô'tion*, *Sphæ'rion*, *Gongyl'ion*, (F) *Pilule*. A simple or compound medicine; weighing from one to five grains, of a firm consistence and spherical form, intended to be swallowed at once, without chewing. The *Pill* differs from the *Bolus* in the latter being softer and larger.

Medicines are often given in the form of pill, on account of their disagreeable taste and odour. *Pilula*, also, means a *Pilular mass*.

PILULÆ ALOET'ICÆ, *Pilulæ ex Aloë et Sapo'nē*, *Aloetic Pill*. (F) *Pilules d'aloës ou aloétiques*. (*Gummi resin. aloes socotrin. in pulv. trit.; saponis, sing. p. æ. syr. q. s. Ph. E.*) Dose, gr. x to xx in habitual costiveness.

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSAFET'IDÆ, *Aloetic and Assafætida Pills*. (*Gum. res. aloes socotr. trit.; assafætida, saponis, sing. p. æ.; mucilag. mimos. nilotic. q. s. Ph. E.*) Purgative and stomachic. Dose, gr. x.

PILULÆ ALOES ET CAMBO'GIÆ, *P. de Aloë et Cambô'giâ*, *P. Hydragogæ Bontii*, *Pill of Aloes and Camboge*. (*Aloes, cambog., gum. ammoniac., aa. p. æ. Make into a powder. Dissolve in vinegar; pass through a cloth; express the residuum strongly; and afterwards evaporate, in a water-bath, to a pilular consistence. Ph. P.*) Purgative: used in dropsy. Dose, gr. xij to xxx.

Peter's Pills—a nostrum—are formed of aloes, jalap, scammony, and camboge, each equal parts.

PILULÆ ALOES ET COLOCYN'THIDIS, *P. ex Colocynthidē cum aloë*, *P. Aloes cum Colocynthidē*, *P. coccinæ*, *P. Cocchii*, *P. colocyn'thidis compos'itæ*, *P. coccinæ mino'res*, *Pill of Aloes and Colocynth*. (*Pulp. coloc. 3 ss, aloes hepat., scammon., aa 3 j, sapon. 3 ij, ol. caryoph. 3 j, syrup. q. s. Ph. D.*) Cathartic. Dose, gr. v to x or more.

Foth'ergill's Pills consist of aloes, scammony, colocynth, and oxide of antimony.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOS'ITÆ, *Pilulæ ex Aloë*, *Compound Aloetic Pills*. (*Aloes spic. extract. cont. 3 j, ext. gentianæ 3 ss, olei carui g^{tt}. xl. syr. q. s. Ph. L.*) These are sometimes, also, called *Family pills*, *Antibilious pills*, &c.

PILULÆ DE ALOE ET FÆT'IDIS, *P. Benedic'*

tæ Fulleri, *Pill of aloes and fætid gums*; *Pilulæ ecphrac'ticæ*, *Female pills*, *Pilulæ aloes martia'les*. (F) *Pilules bénites de Fuller*. (*Aloes socotr., sennæ, assafætida, galbani, aa 3 ij, myrrh, 3 iv, croci, macis, aa 3 j, ferri sulphat. 3 iss. Reduce to powder separately, and add ol. succin. g^{tt}. viij, syr. artemisiæ q. s. Ph. P.*) Purgative, and given in hysteria. Dose, gr. xv to xx.

PILULÆ ALOES ET JALAP'Æ, commonly called *Anderson's Pills*, *Anderson's Scots' Pills*, *Scotch Pills*. (*Aloes Barbad. 3 j, rad. helleb. nigr., rad. jalapæ, potassæ subcarb., aa 3 j, ol. anisi 3 iv, syrup. simpl. q. s.—Gray.*) Dose, gr. x to xxx.

A committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following: *Aloes Barbadens. 3 xxiv, Saponis, 3 iv, Colocynthid. 3 j, Gambogiæ, 3 j, Ol. anis. f. 3 ss.*

PILULÆ ALOES ET KINÆ KINÆ, *P. stomachicæ*, *P. ante cibum*; *Pill of Aloes and Cinchona*. (F) *Pilules Gourmandes*. (*Aloes socotr. 3 vj, ext. cinchon. 3 iij, cinnam. 3 j, syrup. absinth. q. s. Ph. P.*) Stomachic and laxative. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Lady Crespi'gny's Pills, *Lady Webster's Pills*, and the *Pilulæ stomachicæ Mesues*, Ph. L. 1635, resemble those.

PILULÆ ALOES ET MYRRHÆ, *P. Aloes cum Myrrhâ*, *P. de Aloë et Myrrhâ*, *Rufus's Pills*, *Common Pills*, *Pilulæ Rufi*, *P. commu'nes*, *Pills of Aloes and Myrrh*. (*Aloes spic. ext. 3 ij, croci stigmat., myrrh, sing. 3 j, Syr. q. s. Ph. L.*) Cathartic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to xx.

Hooper's Pills, according to one of Gray's formulæ, are made as follows. *Ferri sulph., aquæ, aa 3 viij: dissolve. Add aloes barbad. 3 ij and 3 viij, canellæ albæ, 3 vj, gum. myrrh. 3 ij, opopanax 3 iv.*

The committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recommend the following form. *Aloes Barbadensis, 3 viij, Ferri Sulphatis exsiccata. 3 ij, 3 iss, vel Ferri Sulph. crystall. 3 iv, Ext. Helleb. nigr. 3 ij, myrrh. 3 ij, Saponis, 3 ij, Canellæ in pulv. tritæ, 3 j, Zingib. in pulv. tritæ, 3 j.*

Speediman's Pills consist of aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extract of chamomile, and essential oil of chamomile.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM ZINGIB'ERE, *Pill of aloes and ginger*. (*Aloes hepat. 3 j, rad. zingib. in pulv. 3 j, sapon. hispan. 3 ss, ol. ess. menthæ pip. 3 ss. Ph. D.*) In habitual costiveness. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ AMMONIURE'TI CUPRI, *Pills of Ammoniuret of Copper*, *Pilulæ Cupri*. (F) *Pilules d'ammoniure de cuivre*. (*Ammoniur. cupri in pulv. ten. trit. gr. xvj, micæ panis 3 iv, aquæ carbonatis ammoniæ q. s. Beat into a mass, and divide into xxxij pills. Ph. E.*) Tonic and antispasmodic, in epilepsy, &c. Dose, one pill twice daily: gradually increasing the dose.

PILULÆ ANTIBILIO'SÆ,—*Barclay's Antibilious Pills*. (*Extract of colocynth 3 ij, resin*

of jalap 3j, almond soap 3iss, guaiac. 3ij, emetic tart. gr. viij, ol. junip., ol. carui, ol. rosmarin. aa g^{tt}. iv, syrup of buckthorn q. s., to form 64 pills.) Dose, 2 or 3.

Dixon's Antibilious Pills are formed of aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartarized antimony.

PILULÆ ANTI-SCROPHULO'SÆ, *P. ex Oxido Stibii et Hydrargyri sulfure'to nigro compos'itæ.* (*P. scammon., hydrarg. sulphur. nigr., aa 3ij, antimonii oxidi albi, milleped., sapon. amygdalin, aa 3ij, extract. glycyrrh. 3v.* Make into a mass. *Ph. P.*) Dose, gr. iv to l.

PILULÆ BALSAM'ICÆ, *P. Docto'ris Morton.* (*Milleped. pulverisat. 3xviij, gum. ammon. 3xj, acid. benzoic. 3vj, croci, balsam. Peruv. aa 3j, balsam. sulph. anisat. 3vj.* Mix. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, expectorant, and balsamic.

PILULÆ CAMBO'GIÆ COMPOS'ITÆ, *P. de guttâ gaman'drâ, P. hydrago'gæ, Gamboge pills, Pilulæ gummi guttæ aloet'icæ; Compound camboge pills.* (*F*) *Pilules de gomme gutte composées.* (*Cambogiæ contritæ, aloes spicat. extract. contriti, pulv. cinnam. comp. sing. 3j, saponis 3ij.* *Ph. L.*) Cathartic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ DE CYNOGLOS'SO, *P. de extrac'to opii.* (*Pulv. rad. cynogloss., semin. hyoscyam. alb., extract. opii vinos. aa 3iv, pulv. myrrh. 3vj, oliban. 3v, croci, castor., aa 3iss, syrup. opii q. s.* *Ph. P.*) Anodyne. In cough, &c. Dose, gr. iv to gr. viij.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOS'ITÆ, *Compound Pills of Iron, Pilulæ Ferri cum Myrrhâ.* (*F*) *Pilules de Fer composées.* (*Myrrh. cont. 3ij, sodæ subcarb., ferri sulph., sacch. aa 3j.* Mix. *Ph. L.*) Tonic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ GAL'BANI COMPOS'ITÆ, *P. assafœtidæ compositæ, P. fœtidæ, P. gummosæ, P. e gummi, Compound gal'banum pill, Pilulæ antispas'ticæ, P. antihyster'icæ, P. myrrhæ, compos'itæ, Gum pill.* (*Galban. gum. 3j, myrrhæ, sagapeni, aa 3iss, assafœtidæ 3iv, syrup. q. s.* *Ph. L.*) Antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ EX HELLEBORO ET MYRRHÆ, *P. tonicæ, Bacher's Pills, Tonic Pills of Bacher, Pills of Hellebore and Myrrh.* (*Ext. helleb. nig., extract. myrrh., aa 3j, fol. cardui benedict., in pulv. 3ij.* Mix. *Ph. P.*) Tonic and emmenagogue. In dropsical, cutaneous, and verminous affections. Dose, gr. iv to viij.

Matthews' Pills,—Starkey's Pills, are formed of rad. helleb. nigr., rad. glycyrrh., sapon. Castill., rad. curcumæ, opii purif., syrup. croci, aa 3iv, ol. tereb. q. s. ut fiat massa. —Gray.

PILULÆ HYDRAR'GYRI, *P. mercuria'les, Mercurial pill, Blue pill.* (*F*) *Pilules de Mercure.* (*Hydrarg. purif. 3ij, confect. rosæ gallic. 3ij, glycyrrh. rad. cont. 3j.* Rub the quicksilver with the confection, until the globules disappear: then add the li-

quorice powder, and beat the whole into a uniform mass. *Ph. L.*) Antisyphilitic. Mercurial:—in large doses, purgative.

PILULÆ DE HYDRARGYRO, SCAMMO'NIO, ET ALOE, vulgo MERCURIA'LES, (*F*) *Pilules Mercurielles, ou de Mercure, Scammonée et Aloès.* (*Hydrarg. purif. 3j, mellis 3xij.* Rub until the globules disappear: then add aloes socot., scammon. aa 3ij, macis, cinnam., aa 3ij. Make into a mass. *Ph. P.*) Uses, same as the last, but they are more purgative. Dose, gr. viij to xxx. These pills are nearly the same as the *Pastilles de Renaudot.*

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIA'TIS COMPOS'ITÆ, *Pilulæ ex Stibio et Hydrargyro, P. antiherpet'icæ, P. ex hydrargyro muriat'ico miti cum sulphure stibia'to auriantiaco, P. resoven'tes cum mercurio, P. depurantes; Compound Pills of Submuriate of Mercury, P. Hydrargyri Submuriatis, Calomel Pills, Plummer's Pills, the Red Pill.* (*Hydrarg. submur., antimon. sulphur. precipitat. sing. 3ij, guaiac. gum. resin. contrit. 3iv, spirit. rect. 3ss.* Beat together. *Ph. L.*) Mercurial, and reputed to be diaphoretic and alterative. Dose, gr. v to x.

Leake's *Pilu'la saluta'ria* resembles these. It is used in syphilis.

PILULÆ OPIA'TÆ, *P. Theba'icæ, Opiate Pills, Common Night Pills, Anodyne Pills, Nepen'thes opia'tum.* (*F*) *Pilules Opiacées.* (*Opium, p. 1; ext. glycyrrh. p. 7; fruct. myrt. piment. p. 2.* Mix. *Ph. E.*) Five grains contain gr. ss of opium.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOS'ITÆ, *P. de Rhabar'baro, Compound Rhubarb Pills.* (*Pulv. rhei 3j, aloes socotr. 3vj, myrrh. 3iv, ol. menthæ pip. 3ss.* Beat into a mass, with syrup of orange peel. *Ph. E.*) Laxative and stomachic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

The stomachic nostrum, sold under the name Moseley's Pills, consists merely of rhubarb and ginger.

PILULÆ SAPO'NIS CUM OPIO, *P. saponac'cæ, Pills of Soap and Opium, Pilulæ Opii.* (*F*) *Pilules de Savon et d'Opium.* (*Opium duri contriti 3iv, saponis duri 3ij.* *Ph. L.*) Five grains contain one of opium.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOS'ITÆ, *P. Scillit'icæ, P. Scillæ cum Zingib'ere, P. e Scillâ, Compound Squill Pill.* (*Scillæ rad. recent. exsiccata. et contus. 3j, zingiberis rad. contritæ, saponis duri, aa 3ij, ammoniaci contriti 3ij.* Form the mass into syrup. *Ph. L.*) Expectorant and diuretic. Dose, gr. x to xx.

PILULÆ STRYCHNI'NÆ, *Pills of Strychnine.* (Very pure strychnine, 2 gr.; conserve of roses, 3ss. Make into 24 pills.) One or two for a dose.

PILULÆ E STY'RACE, *Storax Pills.* (*Styracis pur. 3ij, opii purif., mellis, croci, sing. 3j.* *P. D.*) Six grains contain one of opium.

PILULÆ DE TEREBIN'THINA, *Tur'pentine Pills.* Made of turpentine boiled in 3 times

its weight of water, until, when thrown into cold water, it forms a soft paste. It has the properties of turpentine, and has been administered in gleet, &c.

PILULIER (F), *Pill machine*. An instrument, invented by the Germans for rolling and dividing pills. Also, the earthen pot in which pills are preserved.

PILUM, *Pistillus*, *Pistillum*, *Hyp'eros*, *Cer'cis*, (F) *Pilon*. A pestle. A wooden, iron, bell-metal, marble, agate, porcelain, or glass instrument for beating or dividing substances in a mortar.

PIMELORRHŒA, from *πῖμαλη*, 'fat,' and *ρῆω*, 'I flow.' A morbid discharge or disappearance of fat.

PIMPINEL'LA ANISUM. The *Anise plant*. *Anisum*, *Anisum vulga're*, *Sola'men intestino'rum*, *An'isum*, (F) *Anis*. Family, Umbelliferæ. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. A native of Egypt. The seeds, *Sem'ina An'isi*, *An'iseed*, have an aromatic odour; and sweetish, warm, grateful taste. They are carminative; and used in dyspepsia and the tormina of infants. Dose, gr. xv to 3j, bruised.

The oil,—**OLEUM ANISU**, (F) *Huile d'anis*—is officinal. Dose, gr. v to xv.

PIMPINEL'LA MAGNA, *P. nigra*; the *Greater Pimpinella*; *Tragoselinum majus*, *Daucus Cyan'opus*, (F) *Boucage majeur*. The root has been extolled as diuretic and resolvent, as well as in erysipelatous ulcerations, tinea capitis, rheumatism, &c.

PIMPINELLA SAXIFRAGA, *Burnet sax'ifrage*, *Poter'ium sanguisor'ba*, *Sorbastrel'la*, *Tragoselinum*, *Pimpinella hirci'na*, *P. umbellifera*, (F) *Boucage mineur*, *Petit B.*, *Pimprenelle*. The root has an unpleasant smell, and hot, pungent, bitterish taste. It has been recommended as a stomachic; and as a stimulating gargle in paralysis of the tongue.

PIN. Perhaps from *Pennum*, low Latin; or from *Spina*; *Spina ferrea*, *Acus capita'ta*, (F) *Epingle*. An iron or brass instrument, generally of small size; pointed at one extremity, and having a head at the other. It is used, in Surgery, to fix rollers and dressings; and, occasionally, in sutures.

PINCHED, *Contractus*, (F) *Pincé*, *Grip-pé*. An epithet applied to the face, when the features are contracted; as in violent abdominal affections, or during intense pain.

PINCKNE'YA PUBES'CENS, *Georgia Bark*. This bark has been used in Georgia in the cure of intermittents, and successfully. It is a powerful bitter. Dose, of the powder, 3j.

PINEAL, *Pinea'lis*, from *pinus*, 'a pine.' That which resembles a pine-apple.

The **PINEAL GLAND**, *Glandula pinea'lis*, *Cer'ebral epiph'ysis*, *Cona'rium*, *Conoi'des corpus*, *Penis cer'ebri*, *Corpus turbina'tum*, is a small body, of a conical shape; pale red

or grayish colour; and soft consistence; situate between the fornix and the tubercula quadrigemina. It almost always contains sabulous particles. When these are grouped together over the base of the gland, they form the *Acervulus Cer'ebri* of Sömmerring. From its anterior part arise two medullary striæ, which proceed over the posterior commissure; coast along the optic thalami, and unite at the anterior pillar of the fornix.

The uses of the pineal gland are unknown. Descartes supposed it to be the seat of the soul!

PINGUE'DO, *Pim'elè*, *Piar*, *Pieiron*, *Lipos*, *Stear*, *Adeps*, *Sevum*, *Sebum*, *Corpus adipo'sum*, *Axun'gia*, *Fat*, (F) *Graisse*. A soft, white, animal substance; inodorous; insipid; oily; inflammable; easy to melt; spoiling in the air, and becoming rancid by union with oxygen: almost insoluble in alcohol; insoluble in water; soluble in the fixed oils. Fat is formed of two immediate principles, *stearine* and *elaine*, to which are, almost always, joined an odorous and a colouring principle. It is found in a number of animal tissues, and is very abundant in the neighbourhood of the kidneys and in the epiploon. It is generally fluid in the cetacea; soft, and of a strong smell in the carnivora; solid, and inodorous in the ruminating animals; white, and abundant in young animals; and yellowish in old. It forms about a 20th part of the weight of the human body.

The fat, considered physiologically, has, for its function, to protect the organs; maintain their temperature; and to serve for nutrition in case of need; as is observed in torpid animals.

PINGUIC'ULA VULGA'RIS, *Sanic'ula monta'na*, *S. Eboracen'sis*, *Viola palus'tris*, *Dodecath'eon Plin'ii*, *Butter-wort*, *Yorkshire San'icle*. Family, Personneæ. Sex. Syst. Diandria Monogynia. The unctuousness of this plant has caused it to be applied to chaps, and as a pomatum to the hair. Decoctions of the leaves, in broths, are used by the common people in Wales as a cathartic.

PINK DYE, *Stripped safflower* 3j, *subcarb. of potass*, gr. xvij, *spirit of wine* 3vij: digest for two hours, add *distilled water* 3ij: digest for two hours more, and add *distilled vinegar* or *lemon juice* q. s., to reduce it to a fine rose-colour. Used as a cosmetic.

PINUS ABIES, *Abies rubra*, *El'atè thelei'a*, *Picea*, *Norway Spruce Fir*, *Yew-leaved Fir*. Nat. Ord. Coniferæ. Sex. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphia. The tops are used in making *Spruce Beer*, (q. v.)

The **ESSENCE OF SPRUCE** is a fluid extract, prepared by decoction from the twigs of this species of fir. From this is made the *Spruce Beer*, (q. v.)

This fir affords the Burgundy pitch and common frankincense.

1. **BUR'GUNDY PITCH**, *White pitch*, *Pix*

Burgundica, Pix alba, Resina abietis humida, Resina alba humida, Pini abietis resina sponte concreta, Pix arida, Pix abietina, (F) Poix blanche, Poix grasse, P. jaune, P. de Bourgogne. It is of a close consistence, rather soft, of a reddish brown colour, and not unpleasant smell. It is very adhesive to the skin; and, consequently, forms excellent plasters for remaining upon the part, for some time;—as in cases of affections of the chest.

2. ABIETIS RESINA, (Ph. L. since 1809.) Thus, *Common Frankincense, Perrosin, Thus fœmini-num, T. vulgare, Olibanum vulgare, Resina abietis sicca, Resin of the Spruce Fir.* It is solid, dry, brittle; externally, brownish-yellow; internally, whitish. Used in plasters like the last.

PINUS BALSAMEA, *Abies Canadensis.* The tree which affords the *Canada Balsam, Balsamum Canadense, Resina strobilina, Terebinthina Canadensis, Pini balsameæ resina liquida, Resina fluida Canadensis, Terebinthina balsamea.* *Canada Balsam* is one of the purest turpentine. It has the common properties of those substances.

PINUS CEMBRA, *Aphernous'li Pine.* It yields an agreeably scented turpentine:—the *Carpathian Balsam, Balsamum Carpathicum, B. Libani, Carpathicum, Briancon Turpentine.* The nuts, *Cembro nuts*, have an eatable kernel, and yield oil. The shoots yield *Riga balsam* by distillation.

PINUS LARIX, *Larix.* The *Larch, (F) Melèze.* From this tree exude *Or'enburg gum*, and *Briancon manna*. It also yields, by boring, *Common Venice Turpentine, Resina Laricis, Terebinthina Veneta, Pini Laricis resina liquida, (F) Térébenthine de Vénise, T. de Melèze.* It is usually thinner than the other sorts of turpentine.

PINUS MUGHOS. The *Mountain or Mugho Pine, Pinus Pumilio.* From the extremities of the branches exudes the *Resina strobilina* of the Germans, or *Hungarian balsam.* It is also obtained, by expression, from the cones. By distillation, the Hungarian balsam affords the *Krumholz Oil, Oleum Templinum.*

PINUS PICEA, *Silver Fir Tree, (F) Sapin commun, El'ate, Abies, A. Gallica.* By piercing the tubercles of the bark of this fir, the *Strasburgh Turpentine* is obtained:—the *Resina Abietis* (Ph. L. before 1809), *Oleum Abietis, Terebinthina Argentoratensis.*

PINUS PINEA, *Stone Pine, Pine, Pinus, P. uber'ima.* The nuts, *Zirbelnuts, Pine nuts, (F) Pin à pignons*, are eaten raw; or preserved like almonds. They are, also, used in emulsions.

PINUS SYLVES'TRIS, *Pinaster, Peuce, Scotch Fir.* This pine affords common turpentine and its oil, resin, tar, and pitch.

1. COMMON TURPENTINE, *Terebinthina vulgaris, T. communis, Resina Pini, Bijon, Horse Turpentine*, is obtained by wounding the

tree in hot weather. It is used, chiefly, as a dressing for wounds, &c. in horses, and for the distillation of the oil, (see *Oleum Terebinthinæ.*) When the oil is distilled with water, yellow resin or *Rosin—Resina flava*—is left, which is only used in the formation of ointments and plasters: if without the addition of water, the residuum is common resin or *Colophony*, (q. v.)

2. When the cold begins to check the exudation of the common turpentine, part of it concretes in the wounds. This is called, in France, *Galipot, Barras*; and *White Rosin, Resina alba*, when hardened after long exposure to the air.

3. When the old trees are subjected to distillation, in a coarse manner, Tar is obtained, —*Hygropissos, Pissa, Pix cedria, Resina pini empyreumatica liquida, Terebinthina empyreumatica, Alchitram, Alchitu'ra, Cedria, Pix liquida, (F) Goudron, Brai liquide.*

Tar water, Aqua Picea, Infusum Picis liquidum seu Picis empyreumaticæ liquidæ, Potio picea, (F) Eau de Goudron, was, at one time, a fashionable remedy in numerous complaints, and of late its use has been revived, since its virtues have been presumed to be owing to Creosote. It is employed chiefly in pulmonary affections. (Writers. Bishop Berkeley, Lond. 1744, and Prior, Lond. 1746); and the vapour has been recommended in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs. It is used, externally, as a detergent.

4. COMMON PITCH, *Pix nigra, Black Pitch, Burnea, Burnia, Stone Pitch, Pix sicca, P. atra, P. nava'lis, Palimpis'sa, P. arida* (Ph. L. before 1809), (F) *Poix navale, P. noire*, is obtained by inspissating tar. It is used only as a resolvent, in plasters.

PIOULQUES (F). A kind of sucking-pump, invented by Louis, for extracting water that had entered internal cavities, in cases of drowning. A useless instrument.

PIPER CUBEBA, *Com'peper, Com'peba, Cubal sini, Piper caudatum, Cubeb Pepper, Tailed Pepper, Cuma'mus, (F) Poivre-à-queue, Quabebe.* A native of Java and Guinea. The odour of these berries is aromatic; taste at first cooling, afterwards pungent. The active principle is an essential oil. The properties of the cubeb are stimulant and purgative. It is used only in gonorrhœa. Dose, from ʒj to ʒj, in powder, three or four times a day.

The "Turkey yellow berries,"—the dried fruit of the *Rhamnus Catharticus*, are often substituted for the cubebs.

PIPER LONGUM, *Macropiper, Acapat'li, Catu-trip'ali, Pim'pilim, Long Pepper, (F) Poivre long.* As we receive the berries, they consist of the unripe fruit, dried in the sun; and are small, round grains, disposed spirally on a cylindrical receptacle. They are stimulant, carminative and tonic, like the other peppers. Dose, gr. v to ʒj.

PIPER NIGRUM, *Melanopiper, Molagoco'di,*

Lada, Piper aromaticum, Black Pepper, (F) Poivre noir. Black pepper is the unripe fruit, dried in the sun. *Virtues*, same as those of the other peppers.

PIPER ALBUM, *White Pepper* is the black, freed from its cuticle.

PIPERINA, *Pip'erine*. A resinoid substance, obtained from the piper nigrum, by M. Ærstadt, in which the virtues of the pepper seem to reside. It has been employed, like the quinine, in intermittents, and successfully.

PISCIARELLI, MINERAL WATERS OF. A spring at Monte Secco, in Italy, between Lake Agnano and Solfatara. It is thermal (100° Fabr.), sulphureous and carbonated, and is chiefly used in old ulcers, leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, and in cutaneous affections.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA, *Jamaica Dog-wood*. A small branching tree common in most of the West India Islands. Diadelphia Decandria of Linnæus. It is used in the West Indies to poison fish. It appears to be an acro-narcotic.

PISIFORM, *Pis'iformis*, from *pisum*, 'a pea,' and *forma*, 'shape.'

OS PISIFORME, *Os lenticula'rê, Os orbicula'rê, Os extra or'dinem Carpi, (F) Os hors de rang*, is the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus. It is round, and gives attachment to the tendon of the cubitalis anterior, and to the anterior transverse ligament of the carpus. It is articulated, behind, with the os cuneiforme.

PISSASPHALTUS, *Pissasphal'tum, Mineral pitch*, from *πισσα*, 'pitch,' and *ασφαλτος*, 'bitumen.' (F) *Poix minérale*. A thicker kind of *Petroleum* or *Rock Oil*; formerly employed as a vulnerary. It is synonymous with *Glu'tinous bitu'men, Malta bitu'men*, and *Min'eral tar*.

PISSELÆUM, *Oleum Picinum*, from *πισσα*, 'pitch,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' An oily matter, obtained from boiling pitch, and used for the same purposes as tar.

PISSE'ROS, from *πισσα*, 'pitch.' Ancient name of a cerate, prepared of *olive oil, oil of roses*, and *dried pitch*. It was, also, called *Cera'tum pica'tum*, and *C. tetraphar'macum*.—Hippocr.

PISSI'TES, *Vinum pica'tum*. A wine, prepared from tar and the must of the grape. It was regarded to be stomachic.

PISTACIA LENTISCUS, *Terebin'thus lentiscus, Lentiscus vulga'ris*; the *Mastich Tree*. Family, *Terebinthaceæ*. The wood of this tree abounds with the resinous principle of mastich; and a tincture, made from it, has been used in the cure of dyspeptic affections, gout, and dysentery. It yields, by incision, the resin *Mastich, Resi'na Lentisci'na, Men'-frigê, Masti'chê, Mastix, Pistaciæ Lentis'ci Resina*. This resin has an agreeable smell, when heated: is almost insipid: in globu-

lar, irregular, yellowish, semi-transparent masses: soluble in ether; partially so in alcohol. It is stimulant, and has been used in old coughs, and gleet, and is chewed to sweeten the breath. It is sometimes, also, employed to stop the holes in carious teeth.

PISTACIA TEREBIN'THUS, *Turpentine Tree, Hab-el-Kalimbat, Terebinthus vulga'ris, Termin'thos*. The tree, which affords the *Cyprus Turpentine, Chio Turpentine, True Venice Turpentine, Resi'na Terebin'thi, Terebin'thina vera, T. Chia, T. Cypria*. This substance is classed amongst the resins. It is procured by wounding the bark of the trunk. The best Chio turpentine is of about the consistence of honey; very tenacious, clear, and almost transparent; of a white colour, inclining to yellow, and of a fragrant smell; moderately warm to the taste, but free from acrimony and bitterness. It resembles, in virtues, the other turpentines.

PISTACIA VERA. Name of the tree, which affords the *Nux Pistacia*. *Pista'chio nuts* have a sweetish, unctuous taste, resembling that of sweet almonds. Like these they afford an oil, and may be formed into an emulsion.

PITAYA BARK. This bark is preferred in Columbia to any other. It contains a new vegetable alkali, to which the name *Pitayine* has been given.

PITTA'CIUM. A pitch plaster, from *πιττα*, 'pitch.'

PITTO'TA. Medicines in which pitch is the chief ingredient.

PITTSBURG, MINERAL WATERS OF. A chalybeate mineral spring, situate about four miles S. W. of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania. It contains muriate of soda, muriate of magnesia, oxide of iron, sulphate of lime, and carbonic acid.

PITUITARY, *Pituita'ris*, from *pitui'ta*, 'phlegm.' A name given to several parts.

1. FOSSA PITUITARIA. A depression on the cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone, which lodges the pituitary gland. It is called, on account of its shape;—*Sella Turcica, Ehip'pium*. Chaussier calls it *Fossa supra-sphenoida'lis*, from its situation.

2. The PITUITARY GLAND, *Glan'dula Pituitosa vel pituitaria, Glandula basila'ris, Lacu'na vel Appendic'ula cer'eбри, Hypoph'ysis seu Appendix Cer'eбри, Pituitary body, Corpus pituitarê*;—*Appendice sus-sphenoidale du cerveau*, (Ch.) A small, round body; the anterior portion of which is of a cineritious yellow hue, and the posterior, which is smaller, is whitish and pulpy. Its functions are unknown.

3. The PITUITARY MEMBRANE, *Schneide'rian Membrane, Membrana pituitaria, M. olfacto'ria*. The mucous membrane, which lines the nasal fossæ, and extends to the different cavities communicating with the nose.

In the nasal fossæ, the membrane appears formed of two layers, intimately united:—the one, in contact with the bones, is fibrous;—the other, free at one surface. The latter is a mucous membrane, on which papillæ are not easily distinguishable, but which contains them, as well as a number of very small mucous follicles, that open into the cavity of the nares. On penetrating the maxillary, frontal, sphenoidal, and ethmoidal sinuses, the membrane becomes very thin, transparent, less vascular, and seems reduced to its mucous layer.

The pituitary membrane receives the impression of smells, by means of the expansions of the olfactory nerves upon it. It is the seat of smell.

PITYRIASIS, from *πιτυριον*, 'bran;' *Lepido'sis Pityriasis*, *Dandriff*:—a very superficial affection: characterized by irregular patches of thin scales, which repeatedly exfoliate and recur; but which never form crusts, or are accompanied with excoriations. It is not contagious. It occurs under three or four varieties of form.

PLACEBO, 'I will please.' An epithet given to any medicine, intended rather to satisfy the patient than to cure a disease.

PLACENTA, *P. uteri seu uteri'na seu uteri carnea*. A Latin word, signifying a *Cake*. *Hepar uteri'num*, *Jecur uteri'num*, *Caro seu Affu'sio orbicula'ris*. A soft, spongy, vascular body, formed at the surface of the chorion, adherent to the uterus and connected with the fœtus by the umbilical cord. It is not in existence during the first period of the embryo state, but its formation commences, perhaps, with the arrival of the embryo in the uterus. Its mode of attachment to the uterus is a topic of dispute; but it seems clear, that the main circulation through it is of the blood of the fœtus. The placenta is formed of several *lobes* or *cotyledons*, which can be readily distinguished from each other on the uterine surface; but, towards the fœtal surface, are confounded into one mass. It is composed of the umbilical vessels, cellular tissue, and whitish, resisting filaments, which are vascular ramifications obliterated. Lymphatic vessels have also been presumed to exist in it; and nerves have been traced, proceeding from the great sympathetic of the fœtus.

The function of the placenta appears to be like that of the lungs in the adult. It admits of the blood of the fœtus being *shewn* to that of the mother, and of undergoing the requisite changes.

PLADAROSIS, *Pladarotes*, from *πλαδαρος*, 'soft.' A soft tumour on the eyelid, unaccompanied with redness or pain.

PLAGUE, *Pestis*, *Pestilen'tia*, *Loimos*, *Febris ade'no-nervo'sa*, *Læmos*, *Læmop'ya*, *Chaosda*, *Anthra'cia Pestis*, *Febris pes'tilens*,

Typhus pestis, *Exanthe'ma pestis*, from *πληγη*, *Plaga*, 'a stroke,' the *Pest*, (F) *Peste*, *Typhus d'Orient*. An eminently contagious disease; endemic in the Levant; frequently epidemic, and destroying at least two-thirds of those it attacks. It is a typhus of the most aggravated kind, with affection of the lymphatic glands of the groin, or axillæ, and carbuncles. Its contagious miasmata adhere to different organic textures, to woollen goods, clothing, and furniture; and may thus be transported to a considerable distance.

The mean duration of the disease is 6 or 7 days; some die in 24 hours, others not till 10 or 12 days. Pathological anatomy has afforded us no light with respect to it.

Various means have been used for arresting the disease, but none have seemed to be pre-eminently distinguished. The great point is,—to watch the indications as they develop themselves; and to treat the case, in general, like one of typhus gravior. It is universally agreed, that the suppuration of the buboes should be aided as far as practicable.

For preventing the importation and spread of the plague, the *Quar'antine Laws* have been instituted; and when the disease has actually appeared, a *cordon sanitaire* has been drawn round the infected district, so as to prevent all communication.

PLANETES, *πλανητης*, *Errabun'dus*, *erratic*. An epithet, given to some diseases, whose returns are irregular; especially to intermittent fevers.

PLANTA'GO, *P. major*, *Centiner'via*, *Arnoglos'sum*, *Septiner'via*, *Polyneu'ron*, *Planta'go latifo'lia*, *P. major*, (F) *Plantain commun*. *Family*, Plantaginæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The leaves have been said to be refrigerant, attenuant, substyptic, and diuretic.

PLANTAGO *CORON'OPUS*, *Coronopo'dium*, *Cornu cervi'num*, *Stella terræ*, *Plantago*, *Buckshorn Plantain*. Properties like the last.

PLANTAGO PSYL'LIIUM, *Psyllium*, *Pulica'ris herba*, *Crystal'ion*, *Cynomoi'a*, *Branching Plantain*, *Fleawort*, (F) *Herbe aux puces commune*. The seeds have a nauseous, mucilaginous taste, and no remarkable smell. The decoction of the seeds is recommended in hoarseness and roughness of the fauces.

PLANTAR, *Planta'ris*, from *planta*, 'the sole of the foot.' That which relates or belongs to the sole of the foot. This name has been given to several parts.

The **PLANTAR APONEUROSIS**.—A thick, dense, resisting aponeurosis; of a triangular shape, and superficially situate, which occupies the middle and sides of the sole of the foot, and furnishes insertions to several of the muscles of the region, either directly or through the medium of septa, which it sends between them.

The **PLANTAR ARTERIES**. These are two in number, and arise from the extremity of the posterior tibial artery. They are distinguished into :—

The *internal plantar artery*. Situate above the abductor pollicis pedis. It extends from the termination of the posterior tibial to the trunk of one of the collaterals of that toe.

The *external plantar artery* is larger than the preceding, and ought to be considered as the termination of the posterior or tibial. Situate above the flexor communis digitorum pedis, it extends from beneath the calcaneum to the posterior extremity of the last metatarsal space. When it has reached this part, it turns from without inwards; advances towards the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone, and anastomoses with the perforating branch of the *dorsalis tarsi*. In the first part of its course, it furnishes calcaneal, articular, muscular, and adipous branches. The second portion of the artery is called the *Plantar Arch* or *Cross*. It gives branches in all directions. The inferior and posterior have received no name. The superior—three in number—are the *posterior perforating arteries*. The anterior branches are larger, and there are commonly four. They furnish the *anterior perforating*, and the *collaterals* of the four last toes.

The **PLANTAR VEINS** follow a similar arrangement.

PLANTAR LIGAMENTS. A name given to the inferior ligaments, which unite the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus, to distinguish them from the superior, called *dorsal*.

PLANTAR NERVES. These are two in number, and are furnished by the termination of the posterior tibial nerve. They are distinguished into :—

The *internal plantar nerve*. It extends from the inferior part of the tibial nerve to both sides of the three first toes, and the inner side of the fourth. It furnishes, also, branches to the abductor of the great toe; to the short flexor of the toes; to the accessory; to the short flexor of the great toe, the lumbricales, &c.

The *external plantar nerve* proceeds from the termination of the posterior tibial to the posterior extremity of the 5th metatarsal bone, and gives branches to the flexor brevis digitorum pedis, the accessory and the abductor of the little toe. This trunk subsequently divides into two branches;—the one—*profunda*—is distributed to the short flexor of the great toe; the interosseus and abductor pollicis pedis: the other—*superficialis*—sends filaments to the short flexor of the little toe, the two sides of that finger, the outer side of the 4th, and the last lumbricalis.

The **PLANTAR MUSCLE**, *Planta'ris*, *P. gracilis*, *Tibia'lis gracilis*, *Extensor tarsi minor*, *Plantaire*, *P. grêle*, *Jambier grêle*, *Petit fémoro-calcaneien*, (Ch.) A muscle, situate at the posterior part of the leg. It is long, thin,

and narrow. Above, it is attached to the posterior part of the external condyle of the femur: below, it terminates by a long tendon, which is attached to the posterior and inner part of the calcaneum. This muscle extends the leg on the foot, and *vice versa*. It can, also, assist in the flexion of the leg on the thigh.

The **PLANTAR REGIONS** are different regions of the sole of the foot. Three are generally reckoned:—the *internal*, *middle*, and *external*.

PLANUM, **OS**, from *Planus*, 'soft, smooth.' The papyraceous or *orbital plate* of the ethmoid bone was, formerly, so called.

PLASTIC, *Plas'ticus*, from *πλασσω*, 'I form.' That which forms; which serves to form.

The **PLASTIC FORCE** is the generative power in organized bodies. It is also called *Nisus formativus*, *Vis plastica*, *Vis reproductiva*. *Force of Nutrition*, *F. of assimilation*, *Plasticismus*.

PLATIASMUS, from *πλατυς*, 'broad.' Excessive development of the lips, causing the articulation to be imperfect.

PLATINA, **MURIATE OF**, *Mu'rias Platinæ*, *Chlorure'tum Platinæ*. This preparation, made by dissolving platina in oxy-muriatic acid, has been advised in the treatment of syphilis. From a quarter of a grain to a grain to be rubbed upon the gums.

PLATYSMA, from *πλατυς*, 'broad.' Any thing broadly extended. A spread plaster.

PLATYSMA MYOIDES, *P. myoides*, *Mus'culus cuta'neus*, *M. subcuta'neus*, (Winslow,) *Quadratus genæ vellatis'simus colli*, *Tetragnathus*, *Stomomandicon*, *Thoraco-maxillo-facial*, *Thoraco-facial* (Ch.), (F) *Peaucier*. A muscle, situate superficially on the lateral parts of the neck. It is flat, broad, and quadrilateral. Its fibres, which are all parallel to each other, pass obliquely downwards, and from without inwards. They arise from the cellular tissue, which covers the anterior and superior part of the chest; pass before the clavicle, and proceed to attach themselves at the inferior part of the symphysis menti, at the external oblique line of the jaw, and at the commissure of the lips. The fibres of this last insertion form a distinct fasciculus, called by some anatomists *Musculus Risorius Santorini*. The platysma myoides depresses the commissure of the lips, and carries it outwards. It contributes, also, to the depression of the lower jaw. When it contracts, it wrinkles the skin of the neck transversely.

PLATYSTER'NOS, from *πλατυς*, 'broad,' and *στέγνον*, 'the sternum.' One who has a well developed chest.—D. Pechlin.

PLECTANĒ, *Plica*, *Plegma*, *Plexus*. A fold, a plexus. Also, a cornu of the uterus.

PLECTRUM. The styloid process of the temporal bone. Also, the uvula, and the tongue.—Castelli.

PLEDGET, (D) *Plagghe*, *Plumaceolus*,

Lintea'men, Plag'ula, (F) *Plumaceau, Plumasseau*. A small compress or *gâteau* of lint—(the filaments arranged parallel to each other)—flattened between the hands after the extremities have been cut off or folded down. It is applied over wounds, ulcers, &c. to preserve them from the contact of the air, to retain dressings *in situ*, or to absorb the discharges.

PLEIN (F). 'Full.' The middle part of a roller.

PLERO'SIS, from *πλησις*, 'full;' also, *Reple'tio, Refec'tio, Reple'tion*. Restoration of flesh after sickness.

PLES'MONE, *Plenitu'do, Sati'etas, Sati'ety*. Condition opposite to that of hunger.

PLETHO'RA, from *πληθω*, 'I fill.' *Polyæ'mia, Plenitu'do, Multitu'do, Redundan'tia, Reple'tio, En'chyma, Comple'tion*, (F) *Abondance*. The word *plethora*, which means repletion, expresses a superabundance of blood in the system, or in some part of it:—hence the division of *plethora* into *general* and *local*;—the latter being called, according to its seat, *cerebral, pulmonary, uterine*, &c. The principal symptoms of *plethora* exist in the circulatory system:—such as redness of the surface; swelling of the veins; increase in the fulness of the pulse; in the strength of the heart's pulsations, &c.; with spontaneous hemorrhages, occasionally. With these are usually united, general heaviness, torpor, lassitude, vertigo, tinnitus aurium, flushes of heat, &c.

The tendency to *plethora* or its actual existence must be obviated by purgatives, proper diet, exercise, &c.; and, if the danger from it be pressing, by blood-letting. This is, however, a doubtful remedy for general *plethora*, as it increases hæmatisis.

PLEURA, *πλευρα*, 'the side.' *Membra'na pleurit'ica* seu *costas succin'gens* seu *succin'gens*, *Membra'na* seu *Tu'nica costa'lis* seu *subcosta'lis*, *Hypopleu'rios*, (F) *Plèvre* ou *Pleure*. The *pleuræ* are two thin, diaphanous, perspirable membranes, which line each side of the chest, and are reflected thence upon each lung. Like all serous membranes—to which class they belong—each represents a sac without aperture. From the junction of the *pleura* of each side the *mediastina* are formed.

That portion of the *pleura*, which lines the parietes of the chest, is called *Pleura Costa'lis*; the portion, that covers the lungs, *Pleura Pulmona'lis*.

The arteries of the *pleuræ* are from the intercostals, internal mammaries, phrenic, inferior thyroid, &c. The veins correspond with the arteries. They are, also, supplied with lymphatics, but nerves are not traceable in them.

Pleura is also used for *Cavity of the Pleura*.

PLEURITIS, from *πλευρα*, 'the *pleura*;'

Morbus latera'lis, Empres'ma Pleuritis, Pleuris, Pleure'sis, Pleuropneumoni'tis, Pneumopleure'sis, Pleurit'ica Febris, Cauma Pleurit'is, Passio pleurit'ica, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Pleura, (F) *Pleurésie, Fièvre pleurétique*, may be acute or chronic. Perhaps, the most violent of all internal inflammations is the active form; known by acute, lancinating pain in one side of the chest, increased by inspiration, by coughing, and often by pressure; dyspnœa, the inspirations being short and frequent; cough dry, or with little expectoration; difficulty of lying on the affected side. Symptoms, attending the phlegmasiæ in general, strongly marked.

Physical Signs. There is seldom any perceptible alteration in the exterior of the chest. When effusion has taken place to a great extent, the signs will be similar to those of chronic pleurisy. The motion of the affected side is diminished; and the vibrations of the voice cannot be detected by the hand.

There is more or less dulness of sound on percussion, the dulness diminishing or disappearing by change of position.

On auscultation, the inspiration is feeble, distant or inaudible, but change of position modifies it.

Egophony is usually present, when the effusion is in moderate quantity, and is best heard over a portion of the thoracic parietes, represented by a band of three inches, running from below the inferior margins of the scapula in the direction of the ribs to the sternum.

Simple pleurisy rarely attacks both sides at once: when such is the case, the presence of tubercles may be suspected.

Formerly, a *true pleurisy* meant one seated in the *pleura*: a *mediastinal pleurisy*, one situate in the anterior mediastinum; and *false pleurisy* or *rheumatismal pleurisy*, that which occupied the intercostal muscles. This last has received the name *Pleurodyn'ia*; that of *pleurisy* being exclusively appropriated to inflammation of the *pleura*. Pleurisy has, also, been distinguished into *dry* and *humid*; according as it is accompanied or not by expectoration. *Humid* or *moist pleurisy* is, now, properly regarded as a complication of pleurisy with pulmonary catarrh. It is the *catarrhal pleurisy* of some. The majority of the species of pleurisy, admitted by Sauvages, consist of complications.

The causes of pleurisy are like those of other internal inflammations. It may terminate by resolution, effusion, or suppuration.

CHRONIC PLEURISY, which has been particularly described by Bayle, Broussais, and Laennec, most commonly terminates by a serous or purulent effusion, which sometimes simulates hydrothorax; at others, phthisis pulmonalis. It may form slowly, without

evident symptoms; or it may succeed acute pleurisy. In the former case, vague pains are felt in the chest, with small, dry cough; oppression at intervals; shivering; irregular febrile symptoms, and hardness of pulse.

Physical Signs. The affected side is smoother, more rounded and motionless; the intercostal spaces are dilated and filled up or may even protrude slightly. In very chronic cases, however, the affected side may be smaller. The triangular space above the clavicle and the depression immediately above the sternum are often drawn downwards on the diseased side. No vibration is experienced by the hand when the patient speaks. The parietes of the thorax are sometimes œdematous and fluctuation may be occasionally felt between the ribs. On percussion, the sound is dull, or if clear only so in the upper portions of the chest. On auscultation, there is an absence of the usual sounds over the affected parts, excepting occasionally transmitted sounds.

There are no physical signs that can enable us to know whether pus or serum is effused into the chest. The introduction of a grooved needle through the intercostal space, as recommended by Dr. Thomas Davies, would of course settle the question.

On *dissection* of those who have died of pleurisy, the pleura is found thickened, red, inflamed, and covered with membranous exudations or false membranes. Sometimes, it seems cartilaginous or ossified. Its cavity, frequently, contains serous or sero-purulent effusions.

The acute form of the disease requires the most active treatment. General blood-letting, to such an extent as to make a very decisive impression on the system, and repeated if necessary. This is the most important agent. After the violence of the disease has been got over, counter irritants will be found highly beneficial; as well as when it has passed into the chronic state. The cough may be relieved by demulcents.

BILIOUS PLEURISY, *Pleuritis biliosa*, is pleurisy accompanied with bilious symptoms;—the effect of duodenitis or duodeno-hepatitis.

Sauvages has given the name *Pleuritis ventosa*, and Pringle that of *Pleurodynia ventosa*, to a pain behind the false ribs, attributed to the presence of air in the intestines.

PLEUROCELE, from *πλευρα*, 'the pleura,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' *Hernia of the pleura*. This name, employed by Sagar, is inaccurate, as the pleura never protrudes alone. It only forms a hernia, when it serves as an envelope to the lung, to tumours, or to purulent collections, which have protruded from the thoracic parietes.

PLEURO-COLLE'SIS, from *πλευρα*, 'the pleura,' and *κολλαω*, 'I glue.' An adhesion

between the pleura costalis and pleura pulmonalis.

PLEURODYN'IA, *Pleural'gia*, *Pseudo-pleuritis*, *Pseudo-pleurisy*, *Pleurodyne*, *Aural'gia dolorosa*, *A stitch*, *Pain in the side*, *Parapleuritis*; *False Pleurisy*, *Rheumatic or rheumatis'mal pleurisy*, *Pleuritis spuria simula'ta*, *Pneumonia externa*, *Lagonop-onos*, *Thoracodyne*, (F) *Point de côté*, *Douleur de côté*; from *πλευρα*, 'the side or pleura,' and *δυνη*, 'pain.' A spasmodic or rheumatic affection, usually seated in the muscles of the chest, and, ordinarily, in the intercostals. It is usually augmented by outward pressure, on inspiration, coughing, exertion, moving the thorax, and sometimes, even the corresponding arm. It is unaccompanied by fever, cough, or dyspnœa, except when under the form of a *stitch*, when dyspnœa exists.

It is, generally, by no means obstinate, and yields promptly to warm applications and to cupping or leeches. If it still resist, a blister will, almost always, remove it.

PLEURO-PERIPNEUMONY, *Pleuro-peripneumonia*, *Pleuro-pneumonia*. Inflammation occupying the pleura and the lung at the same time. Pleurisy and peripneumony existing simultaneously.

Physical Signs. A dull sound is yielded by percussion for a variable extent over the more dependent portions of the affected side. The loss of sound is partially modified by change of position.

The respiratory murmur on auscultation is very feeble or absent inferiorly; higher up the crepitation or bronchial respiration of pneumonia may be detected: round the root of the lung and near the inferior angle of the scapula egophony is generally present. There is seldom much enlargement of the affected side, or displacement of the adjacent organs, as in the case of simple chronic pleurisy.

PLEURORTHOPNŒA, from *πλευρα*, 'the side,' *ορθος*, 'straight,' and *πνεα*, 'I respire.' Pain of the side, which does not permit the patient to breathe, except when in the vertical position.

PLEUROTHOTONOS, *Pleurotonos*, *Tetanus lateralis*, from *πλευροθεν*, 'laterally,' and *τονος*, 'tension.' Variety of tetanus, in which the body is curved laterally, by the stronger contraction of the muscles of one side of the body.

PLEXIM'ETER, *Plessim'eter*, *Plexim'etrum*, *Plessim'etrum*, from *πλησσω*, 'I strike,' and *μετρον*, 'measure,' 'a measurer of percussion.' An ivory plate, of a circular or ovoid shape, from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter, and about one sixth of an inch in thickness. It has either a raised rim or edge, or projecting handles on its upper side, to permit its being held between the finger and thumb of the left hand, whilst it is struck with the right. It is used in percussion of the chest. A piece of metal, a

coin, or the finger of the left hand may be used with equal advantage.—See Percussion, Mediate.

PLEXUS, *Plegma*, *Plec'tane Plane*, *Rete*, from *plecto*, 'I interlace,' 'I entwine,' (F) *Lacis*. A network of bloodvessels or of nerves.

The nervous plexuses belong:—some to the system of encephalic nerves—others to that of the great sympathetic; whilst some, as the pharyngeal, seem to be formed of the two sets. The plexuses represent complex networks, with more or less loose meshes, formed by the numerous and diversified anastomoses of the nervous filaments; and from which proceed other branches, that are distributed to organs or to other plexuses.

PLICA, *Tricho'sis plica*, *Tricho'ma*, *Plica Polon'ica*, *Matted hair*, *Plaited hair*, *Lues Sarmat'ica*, *Helot'is*, *Cir'ragra*, *Cir'rhagra*, *Morbus Cirro'rum*, *Trichæ Incubo'rum*, *Plica caput medu'sæ*, *Plica longicau'da latera'lis*, *Coma cæsa'rea*, *Kolto*, *Rhopalo'sis*, *Plica'tio*, *Plicatu'ra*, (F) *Plique*. A disease, endemic in Poland, Lithuania, and other parts of Northern Europe; so called on account of its being characterized by interlacing, twisting, and agglutination or matting of the hair. By some, it has been regarded as a disease; by others, as the result of a want of attention to cleanliness. However this may be, it generally appears upon the hair of the head, but, sometimes, in that of other parts, as the beard, the hair on the axilla, pubes, &c. Alibert admits three species of plica. 1. The *Plica multiform'is* or *Plica caput Medu'sæ*, in which the hairs are mixed and agglutinated in greater or less masses; and this has been again subdivided into two varieties, according as the meshes are almost straight (*P. C. M. lacinia'ta*, (F) *Plique en lanières*) or much twisted (*P. C. M. lacinia'ta* (F) *P. en vrilles*.) 2. *Plica longicau'da* (F) *Plique solitaire* ou à queue; when the hair is united into a single long mass, and 3. *Plica cespito'sa*, (F) *Plique en masse*, in which the hairs are matted into one large, shapeless mass. Pinel places this disease amongst the *Cutaneous phlegmasiæ*; but it is far from being demonstrated, that it is the result of inflammation of the skin. Certain it is, however, that the tangling of the hair is symptomatic of an affection of the dermoid system, *sui generis*. The idea that it is entirely owing to want of cleanliness, as has been conceived by some, is not tenable.

PLIN'THIUM, *πλινθιον*. A machine, invented by one Nileus, which was formerly employed in the reduction of fractures and luxations. Scultetus describes it in his *Ar-mamentarium Chirurgicum*.

PLOMBIERES, MINERAL WATERS OF. P. is a town in the department of the Vosges, 17 leagues from Nancy, and 2 from Remiremont. Here are several sources of

Thermal water. That, which is called *Saponaceous* (*Savonneuse*) is formed of the subcarbonate, sulphate, and muriate of soda, silica, carbonate of lime, and much vegeto-animal matter. This last component, when held in solution by means of the subcarbonate of soda, gives to the water an unctuous appearance. This is the origin of its name.

The waters of Plombières are employed as solvents in engorgements of the abdominal viscera, and as alteratives in chronic diseases of the skin.

PLUGGING, (Sw.), *Plugg*. (F) *Tamponnement*. The act of stopping a hole. The introduction of plugs of lint or rag into a wound or natural cavity—as the uterus or vagina—to arrest hemorrhage; or of some substance into a carious tooth to prevent toothache.

PLUMBA'GO EUROPEA, *Denta'ria*, *Crepanell'a*, *Squama'ria*, *Dentela'ria*. (F) *Dentelaire*. Family, Plumbaginæ, *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The root was formerly much esteemed as a cure for the toothache; like the *Pellitory of Spain*, which is also called *Dentaria*.

PLUMBUM, *Molybdos*, *Saturn'us*, *Capricor'nus*. (F) *Plomb*. Lead. A solid metal, of a bluish white colour; more malleable than ductile; soft enough to be scratched by the nail; very fusible and oxydizable, when heated in the air; and existing, in nature, under a number of different shapes; the principal of which are those of sulphuret and oxyd. S. P. 11.352.

Its use is to form oxyds and salts. In its metallic state, it has no action upon the body; but, when oxydized or united with an acid, it acts, in large doses, as a powerfully astringent poison.

PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMIVIT'REUM, *Lithar'gyrus*, *Lithargyrum*, *Lithargyrium*, *Oxydum plumbi fusum*, *Spuma argenti*, *Semi-vit'rified oxyd of lead or litharge*, *Calciteo'sa*, *Cath'mia*, (F) *Oxide de plomb fondu*, *Oxide de plomb semi-vitreux*, (a yellow protoxyd of lead, prepared by heat and combined with carbonic acid.) It occurs in scales of a whitish-red colour and semi-vitrified. It is employed for pharmaceutical purposes, as in the *Liquor plumbi acetatis*, *Emplastrum plumbi*, &c. Formerly, the *Litharge of gold* (*Chrysitis*), and *Litharge of silver*, *Almariab*, were distinguished in commerce. These were merely ordinary litharge, resembling gold or silver in colour.

PLUMBI OXYDUM RUBRUM, *Min'ium*, *Deutoxydum plumbi rubrum*, *Superoxydum plumbi sum*, *Plumbum oxyda'tum rubrum*, *Red lead*. (F) *Oxide de plomb rouge*. It is, sometimes, used to kill vermin.

PLUMBI SUBCAR'BONAS, *Car'bonas plumbi*, *Oxydum plumbi carbona'tum perac'idum aceto'sum*, *Cerus'sa alba Nor'ica* seu *Hollan'dica*, *Oxydum plumbi album*, *Cerussa* *Psimmythion*, *Psimmython*, *Simitium*, *Flake white*,

Blanca, Gersa, If'fides, subcar'bonate of lead, Cerusse, White lead, (F) Blanc de plomb, Plomb blanc, (prepared by exposing spiral rolls of lead to the fumes of vinegar, in vessels placed in dung.) It is inodorous; has a sweet taste; is brittle; friable; snow white, and of a minute, scaly texture. It is astringent and sedative, and is sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation, or to prevent chafing in children. It is, also, used in the formation of ointments and plasters.

PLUMBI SUPERACE'TAS, Cerus'sa aceta'ta, Plumbi acid'ulus siccus, Plumbi ace'tas, Sal vel sac'charum satur'ni, Superac'etate of lead, Dulce'do satur'ni, Ace'tas plum'bicum crystallisa'tum, Sal plumbi, Sugar of lead, Protoac'etate of lead, (F) Sel ou sucre de Saturne. (Plumb carb. ℞ j. Acid acetic. cong. 1½. Boil the lead with the acid till it is saturated; then strain through paper, and evaporate to a pellicle, that crystals may be formed. Wash the crystals and dry on blotting paper. Ph. L.) The acetate of lead has a sweet, styptic taste; a very white colour and silky lustre. It is astringent; and, in *weak* solutions, cooling and sedative; in *strong*, stimulant. It is given, internally, in visceral and other hemorrhages, combined with opium, and is used, externally, in solution, in inflammation, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, &c. Dose, gr. ss to iss.

PLUNKETT'S OINTMENT. This empirical cancer remedy consists of *Arsenious acid, Sulphur*, and the powdered flowers of the *Ranunculus flammula*, and *Cotula fœtida*;—levigated and made into a paste with the white of egg, and applied, on a piece of pig's bladder, to the surface of the cancer.

PLUTEA. Avicenna gives this name to duplicatures of the dura mater, such as the *Falx cerebri*.

PNEUMATIC PHYSICIANS. Name given to a sect of physicians, at the head of whom was Athenæus, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of an element—which they called *Pneuma*, πνευμα—to those of the other elementary principles. This πνευμα was a fancied spiritual principle, which the Stoics regarded as an element, different from water, air, earth and fire;—the sole elementary principles previously admitted.

PNEUMATICA, from πνευμα, 'air.' Appertaining to the breathing. Diseases of the respiratory function;—the second class in Good's system of nosology.

PNEUMATO'DES, from πνευμα, 'wind,' and ομοις, 'resemblance.' One, distended with air, or who breathes with difficulty, owing to an accumulation of flatus in the digestive tube; or, according to others, owing to emphysema.

PNEUMATOM'PHALUS, from πνευμα, 'flatus,' and ομφαλος, 'the umbilicus.' Um-

bilical, intestinal hernia, containing a considerable quantity of flatus.

PNEUMATO'SIS, from πνευμα, 'air,' flatus. (F) *Maladies venteuses.* Flatulent distention of the stomach. Sauvages uses the word synonymously with emphysema. Frank comprises under it all flatulent diseases.

PNEUMOGAS'TRIC, *Pneumogas'tricus*; from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and γαστρης, 'the stomach.' Chaussier gives this name to the *Eighth pair of nerves, Par vagum, Pars vaga, Nervus vagus, Middle sympathetic*; because it is distributed especially to the organs contained in the chest and abdomen. This nerve arises from behind the eminentiæ olivariæ and near the corpora restiformia by one or two rows of filaments, regularly arranged. These filaments unite to form a flat cord, which issues from the cranium by the foramen lacerum posterius, behind the glossopharyngeal nerve. At its exit from the cranium, the pneumogastric nerve has the appearance of a very compact plexus. It then descends along the neck, deeply seated on the outside of the carotid artery and the internal jugular vein. When it has attained the lower part of the neck it enters the chest, gliding behind the subclavian vein, and passing on the right side, in front of the subclavian artery, and, on the left, before the arch of the aorta. It proceeds, at first, backwards increasing in size. Afterwards, it passes from behind the bronchi to the œsophagus; accompanies it through the diaphragm and terminates on the stomach.

In the neck, the pneumogastric nerve anastomoses with the spinal, glosso-pharyngeal, great hypoglossal, and great sympathetic nerves; and furnishes, 1. a *pharyngeal branch*, 2. a *superior laryngeal*, 3. *cardiac branches*. In the chest, it gives off, 1. The *inferior laryngeal* or *recurrent*, 2. The *pulmonary plexus*, and 3. The *œsophageal branches*.

On entering the abdomen, the œsophageal branches, which terminate the pneumogastric, are distributed upon the stomach; and give numerous filaments to that viscus, to the hepatic, celiac, gastro-epiploic, and solar plexuses. Some go, also, to the pancreas, liver, gall-bladder, duodenum, &c.

PNEUMOG'RAPHY, *Pneumogra'phia*; from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and γραφει, 'a description.' The part of anatomy that describes the lungs.

PNEUMOL'OGY, *Pneumolo'gia*; from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' An anatomical treatise of the lungs. Anatomical doctrine of the lungs.

PNEUMO'NIA, *Empres'ma Pneumoni'tis, Pleumonia, Peripneumonia, Pneumonia peripneumonia, Pneumonitis, Pulmonia, Pulmona'ria, Inflamma'tio pneumon'ica, I. pec'toris acu'ta, Inflammation of the lungs, (F)*

Fièvre péripneumonique. The chief symptoms of pneumonia are:—pyrexia, accompanied by pain,—sometimes obtuse, at others pungent,—in some part of the thorax; pulse more or less quick and hard, according to the violence and extent of the local disorder; pain aggravated by the cough, which with dyspnœa exists throughout the disease. At first, the expectoration is difficult and painful; but in the course of a few days it becomes free, and the oppressed breathing is mitigated.

When the inflammation, instead of going off by resolution, passes on to suppuration, rigors are experienced; the respiration becomes more oppressed but less painful, and a sense of weight is felt in one of the pleuræ.

Pneumonia may, also, terminate by gangrene (but this rarely happens); by induration and by hepatization.

Physical Signs. First stage. Diminution of the sound is generally observed over the affected part on percussion; auscultation exhibits an equal, dry, crepitating *râle*, which is best heard at the close of a deep inspiration, and on coughing. The respiratory murmur is intermingled with the crepitant *râle*, or it may be absent. In the neighbourhood of the affected parts it is natural or puerile. The voice and cough are rather more resonant than usual.

2. When *Hepatization* has occurred, the motion of the affected side is impeded, and immediately above the sternum and in the corresponding triangular space on either side, there is often an evident depression. Percussion is dull over the affected part in every position of the patient. On auscultation, the crepitation is found to be replaced by bronchial respiration. The respiratory murmur is louder in the other portions of the lung, the voice and cough are more resonant, and the heart's action is more distinct.

3. When *Suppuration* supervenes, the same signs persist; but usually the voice and cough are less resonant, and a coarse mucous *râle* is heard. When gangrenous or suppurative cavities are formed, they present the ordinary signs.

The prognosis, in pneumonia, must be guarded. It is not a disease, which we can always subdue.

Great extent of inflammation; very considerable oppression; orthopnœa, and difficult expectoration are unfavourable symptoms.

The most active treatment is of course necessary. General bleeding forms the sheet anchor,—employed so as to make a decided impression on the system, and repeated, if necessary; local blood-letting; nauseating doses of antimonials; purgatives; and, when the violence of the inflammation has been got under,—counter-irritants, &c. Chronic pneumonia sometimes succeeds the acute, and, at others, occurs accidentally. It must be

managed on general principles. Small bleedings, especially locally; and counter-irritants of all kinds are indicated.

PNEUMONICA: Diseases affecting the lungs, their membranes or motive power; characterized by irregular, impeded, or painful respiration.

The second order of the class *Pneumatica* of Good.

PNEUMONICULA, from πνευμων, 'the lung.' Diminutive of pneumonia. A slight inflammation of the lung.

PNEUMONOSSES, from πνευμων, 'the lung.' Diseases of the lungs.

PNEUMO-PERICARDIUM, from πνευμα, 'air,' and περικαρδιον, 'pericardium.' Laennec designates, under this name, the effusion of air into the cavity of the pericardium.

PNEUMOSIS, from πνευμων, 'the lung.' A term, under which Alibert comprises every affection of the lungs.

PNEUMOTHORAX, *Emphysema pectoris*, *Asthma ærium*, *A. emphysematicum*, *Dyspnœa pneumatica*, *D. physothoracica*, *Physothorax*, from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and θωραξ, 'the thorax.' An accumulation of air in the cavity of the pleura. A complaint generally sudden in its invasion and fatal in its character. In many instances, along with the air a liquid is effused. The disease may be spontaneous and simple, but in a large proportion of cases it is complicated with pleurisy and pulmonary tubercles. The signs vary according as there is, or is not, a communication between the pleura and the bronchia. The affected side gives a hollow tympanitic sound, even where the thickness of the parietes of the thorax is great.

When the effusion is considerable, the affected side is dilated, but there is no *râle* of any kind. When a gaseous and a liquid effusion are present at the same time, the sound on percussion is found to be clear at the superior part of the thorax, but dull inferiorly; hence, by varying the position of the patient, and by consequence that of the contained fluids, the seats of the clear and the dull sound can be varied.

When the gaseous effusion is owing to a fistulous communication between the pleura and bronchia, the metallic respiration and resonance are heard; and if there be both gaseous and liquid effusion with a fistulous communication, in addition to these signs there is the *Tintement métallique*.

The presence of liquid can always be ascertained by succussion. See *Emphysema* of the Lungs.

PNEUMOTOMY, *Pneumotomia*, from πνευμων, 'the lung,' and τεμνω, 'I cut.' Dissection of the lungs.

PODAGRA, *Podorrhœuma*, from πους, 'the foot,' and αἴμα, 'seizure.' Pain which attacks the feet. Gout, situate in the articulations of the foot. It has, also, been used,

in a more extensive signification, synonymously with *gout*.

PODARTHROC'ACE, from *πους*, 'the foot,' *αρθρον*, 'an articulation,' and *κακος*, 'bad.' Caries of the articulation of the foot.

PODENCEPH'ALUS, from *πους*, 'the foot,' and *κεφαλη*, 'the head.' A monster whose brain is placed outside the skull, and seems to be supported on a pedicle, which traverses the summit of the skull.—G. St. Hilaire.

PODOL'OGY, *Podolo'gia*, from *πους*, 'the foot,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse;' a description of the foot: a treatise on the foot.

PODOPHYL'LUM PELTA'TUM, *Podophyl'lum*, *May apple*, *Mandrake*. Family, Podophylleæ. Sex. Syst. Polyandria Monogynia. A common plant throughout North America. The fruit is eatable and esteemed by many. The leaves are said to be poisonous. The root is purgative, in the dose of 20 grains. It has, also, been used as an anthelmintic.

PODOTHE'CA, from *πους*, 'a foot,' and *θηκη*, 'a receptacle,' 'a sheath.' The cuticle of the foot, an anatomical preparation. *Chirothe'ca*, has been used for the cuticle of the hand.

POGONI'ASIS, *Pogonia*, from *παγων*, 'the beard.' A female beard. Also, great strength or quantity of beard.

POINT, BLISTERING. A name given, by Rush, to a particular period in the course of a continued fever, intermediate between its stage of high excitement and collapse, in which blisters will usually produce unequivocally good effects.

POISON, *Tox'icum*, *Vene'num*, *Virus*, *Delete'rium*. A generic name for all substances, which, when introduced into the animal economy, either by cutaneous absorption, respiration, or the digestive canal, act in a noxious manner on the vital properties or the

texture of an organ. Poisons exist in the three kingdoms of nature, but those which proceed from animals are often called *venoms*, as the venom of the viper, scorpion, tarantula, &c., whilst those, that are the products of disease have the name *virus*. In common parlance, therefore, *poison* is restricted to deleterious articles, furnished by the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. Orfila has divided poisons into four classes.

1. ACRID, IR'RITATING, CORRO'SIVE, or ESCHAROT'IC, such as the concentrated acids and alkalies; mercurial, arsenical, cupreous, and antimonial compounds, cantharides, &c.

2. NARCOT'IC;—those that act particularly upon the brain; as opium, hyoscyamus, &c., but without inflaming the organ, with which they come in contact.

3. NARCOT'ICO-ACRID or ACRONARCOT'IC;—those act on the brain, but, at the same time, inflame the parts to which they are applied; as aconite, belladonna, &c.

4. SEPTIC or PUTRES'CENT;—those furnished by the animal kingdom. See *Venom* and *Virus*.

Various classifications, of a similar character, have been recommended by different Toxicologists; but they are liable to the objection, that they throw substances together, whose physiological action on the system is very different. It is, indeed, difficult to avoid the unnatural compression of matters into places not properly belonging to them, in all such arrangements.

The following Table which exhibits a *coup d'œil* of the chief poisons, with every circumstance of importance connected with them, is not free from these objections. The division of mineral Poisons has been revised—rewritten, indeed—by the Author's friend, Professor W. R. Fisher, of the University of Maryland.

TABLE, EXHIBITING THE SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT, AND MODES OF DETECTING THE VARIOUS POISONS, MINERAL, VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL.

N. B. In all cases the Stomach-Pump should be used as soon as possible.

I. INORGANIC POISONS.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
ACIDS.	The acids, generally, are strong corrosive poisons.	The carbonates of soda, potassa, lime and magnesia, are all antidotes to the acids; calcined magnesia also. They are to be used with the following restrictions: for the acetic, citric, muriatic, sulphuric, and tartaric acids, they may be used indiscriminately. For the nitric and oxalic, carbonates of magnesia and lime can alone be employed with safety. In the case of sulphuric acid, water should not be drunk on account of the great heat, which is	<i>Sulphuric acid</i> is known by a white precipitate with any salt of baryta, insoluble in nitric acid. <i>Muriatic acid</i> is known by a white precipitate with nitrate of silver, insoluble in nitric acid, which turns black by the action of light. <i>Nitric acid</i> gives rise to orange-coloured fumes, when copper is placed in it, and an ability to dissolve gold when mixed with muriatic acid. <i>Acetic acid</i> exhales the odour of vinegar. <i>Citric acid</i> blackens when heated. <i>Tartaric acid</i> precipitates crystals
<i>Acetic Acid.</i>	Sour, acrid taste, burning in the throat, which is increased by pressure, swallowing or coughing; eructation, and excruciating pain in the stomach; more or less corrugation of the lining membranes of the mouth and primæ viæ; excoriation about the mouth or such other parts of the skin as the acid may have touched. The matter vomited effervesces with carbonate of lime. The coun-		
<i>Citric Acid.</i>			
<i>Muriatic Acid.</i>			
<i>Nitric Acid.</i>			
<i>Sulphuric Acid.</i>			
<i>Tartaric Acid.</i>			

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
<i>Oxalic Acid.</i>	tenance becomes glazed, extremities cold and clammy; convulsions and death. Nitric acid occasions yellow stains, and sulphuric acid, black.	produced by their mixture. Subsequent inflammation to be treated by ordinary means. The carbonates of the alkalies and of magnesia and lime have the inconvenience, that a large quantity of gas is extricated in the stomach.	with a solution of potassa; and a white precipitate is thrown down by lime-water. <i>Oxalic acid</i> gives a white precipitate with lime-water, which, when heated, is converted into carbonate of lime.
<i>Prussic Acid.</i> — <i>Oil of Bitter Almonds.</i> — <i>Laurel Water.</i>	Is a sedative poison; nausea, giddiness, debility, hurried pulse, weight and pain in the head; eructations having the flavour of the acid; spasms, tetanus, contractile pupil; convulsions, death.	Ammonia is an antidote; but it should not be employed in a very concentrated form. Liquid chlorine has also been found efficacious. The cold <i>douche</i> to the head has been recommended.	<i>Prussic acid</i> exhales the odour of peach kernels; forms a white precipitate with nitrate of silver; neutralized with an alkali, gives a blue precipitate with the per-salts of iron.
ALKALIES and their SALTS. — AMMONIA, Strong Li- quor, or Water of. — Muriate of Ammonia or Sal Ammo- niac. — POTASSA. — Caustic Pot- ash, and Liquor Pot- assa. — Carbonate of, or Pearl Ash, and Salt of Tartar. — Nitrate of Potassa, or Saltpetre. — Sulphuret of, or Liver of Sulphur. — SODA.	Violent caustic, acrid taste; great heat in the throat, with destruction of its lining membrane; difficult and painful deglutition; vomiting of bloody matter, which turns the yellow of turmeric brown; acute pain in the stomach; cold sweats, weakness, hic-cough; violent colic pains, with purging of bloody stools and membranous flakes; death.	The vegetable acids, such as vinegar, lemon juice, citric and tartaric acid in solution are antidotes to the alkalies and their carbonates. The fixed oils, such as castor, linseed, almond and olive, form soaps with the free alkalies, and therefore destroy their caustic effects.	The alkalies are known by their action on turmeric paper; restoring the colour of litmus, which has been reddened by an acid. Carbonates are known by their effervescence with an acid; some of them affect the turmeric paper. Sal ammoniac gives out the pungent odour of ammonia, when mixed with quicklime.
EARTHS and COM- POUNDS. — BARYTA: — Carbonate of Baryta. — Muriate of Baryta. — Nitrate of Baryta. — LIME.	Analogous with those of the corrosive metals. Violent burning in the stomach, vomiting, gripes, diarrhoea, excessive muscular debility, headache, convulsions, death. Lime differs from baryta in being a pure irritant.	The sulphates of soda and magnesia are prompt and effective antidotes to all the poisonous salts of baryta. Phosphate of soda will also counteract their effects. Lime may be neutralized by dilute acids. Carbonic acid, in soda water, effervescing draught or yeast, it is supposed would answer a good purpose. The fixed oils may be employed either for baryta or lime, when not in a compound state.	Baryta and its salts invariably give a white precipitate insoluble in acid, with a soluble sulphate. Lime, when dissolved, gives a white precipitate with oxalic acid. Also with carbonic acid, or a soluble carbonate. The same of baryta.
ALCOHOL. — Brandy, Wines, and all Spirituous Liquors.	Intoxication, and when taken very freely, complete insensibility, with apoplexy or paralysis of one side; the countenance swollen, and of a dark-red colour; the breathing diffi-	A powerful emetic of white vitriol, or tartar emetic, should be got into the stomach as soon as possible; and if the person has lost the power of swallow- ing, a flexible catheter or	

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
	cult, and often stertorous, with a peculiar puffing out of the lips; the breath smells of liquors, which will distinguish the symptoms from those of spontaneous apoplexy.	tube should be the means of conveying it thither. The vomiting should be encouraged as much as possible with warm water, and large and active glysters of salt and water should be thrown up. The patient should be placed erect, and if the countenance and other appearances are not improved after these means have been used, the jugular vein may be opened, and cold wet cloths applied to the head, particularly if the body is hotter than natural. If the extremities become cold, warmth and friction should be perseveringly used.	
EMPYREUMATIC OILS. <i>Creosote.</i> <i>Dippel's Animal Oil.</i> <i>Oil of Tar.</i> <i>Oil of tobacco.</i> <i>Oil of Turpentine.</i>	General action that of irritant poisons. Burning pain, vomiting, pungent taste, purging, &c. The oils of turpentine and tobacco affect the nervous system; the peculiar odour of each oil will be manifested in the matter vomited.	Creosote is immediately coagulated by albumen. Dippel's animal oil may be counteracted with dilute acids and the fixed oils. The other oils have no particular antidotes, and their effects must, therefore, be counteracted upon general principles.	No better mode of recognizing these substances exists, than that derived from their peculiar odour. Dippel's oil has the pungent odour of ammonia; creosote and oil of tar, a peculiar smell of smoke; the odour of tobacco and turpentine are well known.
GASES. <i>Carbonic Acid or Fixed Air.</i> <i>Carbonic Oxide.</i> <i>Fumes of Burning Charcoal.</i> <i>Chlorine.</i> <i>Sulphuretted Hydrogen.</i>	Chlorine produces when inhaled, violent irritation of the organs of respiration; cough, bloody expectoration, inflammation of the lungs, and permanent pulmonary disease. The other gases, although producing some effect on the respiratory organs, act as poisons in consequence of their sedative agency. The symptoms, therefore, are those of apoplexy or narcotic poisoning.	The antidotes to chlorine, are the cautious inhalation of ammonia, or sulphuretted hydrogen. The inflammatory symptoms from chlorine to be treated on general principles. For the other gases, cold effusions to the head, blood-letting, artificial respiration.	Chlorine is recognized by its peculiar odour and bleaching properties. Sulphuretted hydrogen by its fetid smell, and the rapid blackening of lead. Carbonic acid by its occasioning turbidness in lime-water placed in its atmosphere. Carbonic oxide, by the blue colour of its flame.
IODINE. <i>Hydriodate of Potassa.</i>	Irritant symptoms: burning pain in the throat, lacerating pain in the stomach and fruitless efforts to vomit; suffusion of the eyes; excessive pain and tenderness of the epigastrium.	Iodine combines with starch and forms an insoluble compound. The prompt administration of starch, wheat flour, or other vegetable matter containing fecula, beat up in water, is recommended. Hydriodate of potassa has no antidote. Vomiting should be promoted by draughts of warm water, and inflammation subdued by general treatment.	Iodine is known by its odour, and the formation of a blue precipitate when brought in contact with a cold solution of starch. Hydriodate of potassa gives a crystalline precipitate, with tartaric acid in excess. The supernatant fluid will give the blue colour to starch.
METALS. ANTIMONY. <i>Tartar Emetic.</i> <i>Muriate, or Butter of Antimony.</i>	Vomiting. If vomiting do not occur promptly, violent irritant effects are produced. Burning pain in the pit of the stomach; purging; colicky pains, sense of tightness in the throat, violent cramps; repeated recurrence of vomiting.	If vomiting have not been produced, it should be brought about, by tickling the fauces, and administering copious draughts of warm water. Astringent infusions, such as of galls, oak bark, Peruvian bark, act as antidotes, and should be given promptly: powdered yellow bark may	Antimony in solution is best distinguished by the peculiar orange-red precipitate, which it forms with sulphuretted hydrogen or solutions of the hydrosulphates. Free alkalis produce white precipitates. The muriate is known by a white precipitate, when it is poured into water. In its solid forms, it may be known by the formation of white fumes, when heated, which redden

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
<i>Oxide of Antimony.</i> <i>Glass of Antimony.</i>		be used, until the infusion is prepared.	litmus. It may also be converted into muriate, and then precipitated by adding water.
ARSENIC. <i>Arsenious Acid, or White Arsenic.</i> <i>Orpiment, or Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic.</i> <i>King's Yellow.</i> <i>Realgar, or Red Sulphuret of Arsenic.</i> <i>Fly Powder.</i> <i>Fowler's Solution.</i> <i>Arsenical Paste.</i> <i>Arsenical Soap.</i> <i>Arsenite of Copper. Scheele's Green.</i>	Violent burning pain in the region of the stomach and bowels; tenderness on pressure; retching, vomiting; sense of dryness and tightness in the throat; thirst; hoarseness and difficulty of speech; the matter vomited greenish or yellowish, sometimes streaked with blood; diarrhoea; tenesmus; sometimes excoriation of the anus; urinary organs occasionally affected with violent burning pains and suppression; convulsions and cramps; clammy sweats; lividity of the extremities; countenance collapsed, eyes red and sparkling; delirium; death.	The hydrated peroxide of iron diffused through water; or the precipitated carbonate; or the rubigo ferri, in very fine powder, to be administered every five or ten minutes, until relief is obtained. This is particularly efficacious when the <i>white arsenic</i> has been swallowed. If the arsenic have been taken in the form of Fowler's Solution, lime-water in copious draughts, may be given. For either of the other forms, emetics of sulphate of zinc; diluents; demulcents, such as flaxseed tea, infusion of slippery elm, &c. Counter-irritants may be used to relieve the spasm, and violent pain in the stomach. Bleeding, as promoting absorption, should not be employed until the stomach is completely evacuated.	If the suspected substance can be obtained free from organic matter, the presence of arsenic may readily be shown by boiling it in distilled water, filtering, and testing with, 1st. Ammoniacal sulphate of copper. 2d. Ammoniacal nitrate of silver. 3d. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The first will produce a <i>green</i> precipitate; second, a <i>pale yellow</i> precipitate; third, a <i>bright yellow</i> precipitate, if arsenic be present. A portion of the powder, or one of these precipitates carefully and thoroughly dried, is then to be mixed with charcoal and exsiccated carbonate of soda, to be placed in a small glass tube closed at one end, and then to be heated to a red heat in the flame of a lamp. The arsenic will be reduced, and sublime in the upper part of the tube—forming a dark crust, having considerable lustre on its exterior surface, resembling polished steel. By gently heating this crust in a very small flame, crystals of white arsenic will be formed, having a high adamantine lustre. If organic matter be present it must be entirely destroyed by heating the substance with nitro-muriatic acid. After this has been done, and a clear transparent solution in distilled water has been obtained, the subsequent process is as above indicated.
BISMUTH. <i>Nitrate of Bismuth.</i> <i>Pearl Powder.</i> <i>Oxide of Bismuth.</i>	Similar to those produced from other irritant poisons. General inflammation of the whole alimentary canal; suppression of urine; hiccough, disagreeable metallic taste; vomiting; cramps; delirium; death.	Milk and sweet mucilaginous drinks, are recommended. Leeches, general bleeding, glysters; fomentations to be employed on the general principles of treatment for inflammatory symptoms.	Bismuth is known by the formation of a white precipitate when its solution in nitric acid is poured into water; and by the formation of a black precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and hydrosulphates in solution.
COPPER. <i>Sulphate of Copper.</i> <i>Blue Vitriol.</i> <i>Acetate of Copper.</i> <i>Verdigris.</i> <i>Carbonate of Copper.</i> <i>Blue Verditer.</i> <i>Arsenite of Copper. Scheele's Green.</i> <i>Food cooked in dirty copper vessels, or Pickles made green by copper.</i>	Very similar to those produced by arsenic. Coppery eructations and taste. Fatal cases are generally terminated by convulsions, palsy, insensibility.	Albumen to be administered in either of its forms, which can be most readily obtained, as milk or whites of eggs. Vinegar should not be given. The inflammatory symptoms, are to be treated on general principles, and so of the nervous.	The presence of copper is readily shown in solutions. By ammonia a beautiful bluish precipitate is thrown down, which dissolves in an excess of the precipitant, and the solution has a rich blue colour. A bright iron bar, introduced into solutions of copper, occasions the separation of the copper in a metallic form, which deposits itself upon the iron.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
GOLD. <i>Muriate of Gold.</i> <i>Fulminating Gold.</i>	Very analogous to those of other irritant poisons. This substance communicates a pink stain to the flesh, and patches of that colour may be found about the lips, and inside the mouth.	The salts of gold are decomposed, by sulphate of iron; and this has, therefore, been recommended as an antidote. Inflammatory symptoms to be treated on general principles.	Muriate of gold is very readily decomposed and the gold separated in a metallic state. Protosulphate of iron, nitrate of silver and protomuriate of tin, all answer this purpose. The precipitated powder will be found insoluble except in nitro-muriatic acid.
IRON. <i>Sulphate of Iron.</i> <i>Copperas.</i> <i>Green Vitriol.</i> <i>Muriate of Iron.</i>	Symptoms of irritant poisoning: colic pains, constant vomiting and purging. Violent pain in the throat, tension of the epigastrium, coldness of the skin and feebleness of the pulse.	Carbonate of soda would be a most excellent antidote to either of these substances. Mucilaginous drinks might also be employed; and particular symptoms relieved by general treatment.	Iron is recognized by a bluish-black precipitate, with tincture of galls; rich blue, with prussiate of potassa; and a greenish or reddish precipitate, with the free alkalies or their carbonates.
LEAD. <i>Acetate of Lead.</i> <i>Sugar of Lead.</i> <i>Carbonate of Lead.</i> <i>White Lead.</i> <i>Red Oxide, or Red Lead.</i> <i>Litharge.</i> <i>Wines sweetened by Lead.</i> <i>Water which has been kept in leaden vessels.</i> <i>Acid food cooked, or left standing in vessels glazed with lead.</i>	Irritation of the alimentary canal; spasm; nervous symptoms, paralysis either partial or complete. When taken for some time in small quantity, violent and obstinate colic; rigidity of abdominal muscles, cramps, remissions of pain; obstinate constipation, urine diminished, saliva increased; countenance anxious and gloomy. If relief is not promptly obtained, giddiness, debility, torpor, coma, convulsions and death. The paralysis affects generally the upper extremities.	Sulphate of magnesia and phosphate of soda, are both good antidotes for the soluble salts of lead. For the solid forms, dilute sulphuric acid may be drunk. These are applicable to the irritant forms of poisoning by lead. In the chronic form or colica pictonum, purgatives and anodynes are resorted to; venesection; and external applications to relieve the cramps. The use of strychnine is recommended for the paralysis.	Soluble salts of lead yield a white precipitate with sulphates and carbonates in solution. Salts of chromic acid and hydriodate of potassa occasion a yellow precipitate. Sulphuretted hydrogen, a black precipitate. If solid, the lead may be converted into a state of solution by nitric acid, and the dilute solution be tested as above.
MERCURY. <i>Corrosive Sublimate.</i> <i>Cyanuret of Mercury.</i> <i>Nitrate of Mercury.</i> <i>White Precipitate.</i> <i>Red Oxide, or Red Precipitate.</i> <i>Sulphate, or Turbith Mineral.</i> <i>Vermilion, or Red Sulphuret.</i>	Violent symptoms of irritant poisoning: harsh metallic, astringent taste; burning pain in the stomach; vomiting and purging frequently of bloody matter; often irritation of the urinary organs and sometimes suppression; tightness and burning in the throat, occasionally so great as to prevent speech; countenance not always pale, but sometimes flushed; tendency to doze, stupor, convulsions and death.	Albumen in some form must be promptly administered; either white of eggs beaten up with water, milk, or wheat flour beaten up. The inflammatory symptoms to be counteracted by the usual means.	The free alkalies differ in their precipitates from solutions of mercury. Potassa gives, with corrosive sublimate, a yellowish one; ammonia, a white; lime-water, an orange; and sulphuretted hydrogen, a black. A drop of the solution placed on a piece of gold, and touched with a knife or key, reduces the mercury which amalgamates with the gold, producing a white spot. The nitrate of mercury gives a black precipitate with the free alkalies. All the solid forms of mercury are volatile, and may be reduced by heating them in a glass tube with charcoal and carbonate of soda—when the metallic mercury will sublime, and may be collected in a globule.

POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.	TESTS.
SILVER. <i>Nitrate of Silver, or Lunar Caustic.</i>	Those of other irritant poisons.	Muriate of soda or common salt immediately decomposes this substance and destroys its activity. Antiphlogistic treatment is to be employed for the inflammatory symptoms.	Nitrate of silver is distinguished by the formation of a white precipitate insoluble in nitric acid, with muriate of soda; a gray precipitate with ammonia, which is redissolved in an excess of ammonia; yellow precipitate with phosphate of soda. The precipitate of chloride of silver, obtained by adding muriate of soda to the nitrate of silver, is readily reduced, and the metallic silver obtained, by mixing it with dilute sulphuric acid and granulated zinc.
TIN. <i>Muriate of Tin.</i> <i>Solution of Tin, used by Dyers.</i> <i>Oxide of Tin, or Putty Powder.</i>	The same as those from other irritant poisons, and a peculiar tanned appearance of the villous coats of the stomach.	Milk to be given copiously, and the subsequent treatment to be regulated by the symptoms.	The muriate precipitates vegetable colouring matter; also albumen and gelatine. The white oxide is precipitated from its solution by free alkalies; with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, a brown precipitate.
ZINC. <i>Oxide of Zinc.</i> <i>Sulphate of Zinc.</i> <i>White Vitriol.</i> <i>Acetate of Zinc.</i>	Violent vomiting; astringent taste, burning pain in the stomach; pale countenance; cold extremities; dull eyes; fluttering pulse. Death seldom ensues, in consequence of the emetic effects.	The vomiting may be relieved by copious draughts of warm water. Carbonate of soda, administered in solution, will decompose the sulphate of zinc. Milk and albumen also act as antidotes. General principles to be observed in the subsequent treatment.	A white precipitate is thrown down by the free alkalies from the soluble salts of zinc, which becomes yellow when strongly heated—recovering its white colour on cooling. Sulphuretted hydrogen occasions a white precipitate.
PHOSPHORUS.	Symptoms of irritant poisoning: pain in the stomach and bowels; vomiting, diarrhoea, tenderness and tension in the abdomen.	An emetic to be promptly administered; copious draughts containing magnesia in suspension; mucilaginous drinks; general treatment for inflammatory symptoms.	Phosphorus is known by its ready inflammability, luminousness at ordinary temperatures, and alliaceous odour.
GLASS, or ENAMEL.	If taken in very coarse powder, it produces irritation and inflammation of the bowels.	Large quantities of crumb of bread should be eaten to envelope the particles. (?) An emetic of sulphate of zinc should then be given, and vomiting be promoted by demulcent drinks.	

II. ORGANIC POISONS.

1. VEGETABLE POISONS.

IRRITANT POISONS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
<i>Anemone pulsatilla.</i> Wind Flower. <i>Arum maculatum.</i> Wake Robin. <i>Brionia dioica.</i> Bryony. <i>Caladium seguinum.</i> Dumbcane. <i>Calla palustris.</i> Water Arum. <i>Caltha palustris.</i> Marsh Marigold. <i>Chelidonium majus.</i> Celandine. <i>Clematis vitalba.</i> Virgin Bower. <i>Convolvulus jalapa.</i> Jalap. <i>Convolvulus scammonia.</i> Scammony. <i>Croton tiglium.</i> Purging Croton. <i>Cucumis colocyntis.</i> Colocynth. <i>Cyclamen Europæum.</i> Sow Bread. <i>Daphne gnidium.</i> Spurge Flax. <i>Daphne mezereum.</i> Mezereon.	The general effects of this class of vegetable poisons are;—an acrid pungent taste, with more or less of bitterness, excessive heat, great dryness of the mouth and throat, with sense of tightness there; violent vomiting, the efforts being continued even after the stomach is emptied; purging, with great pain in the stomach and bowels; pulse strong, frequent, and regular; breathing often quick.	If vomiting has been occasioned by the poison, and the efforts are still continued, they may be rendered easier by large draughts of warm water, or thin gruel; but if symptoms of insensibility have come on without vomiting, it ought to be immediately excited by the sulphate of zinc, or some other active emetic substance, and after its operation a sharp purgative should be given. After as much as possible of the poison is got rid of, a very strong infusion of coffee, or vinegar diluted with water, may be given with advantage. Camphor mixture with ether may be taken

IRRITANTS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
Delphinium <i>staphysagria</i>. Staves-acre. <i>Doica palustris</i>. Swamp leather wood. <i>Equisetum hyemale</i>. Scourgrass. <i>Euphorbia officinarum</i>. Euphorbium. Spurge. <i>Gratiola officinalis</i>. Hedge Hyssop. <i>Hippomane mancinella</i>. Manchineel. <i>Hura crepitans</i>. Sand Box. <i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>. Marsh Pennywort. <i>Jatropha curcas</i>. Indian Nut. <i>Jatropha manihot</i>. Cassada. <i>Juniperus sabina</i>. Savin (oil of.) <i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>. Red Cedar (oil of.) <i>Momordica elaterium</i>. Squirting Cucumber. <i>Narcissus pseudo-narcissus</i>. Daffodil. <i>Pastinax sativa</i>. Common Parsnip. <i>Pedicularis palustris</i>. Marsh Lousewort. <i>Phytolacca decandra</i>. Poke. <i>Piper cubeba</i>. Cubebs. <i>Plumbago Europæa</i>. Toothwort. <i>Ranunculus acris</i>, and other species. Crowfoot. <i>Rhododendron chrysanthemum</i>. Oleander. <i>Ricinus communis</i>. Castor Oil Plant. <i>Sambucus ebulus</i>. Elder. <i>Sedum acre</i>. Stone Crop. <i>Stalagmitis cambogioides</i>. Gamboge. <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>. Tansy (oil of.) ACRO-NARCOTIC. <i>Æthusa cynapium</i>. Common Fool's Parsley. <i>Aconitum napellus</i>. Monkshood. <i>Agaricus</i>, 5 species. Mushrooms (poisonous.) <i>Amanita muscaria</i>. Truffles (poisonous.) <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>. Meadow Pimpernell. <i>Anda Gomesii</i>. <i>Apocynum androsæmifolium</i>. Dogbane. <i>Aristolochia clematitis</i>. Birthwort. <i>Arnica montana</i>. Leopard's bane. <i>Asclepias Syriaca</i>. Swallowwort. <i>Atropa belladonna</i>. Deadly Night Shade. <i>Æsculus Ohioensis</i>. Buckeye. <i>Brucea antidysenterica</i>. False Angustura Bark. <i>Cerbera</i>, 3 species. Cerbera. <i>Chærophyllum sylvestre</i>. Bastard Hemlock. <i>Chaillotia toxicana</i>. Rathane. <i>Chenopodium murale</i>. Wormseed. <i>Cicuta muculata</i>. American Hemlock. <i>Cicuta virosa</i>. Water Hemlock. <i>Cissus</i>. Cissus. <i>Cocculus indicus</i>. Fish berries. <i>Colchicum autumnale</i>. Meadow saffron. <i>Conium maculatum</i>. Hemlock. <i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i>. Myrtle leaved Sumach. <i>Curare</i>. Indian War Poison. <i>Cynanchum erectum</i>. Cynanchum. <i>Cytisus laburnum</i>. Laburnum. <i>Datura stramonium</i>. Thorn Apple. <i>Digitalis purpurea</i>. Foxglove. Ergot. See <i>Secale</i>. <i>Ervum ervilia</i>. Bitter Vetch. <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>. Wintergreen (oil of.) <i>Hæmanthus toxicarius</i>. <i>Helleborus Niger</i>. Black Hellebore. <i>Hypophyllum sanguinaria</i>. Paddock Stool. <i>Ipecacuanha</i>. Ipecacuanha. <i>Lathyrus cicera</i>. Lathyrus. <i>Laurus camphora</i>. Camphor.	and difficult; appearances of intoxication; the pupil of the eye frequently dilated, insensibility resembling death, the pulse becomes slow and loses its force, and death closes the scene. If applied externally, many of them produce violent inflammations of the skin, with vesications or eruptions of pustules.	frequently, and if insensibility be considerable, warmth, frictions, and blisters, may be employed. If inflammation or other dangerous consequences have been induced, they are to be treated upon general principles. The fruit of the <i>Feuillea Cordifolia</i> has been lately recommended as a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons: it is to be used in as recent a state as possible. (?) N. B. Bromine, chlorine, and iodine are said to be antidotes to the alkalis generally.
	The narcotic vegetable poisons, if taken into the stomach or applied to a wound, occasion the following effects:—stupor; numbness; heaviness in the head; desire to vomit, slight at first, but afterwards insupportable; a sort of intoxication, stupid air, pupil of the eye dilated, furious or	The stomach to be effectually evacuated, by giving four or five grains of tartar emetic, or from ten to twenty of the sulphate of zinc, repeated every quarter of an hour, till the full effect is produced. These means may be assisted by tickling the throat with a feather or the finger. Large and strong glysters of soap dissolved in water, or of salt and gruel, should be speedily administered, to clear the bowels, and

ACRO-NARCOTICS.	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
<i>Lobelia inflata</i>. Indian Tobacco. <i>Lolium temulentum</i>. Darnel. <i>Melia azederach</i>. Pride of China. <i>Mercurialis perennis</i>. Mountain Mercury. <i>Nerum oleander</i>. Common Oleander. <i>Ceanothe crocata</i>. Hemlock Dropwort. <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>. Tobacco. <i>Passiflora quadrangularis</i>. Barbadoine. <i>Piscidia erythema</i>. Jamaica Dogwood. <i>Polygala venenosa</i> (of Java). <i>Rhus radicans</i>. Poison Vine. <i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>. Poison Oak or Sumach. <i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>. Locust tree. <i>Ruta graveolens</i>. Rue. <i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i>. Blood Root. <i>Scilla maritima</i>. Squill. Sea Onion. <i>Secale cornutum</i>. Ergot. Spurred Rye. <i>Sium latifolium</i>. Procumbent Water Parsnip. <i>Spigelia Marilandica</i>. Pink Root. <i>Strychnos Ignatii</i>. St. Ignatius's Bean. <i>Strychnos nux vomica</i>. Nux Vomica. <i>Symplocarpus fatida</i>. Skunk Cabbage. <i>Ticunas</i>. Extract of various plants—S. America. <i>Tieuté</i>. <i>Upas tieuté</i>. Tree of Java. <i>Triticum Hybernum</i>. Wheat (diseased.) <i>Upas antiar</i>. Tree in Java. <i>Veratrum album</i>. White Hellebore. <i>Veratrum viride</i>. American Hellebore. <i>Woorara</i>. War Poison of Guiana. <i>Zea mays</i>. Maize (diseased.) NARCOTIC. <i>Actæa spicata</i>. Baneberry. <i>Amygdalus communis</i>. Bitter Almond. <i>Amygdalus Persica</i>. Peach. <i>Gelsemium nitidum</i>. Yellow Jessamine. <i>Helonias erythrosperma</i>. Fly Poison. <i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>. White Henbane. <i>Hyoscyamus Niger</i>. Black Henbane. <i>Kalmia latifolia</i>. Mountain Ivy. <i>Lactuca virosa</i>. Strong Scented Lettuce. Opium, and its proximate principles. <i>Papaver somniferum</i>. Poppy. <i>Paris quadrifolia</i>. Herb Paris. <i>Prunus Caroliniana</i>. Wild Orange. <i>Prunus lauro-cerasus</i>. Cherry Laurel. <i>Prunus nigra</i>. Black Cherry. <i>Prunus padus</i>. Cluster Cherry. <i>Prunus Virginiana</i>. Wild Cherry. <i>Solanum dulcamara</i>. Bitter Sweet. <i>Sorbus acuparia</i>. Mountain Ash. <i>Taxus baccata</i>. Yew.	lively delirium, sometimes pain; convulsions of different parts of the body, or palsy of the limbs. The pulse is variable, but at first generally strong and full; the breathing is quick, and there is great anxiety and dejection, which, if not speedily relieved, soon ends in death.	assist in getting rid of the poison, and active purgatives may be given after the vomiting has ceased. When as much as possible of the poison has been expelled, the patient may drink, alternately, a tea cupful of strong hot infusion of coffee, and vinegar diluted with water. If the drowsiness, which is sometimes extreme, and the insensibility bordering on apoplexy, be not remedied by these means, blood may be taken from the jugular vein, blisters may be applied to the neck and legs, and the attention be roused by every means possible. If the heat declines, warmth and frictions must be perseveringly used. Vegetable acids are on no account to be given <i>before</i> the poison is expelled, and it is desirable that but little fluid of any kind should be administered. N. B. Bromine, chlorine, and iodine are said to be antidotes to the alkaloïds generally.
POISONOUS MUSHROOMS. <i>Agaricus muscarius</i>. Fly Agaric. <i>Agaricus piperatus</i>. Pepper Agaric. <i>Agaricus necator</i>. Deadly Agaric. <i>Agaricus bulbosus</i>. Bulbous Agaric. <i>Agaricus chantarellus</i>. Champignon.	Nausea, heat, and pain in the stomach and bowels, with vomiting and purging; thirst; convulsions, and faintings; pulse small and frequent; delirium; dilated pupil, and stupor; cold sweats, and death. Poisonous mushrooms may be distinguished from the edible by their botanical characters, and by the following criteria. The former grow in wet, shady places, have a nauseous odour; are softer, more open, and porous; have a dirty looking surface, sometimes a gaudy colour or many very distinct hues, particularly if they have been covered with an envelope; they have soft, bulbous stalks, grow rapidly, and corrupt very quickly.	The stomach and bowels to be cleared by an emetic of tartarized antimony, followed by frequent doses of Glauber's or Epsom salt, and large, stimulating glysters. After the poison is evacuated, ether may be administered, with small quantities of brandy and water; but if inflammatory symptoms manifest themselves, such stimuli should be omitted, and other appropriate means be had recourse to.

2. ANIMAL POISONS.

	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
POISONOUS FISH. <i>Balistes monoceros.</i> Old Wife. <i>Cancer astacus.</i> Crawfish. <i>Cancer ruricolus.</i> Land Crab. <i>Clupea thryssa.</i> Yellow-billed Sprat. <i>Coracinus fascus major.</i> Gray Snapper. <i>Coracinus minor.</i> Hyne. <i>Coryphæna splendens.</i> Dolphin. <i>Mormyra.</i> Blue Parrot Fish. <i>Muræna major.</i> Conger Eel. <i>Mytilus edulis.</i> Mussel. <i>Ostracion globellum.</i> Smooth Bottle Fish. <i>Perca major.</i> Barracuda. <i>Perca venenosa.</i> Grooper. <i>Perca venenata.</i> Rock Fish. <i>Physalia.</i> Portuguese Man of War. <i>Scomber cæruleus.</i> Spanish Mackerel. <i>Scomber maximus.</i> King Fish. <i>Scomber thynnus.</i> Bonetta. <i>Sparus chrysops.</i> Porgie. <i>Tetrodon sceleratus.</i> Tunny. <i>Tetrodon ocellatus.</i> Blower.	In an hour or two, or often in a much shorter time, after stale fish has been eaten, a weight at the stomach comes on, with slight vertigo and headache, sense of heat about the head and eyes, considerable thirst, and often an eruption of the skin (urticaria), and in many cases death.	An emetic should be speedily administered, or, in the absence of it, vomiting may be excited, by tickling the throat with the finger, and taking large draughts of warm water. After full vomiting, an active purgative should be given, to remove any of the noxious matter that may have found its way into the intestines. Vinegar and water may be drunk after the above remedies have operated, and the body may be sponged with the same. Water made very sweet with sugar, to which ether may be added, may be drunk freely as a corrective, and a very weak solution of alkali has been recommended to obviate the effects of the poison. If spasm ensue; after evacuations, laudanum, in considerable doses, is necessary. If inflammation should occur, the usual means of removing it must be employed.
POISONOUS SERPENTS. <i>Bonæ crotaloides.</i> Copperhead. <i>Cenchrus mockeson.</i> Mockeson. <i>Coluber berus.</i> Viper. <i>Coluber prester.</i> Black Viper. <i>Crotalus</i> , (5 species.) Rattle Snake. <i>Scytale piscivorus.</i> Water Viper.	A sharp pain in the wounded part, which soon extends over the limb or body; great swelling, at first hard and pale, then reddish, livid, and gangrenous in appearance; faintings, vomitings, convulsions, and sometimes jaundice; pulse small, frequent, and irregular; breathing difficult, cold sweats, the sight fails, and the intellectual faculties are deranged. Inflammation, and often extensive suppuration and gangrene, followed by death.	A cupping glass to be applied over the wound or a moderately tight ligature above the bites, and the wound left to bleed after being well washed with warm water; the actual cautery, lunar caustic, or butter of antimony, to be then applied freely to it, and afterwards covered with lint, dipped in equal parts of olive oil and spirit of hartshorn. The ligature to be removed if the inflammation be considerable. Warm, diluting drinks, and small doses of ammonia or hartshorn to cause perspiration; the patient to be well covered in bed, and a little warm wine given occasionally. If gangrene be threatened, wine may be given more freely, and the bark should be had recourse to. Arsenic, the principal ingredient in the Tanjore Pill, has been strongly recommended.
CANTHARIS VESICATORIA. Spanish, or Blistering Fly. <i>Lytta vittata.</i> Potato Fly.	Nauseous odour of the breath; acrid taste; burning heat in the throat, stomach, and abdomen; frequent vomitings, often bloody, with copious bloody stools; excruciating pain in the stomach; painful and obstinate priapism, with heat in the bladder, and strangury or retention of urine; frightful convulsions, delirium and death.	Vomiting to be excited by drinking sweet oil, sugar and water, milk, or linseed tea, very freely. Emollient glysters should be administered, and if symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, kidney, or bladder supervene, they must be subdued by appropriate treatment. Camphor dissolved in oil may be rubbed over the belly and on the thighs.
VENOMOUS INSECTS. <i>Tarantula.</i> <i>Scorpio.</i> Scorpion. <i>Vespa crabro.</i> Hornet. <i>Vespa vulgaris.</i> Wasp. <i>Apis mellifica.</i> Bee. <i>Culex pipiens.</i> Gnat. <i>Cæstrus bovis.</i> Gad-fly.	In general, the sting of these insects occasions only a slight degree of pain and swelling; but occasionally the symptoms are more violent, and sickness and fever are produced by the intensity of the pain.	Hartshorn and oil may be rubbed on the affected part, and a piece of rag moistened in the same, or in salt and water, may be kept upon it till the pain is removed. A few drops of hartshorn may be given frequently in a little water, and a glass or two of wine may be taken. The sting may, in general, be removed by making strong pressures around it with the barrel of a small watch key.

	SYMPTOMS.	TREATMENT.
SALIVA OF THE RABID DOG.	At an uncertain interval after the bite, generally however, between the twentieth day and three or four months, pain or uneasiness occurs in the bitten part, though the wound may have been long healed. Anxiety, uneasiness, languor, spasms, horror, disturbed sleep, difficult respiration succeed, and are soon very much increased; violent convulsions affect the whole body, hideously distorting the muscles of the face; the eyes are red and protruded, the tongue swells and often hangs out, and viscid saliva flows from the mouth; there is pain in the stomach, with bilious vomitings, a horror of fluids, and impossibility of drinking them. All these symptoms are aggravated till the sufferer is relieved by death.	Hydrophobia is more easily prevented than cured, indeed it is doubted whether it ever has been cured. Mercury, arsenic, opium, musk, camphor, acids, wine, vegetable and mineral alkali, oil, various herbs, and many other remedies whose effects are quite opposite, have been employed, but none can be relied on. Large blood-lettings, the warm and cold bath, and almost every other remedial agent, have been tried without success. The bitten part should be completely cut out, even after it has healed, if the symptoms have not yet come on; the part should then be immersed in warm water, or washed with it as long as it will bleed, and after the most persevering ablution, caustic should be applied to every part of the surface, and then the wound covered with a poultice, and suffered to heal by granulations. No milder discipline can ensure safety.

The most energetic poisons are used therapeutically; and, often, with considerable advantage. They have, of course, to be administered in extremely small doses; to avoid producing poisoning.

POISONING, *Veneficium*, *Toxicatio*, *Intoxicatio*, *Pharmaceutia*, (F) *Empoisonnement*. The art of applying a poisonous substance to any of the textures, in a dose capable of occasioning more or less serious symptoms. Rigorously speaking, therefore, if a physician, in treating any case, employs a deleterious medicine in a small dose, which, owing to particular circumstances, produces unpleasant symptoms, he may be said to have poisoned. The term is, however, generally restricted to poisoning by design.

Poisoning has also been used, by a few, to denote the series of symptoms resembling those produced by certain poisons, which occasionally follows the use of substances that are generally innoxious. Overloading the stomach with indigestible food has, for example, given occasion to symptoms resembling those produced by a narcotic poison, and the effect has been termed *poisoning*.

Secret poisoning was, at one time, practised as an art. It consisted in administering medicines, which should act as *slow poisons*, and gradually undermine the strength and life. Its agency was far from being so extensive as was imagined.

POLIA'TER, from *πολις*, 'the town,' and *ιατρος*, 'a physician.' A physician, exercising his profession in a town, by the appointment of the government.—Castelli.

POLICE, MEDICAL. Rules established, or which ought to be established by the medical practitioner, for the prevention of disease, to assist its cure, and to contribute to the progress of Medicine. The salubrity of districts,

especially during the existence of spreading disease, is greatly ensured by an efficient medical police.

POLIO'SIS, *Trichosis poliosis*, *Spilosis poliosis*. Hair, prematurely gray or hoary.

POLLEX, *An'ticheir*, *Prom'anus*, from *polle're*, 'to have much strength.' (F) *Pouce*. The first of the fingers in size and strength. It is asserted, that the term *poltroon* is derived from *Pol'licē trunca'to*;—the Romans, who were desirous of being exempted from military service, being accustomed to cut off the thumb, and thus render themselves unfit to handle arms.

Pollex pedis is the great toe.

POLLINCTO'RES. They, who were employed in anointing bodies before they were placed on the funeral pile.

POLLUTION, *Pollutio*, from *polluo*, 'I profane.' The excretion of the seminal liquor or sperm, at other times than during coition. When occasioned by a voluntary act it is called, simply, *Pollution* or *Masturbation* (q. v.): when excited, during sleep, by lascivious dreams, it takes the name *Nocturnal pollution*, *Exoneiro'sis*, *Oneirog'mos*, *Oneirog'onos*, *Gonorrhœa dormientium*, *G. oneirog'onos*, *G. Vera*, *G. libidinosâ*, *Proflu'vium Sem'inis*, *Spermatorrhœa*, *Paroniria salax*, *Night pollution*. (F) *Pollution involontaire*.

POLY, *Polys*, *πολυς*, 'many, full.' Hence:

POLYCHO'LIA, from *πολυς*, 'much,' and *χολη*, 'bile.' Superabundance of bile; such as is supposed to exist in bilious fevers.

POLYCHRES'TUS, from *πολυς*, 'much,' and *χρηστος*, 'useful.' Having many virtues. An ancient name for certain medicines, considered to be useful in many diseases.

POLYDACTYLUS, from *πολυς*, 'many,'

and δακτυλος, 'a finger.' One who has a supernumerary finger or fingers, or toes.

POLYDIP'SIA, from πολυς, 'much,' and διψη, 'thirst;' *Sitis morbo'sa, Polypo'sia, Exces'sive thirst,—Dipso'sis avens.* (F) *Soif excessive.* A constant desire for drinking, with a sense of dryness in the mouth and throat. It is mostly symptomatic of fever, inflammation, dropsy, excessive discharges, &c.

POLYG'ALA, from πολυς, 'much,' and γαλα, 'milk:' *P. vulga'ris, Common Milkwort. Family, Rhinanthoidæ. Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Octandria.* The leaves are bitter, and are used in the same cases as the polygala amara.

POLYGALA AMARA, *Bitter Milkwort.* A powerful bitter; and, consequently, tonic. Its reputed virtues are balsamic, demulcent, and corroborant.

POLYG'ALA SEN'EGA, *Sen'eka, Rattlesnake Milkwort, Senega or Rattlesnake root, Polygala Virginia'na,* (F) *Polygala de Virginie ou le Seneka.* The bark is the active part of the root. Its taste is at first acrid, and afterwards very hot and pungent. It was once esteemed to be specific against the poison of the rattlesnake, and in pleurisy, pneumonia, &c., after the inflammatory action had been got under. It has been given also in humoral asthma, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, croup, amenorrhœa, &c. According to Peschier, it contains three particular principles, *Polyg'aline or Sen'egine, Isol'usine, and Polygalic Acid.* Dose, gr. 30 to 40 of the powder.

POLYG'ONUM AVICULA'RE, from πολυς, 'much,' and γονη, 'seed.' *Centino'dia, Centumno'dia, Knot-grass, Sanguina'lis Corrig'iola,* (F) *Renouée, Trainasse, Centinode. Family, Polygonæ, Sex. Syst. Octandria Trigynia.* This grass is said to be a feeble astringent.

POLYGONUM BISTOR'TA,—*Bistorta, Offic'inal Bistort, Great Bistort or Snakeweed.* The root is a powerful astringent and tonic; and, as such, has been used in internal hemorrhage, atonic diarrhœa, ague, &c. Dose, gr. xv to 3j.

POLYGONUM DIVARICA'TUM;—the *Eastern Buckwheat plant.* The roots, reduced to a coarse meal, are said to be much used as an article of diet by the Siberians.

POLYGONUM FAGOP'YRUM,—*Fagop'yrum, Buckwheat, Trit'icum Fagi'num,* (F) *Sarrasin, Blé noir.* The grain of this plant constitutes a principal article of food with the inhabitants of Russia, Germany, and Switzerland. It is much used in the United States.

POLYGONUM HYDROF'IPER, *Hydropiper, Persica'ria urens, Mercurius terres'tris;* the *Poor Man's Pepper, Biting Arse-smart, Lake-weed, Water-pepper,* (F) *Poivre d'eau.* The leaves of this plant have an acrid, burning taste; and resemble those of the arum. They have been recommended as possessing antiseptic, aperient, and diuretic virtues. The

fresh leaves have been applied, externally, as a stimulating cataplasm.

POLYGONUM PERSICA'RIA, *Persicaria, Persicaria mitis, Plumba'go, Arse-smart,* (F) *Persicaire douce.* This plant is said to possess vulnerary and antiseptic qualities. It has been given in wine, to arrest gangrene.

POLYMERIS'MUS, from πολυς, 'much,' and μέρος, 'a part.' A monstrosity, which consists in the existence of supernumerary organs; as a sixth finger of the hand.

POLYOP'SIA, from πολυς, 'much,' and οψις, 'sight.' Vision is so called, when multiple.

POLYPE'RIA, from πολυς, 'much,' and περος, 'mutilated.' Congenital misconstructions of various parts or organs.—Good.

POLYPHA'GIA, *Multivoran'tia,* from πολυς, 'much,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' Voracity. Faculty of digesting many kinds of food.

POLYPHARMACI'A, from πολυς, 'much,' and φαρμακον, 'a medicine.' A prescription, consisting of a number of medicines: hence the name *Polyphar'macus* given to one, who is in the habit of prescribing a number of medicines, and whose prescriptions are loaded with ingredients. The term is taken in bad part.

POLYPODI'TES. Wine, impregnated with polypody.

POLYPO'DIUM FILIX MAS, *Aspid'ium Filix Mas, Pteris, Athyr'ium Filix Mas, Blechnon, Polyrrhizon, Blancnon Oriba'sii, Lonchi'tis, Filic'ula, Male Polypody or Fern, Filix mas, Nephro'dium crena'tum,* (F) *Fougère mâle. Nat. Ord. Filices. Sex. Syst. Cryptogamia Filices.* The root of this plant has been much extolled as an anthelmintic, and in cases of tœnia. It was the basis of a once celebrated remedy—*Madame Nouffer's*;—but perhaps more of the efficacy was to be attributed to the active purgatives by which it was followed than to the fern. Dose, 3ij to 3iij of the powdered solid part of the root; followed, in the morning, by a strong cathartic of camboe or jalap. An ethereal extract has been proposed by Dr. Peschier, of Geneva.

POLYPO'SIA, πολυποσια, from πολυς, 'much,' and ποσις, 'drink.' Great thirst: great desire for drink.

POL'YPUS, *Pseudometamorpho'sis polyposa,* from πολυς, 'many,' and πους, 'a foot.' A name given to tumours, which occur in mucous membranes especially; and which have been compared to certain zoophytes.

Polypi may form on every mucous membrane. They are most commonly observed in the nasal fossæ, pharynx, and uterus; more rarely in the stomach, intestines, bronchial tubes, bladder, and meatus auditorius externus. They vary much in size, number, mode of adhesion, and intimate nature. Accordingly, they have received various appellations;—*mucous, soft, vesic'ular,* when their substance has been soft, spongy, vesicular, and, as it were, gorged with fluid. Others

have been called *hard*; and these have been distinguished into *fibrous* or *fleshy*, and into *scirrhus* or *cancerous*. *Fibrous* polypi are of a dense, compact texture, and whitish colour. They contain few vessels, and do not degenerate into cancer. The *scirrhus* or *carcinomatous* are true cancerous tumours, painful and bleeding. They present all the pathological changes, which belong to cancerous affections, and the prognosis is of course unfavourable.

The mode of treating polypi must differ according to their character.

The means used to destroy them have been, 1. To subject them to the action of certain astringent powders or solutions, to obtain their resolution. 2. *Cauterization* or the application of the actual cautery or caustics. 3. *Excision* or ablation with a cutting instrument. 4. *Extirpation* with the fingers or with the polypus forceps. 5. A *ligature*, put round them, so as to prevent their nutrition. A seton has, also, been sometimes used, to gradually destroy the pedicle.

The term *POLYPI*, *Pseudopolypi*, has likewise been applied to collections of blood—fibrinous concretions—found in the heart or great vessels after dissolution. These were once, erroneously, regarded as morbid.

The presence of these concretions may be suspected, when in the course of an acute or chronic affection of the heart, or at the close of chronic diseases in general—especially those of the lungs—the heart's action becomes suddenly tumultuous, obscure, and accompanied with a soft bellows' murmur, whilst the general symptoms indicate the effects of obstructed circulation. The right cavities are most frequently affected.

POLYPUS BRONCHIALIS, *Bronchlemmitis*. A membraniform secretion in the bronchial tubes, of a diphtheritic character, having the shape, when expectorated, of the bronchia. It is the result of inflammation of the lining membrane of those tubes.

POLYSARCIA from *πολυς*, 'much,' and *σαρξ*, 'flesh.' *Carnositas*, *Polysomatia*, *Adeliparia*, *Obesitas*, *Corpulentia*, *Steatites*. Excessive corpulency. Authors have distinguished two varieties of this:—*Polysarcia carnosita*, *Corpulency* (q. v.), and *P. adiposa* or *Obesity*, *Hyperpimelia*, *Liparia*, *Adiposis*, *Polysarcia faginosita*. A severe regimen and exercise are the best preventives.

POLYSPASTON, from *πολυς*, 'much,' and *σπασω*, 'I draw.' A powerful instrument for reducing luxations.—Goræus.

POLYTRICHUM, from *πολυς*, 'much,' and *τριχ*, 'hair.' *Polytricon*, *Polytrichum vulgare*, *Adiantum aureum*, *Golden Maiden-hair*, (F) *Perce-mousse*. It is possessed of astringent properties, and was formerly given in diseases of the lungs, and in calculous affections.

POLYTROPHIA, from *πολυς*, 'much,'

and *τρέφω*, 'I nourish.' Abundant or excessive nutrition.

POLYURICUS, from *πολυς*, 'much,' and *ουρον*, 'urine.' Sauvages calls—*Ischuria polyurica*—a kind of ischuria, caused by accumulation of urine in the bladder.

POMATUM, *Pomma'tum*, (F) *Pommade*. A pharmaceutical preparation, employed only externally; which differs but little from an ointment, except in having, generally, less consistence. It is, generally, made aromatic, and coloured to render it more agreeable.

COMMON POMATUM is made of *lard*, 12℔s; *suet*, 4℔s; *essence*, 3 viij.

POMPHOLYX, from *πομφος*, 'a bladder.' A small vesicle on the skin. An eruption of *bullæ* or *blebs*, appearing without any inflammation around them, and without fever. It is the *Ecphlysis Pompholyx* of Good.

POMUM ADA'MI. The projection, formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck,—of males particularly. It is so called from a notion, that it was caused by the apple sticking in the throat of our first parent.

PONS VAROLII, *Corpus annula're*, *Processus annularis*, *Eminentia annularis*, *Varoli's bridge*, *Nodus encephali vel Cerebri*, *Cerebral protuberance*, *Mesocephalum*, *Protuberantia annularis Willisii*, *Annular protuberance*. An eminence at the upper part of the medulla oblongata, first described by Varolius. It is formed by the union of the *crura cerebri* and *crura cerebelli*.

POPLES, *Gare'tum*, *Garretum*, *Ignys*, *Ignye*, the *Ham*, (F) *Jarret*. The posterior part of the knee joint. The ham forms, what is called, the popliteal region.

POPLITEAL, *Poplitæ'us*, from *Poples*, 'the ham.' That which relates to the ham. A name given to various parts.

1. The *POPLITEAL ARTERY*—*Popliteal portion of the crural* (Ch)—is really a continuation of the femoral, which changes its name on passing through the adductor magnus muscle. It descends a little obliquely outwards into the hollow of the ham, and extends from the commencement of the lower third of the thigh to the end of the upper quarter of the leg, where it terminates by dividing into the *posterior tibial* and *peroneal* arteries. In the ham, it gives off the three *superior articular arteries*; and, at the top of the leg, the arteries of the *gemini muscles* or *gemini branches*, (F) *branches jumelles*, the *two inferior articular arteries*, and the *tibialis antica*.

2. The *POPLITEAL VEIN* has the same arrangement as the artery, behind which it is situate.

3. The *POPLITEAL NERVES*. They result from the bifurcation of the sciatic, and are two in number, viz. 1. The *external popliteal*, *Branche péronière*, (Ch.) It is smaller than the internal; turns to the outside of the fibula at the upper part of the leg, and divides

into the *musculo-cutaneous branch*,—*nerf pré-tibio-digital* (Ch.), and into the *anterior tibial*,—*nerf pré-tibio-susphalangéaire* (Ch.)
 2. The *inter'nal poplite'al nerve*, *Branche tibiale* (Ch.), which is larger than the other, and seems to be the real continuation of the sciatic nerve. It descends vertically into the hollow of the ham; and passes beneath the aponeurotic arch of the solaris muscle, beyond which it takes the name of *tibial nerve*. It furnishes the *external saphena nerve*, and a number of branches, that are distributed to the posterior muscles of the leg. It then passes to the sole of the foot to be divided into two branches called *Plantar nerves*.

4. The *POPLITEUS MUSCLE*, *Muscle Jarretier*, *Fémoro-popliti-tibial* (Ch.), *Subpopliteus*, (F) *Muscle poplité*, is seated in the popliteal region. It is triangular, long, flat; and is inserted, on the one hand, by means of a strong tendon, into the tuberosity at the outer condyle of the femur, terminating below at the upper part of the posterior surface of the tibia. This muscle bends the leg on the thigh, and, reciprocally, the thigh on the leg. When the leg is bent, it causes it to turn, in rotation, inwards.

POPULUS, *Populus nigra*, *Ægei'ros*, *Acheró'is*, *Black poplar*, (F) *Peuplier noir*. The young *buds*, *oculi*, or rudiments of the leaves, which appear in the beginning of spring, were formerly used in an officinal ointment—the *unguen'tum popule'um*. It was, also, recommended in chronic affections of the lungs.

PORE, *Porus*, *Inter'stice*. Anatomists have given this name to the openings at the extremities of vessels, at the surface of different membranes.

Exhalant Pores are those, which terminate the extremities of arteries, and transmit the fluids exhaled,—*Absorbent Pores* being the absorbent mouths of vessels, employed in taking up parts that have to enter the circulation.

Pores exist in the cuticle; yet Humboldt, with a powerful magnifying glass, was unable to observe them. The pores of the skin have also been called *spiracula*.

The *PORI BILIA'RII* are ducts, which receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver, and convey it to the hepatic duct.

POREIL'IGON. The scales, which fall from iron, when forged.—Ruland.

PORFIRETICUM. A copper mortar; also a rasp.—Ruland.

POROCE'LE, from *παρος*, 'a callus,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' A hard tumour of the testicle or its envelopes.

POROM'PHALON, from *παρος*, 'hard,' and *ομφαλος*, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia with hard and thickened parietes.

POROT'IC, *Porot'icus*, from *παρος*, 'callus.' A remedy believed to be capable of assisting the formation of callus.

POR'PHYRY, *Porphyri'tes*, from *πορφυρεα*,

'purple.' A species of very hard, compound rock, susceptible of considerable polish and used in the fabrication of mortars and slabs for the apothecary.

PORRA'CEOUS, *Porraceus*, *Prasinus*, from *porrum*, 'a leek.' Having the green colour of the leek. An epithet given to certain excreted matters;—the sputa and fæces particularly.

PORRIGO, *Tin'ea*, *Furfura'tio*, *Fur'fures*, *Pityri'asis*, *Ecpye'sis porrigo*, *Phlysis porrigo*, (F) *Teigne*, *Rache*. This is a contagious disease,—with the exception of the *Porrigo larvalis*,—and is principally characterized by an eruption of the pustules, called favi and achores, unaccompanied by fever.

1. *PORRIGO LARVA'LIS*, *Crusta lactea*, *Ecpyesis Porrigo crusta'cea*, *Achor*, *Tinea lactea*, *T. Faciei*, *Milky scall* or *Tetter*, *Lactu'men*, (F) *Croute de lait*, *Croute laiteuse*, *Féux volages*. This is, almost exclusively, a disease of infancy. It commonly appears first on the forehead and cheeks, in an eruption of numerous, minute, whitish achores on a red surface. These break and discharge a viscid fluid, which becomes encrusted, in thin, yellowish, or greenish scabs. The patches spread, until the whole face becomes, as it were, enveloped in a mask (hence the epithet *larvalis*). Sometimes, the eruption appears on the neck and breast; and, occasionally, on the extremities. In general, the health of the child does not suffer, but the eruption is always attended with much itching and irritation.

The treatment consists in mild, tepid ablu-tion, and the application of gently stimulating ointments, as of the oxydum zinci. The bowels must be kept in a soluble state by small doses of calomel or by rhubarb and magnesia.

The *PORRIGO FUR'FURANS*, *Ecpyesis porri-go furfura'cea*, *Tinea furfuracea*, *Tinea por-rigino'sa*, *Teigne furfuracé* (Alibert) commences with an eruption of small achores, the fluid of which soon concretes and separates in innumerable, thin, laminated scabs, or scale-like exfoliations. It is attended with a good deal of itching and some sore-ness of the scalp, to which the disease is confined. It occurs, chiefly, in adults.

In the treatment, the scalp must be kept shaved. The part must be washed repeatedly with soap and water, and an oiled silk cap worn. The nature of the ointments used must vary according to the period of the disease and the irritability of the part affected. The *Zinc ointment*;—one made with the *Cocculus indicus*;—the *Sulphur ointment*;—*Citrine ointment*, and *Ung. hydrargyri nitri-co-oxydi*; *Tar ointment* and *Nitric acid ointment* have all been found useful. Should inflammation or discharge arise, these applica-tions must of course be intermitted.

The *PORRIGO LUPINO'SA*, *Tinea lupi'na*,

Scabies cap'itis, *Ecpyesis porrigo lupino'sa*, consists of minute pustules in small patches, mostly commencing on the scalp; the patches terminating in dry, delving scabs, resembling lupine seeds; the interstices often covered with a thin, whitish, and exfoliating incrustation. It occurs, chiefly, in early life, and requires the same treatment as the last.

PORRIGO SCUTULA'TA, *Tinea granula'ta*, *Ecpyesis porrigo galeata*, *Tinea fico'sa*, *Acho'res seu scabies capitis*, *Ringworm of the scalp*, *Scalled head*. It commences with clusters of small, light, yellow pustules, which soon scab off; and, if neglected, become hard by accumulation. If the scabs are removed the surface is left red and shining, but studded with slightly elevated points. If not attended to, it involves the whole head.

It occurs in children 3 or 4 years of age, and is very unmanageable.

The rules, laid down under the *Porrigo furfurans*, must be, here, still more perseveringly enforced. The whole tribe of stimulating ointments may be used in succession. No one will always succeed, and hence the necessity of change, provided advantage should not seem to follow any particular application. The *Unguentum ad scabiem* of Banyer sometimes succeeds, when others fail.

THE PORRIGO DECA'LVANS, *Tricho'sis area*, *Area*, *Alope'cia area'ta*, consists of patches of baldness, without decay or change of colour in the surrounding hair, the exposed parts of the scalp being glabrous, white, and shining. The morbid condition, sometimes spreads, so that the patches coalesce, rendering the baldness extensive.

The treatment consists in keeping the scalp cleared by constant shaving and in the steady application of some stimulating liniment or ointment.

THE PORRIGO FAVOSA, *Cerion*, *Favus*, *Ecpyesis porrigo favosa*, *Tinea favosa*, *Scabies capitis favosa*, *Honey-comb Scall*, or *Tetter*. (F) *Teigne faveuse*. This consists in an eruption of pustules common to the head, trunk, and extremities; pea-sized; flattened at the top; in clusters, often uniting; discharge, fetid; scabs, honey-combed; the cells filled with fluid. It occurs both in early and adult life.

The treatment, in this variety, must consist in the exhibition of laxatives and the mildest stimulating ointments, such as the *Ung. zinci*, *Ung. hydrargyri præcipitat. alb. &c.*

PORTA, πύλη, *Pylē*, a gate. The part of the liver, where its vessels enter as by a gate.

VENA PORTA, *Vena portæ*, *V. porta'rum*, *Rama'lis vena*, *Jan'itrix*, *Vena magna seu quæ ad portas est seu stelechiæ'a seu lactea seu ostia'ria*, *Porta Jecoris*, *Porta*, *Vena arterio'sa seu arteria'lis*, *Manus Jecoris seu*

hep'atis, *Vena ad portas*. The System of the *vena porta* or the *Abdom'inal venous system*, (F) *Veine porte*, is a vascular apparatus of black blood, situate in the abdomen; and resulting from two distinct orders of vessels, united into one common trunk.

1. One of these trunks, much more extensive than the other, has received the name *Vena porta abdomina'lis* because it arises from all the organs inclosed in the cavity of the abdomen, except the kidneys and bladder; and, in the female, the uterus.

The *Abdominal vena porta* has two principal roots,—the *splenic vein* and the *superior mesenteric*,—which have their ramifications in all the digestive organs.

2. The other trunk, destined solely to the liver, has been called the *Hepat'ic vena porta*. It appears to be a continuation of the abdominal vena porta, and proceeds towards the inferior surface of the liver. Opposite the transverse fissure of that organ, it divides, like an artery, into two branches, which, by their union, seem to form a canal or duct, called by some the *Sinus of the vena porta*. These branches are distributed in the substance of the liver, whither they are accompanied by a prolongation of the fibrous capsule of that organ,—the capsule of Glisson. The different branches of the vena porta are devoid of valves.

PORTE-AIGUILLER, *Acutenac'ulum*; *Needle carrier*, *Needle bearer*; from (F) *porter*, 'to carry,' and *aiguille*, 'a needle.' An instrument for accurately laying hold of a needle, and giving it greater length, when it is so fine and small, that it cannot be held by the fingers. It is of steel or silver, about 2 inches long, and throughout the whole, almost, of its length, divided into two branches, so as to form a kind of forceps, capable of being closed by means of a sliding ring. A modification of this instrument has been devised by Dr. Physick, for taking up deep-seated arteries, beyond the reach of a tenaculum or common needle. It consists of a forceps, so constructed as to hold in its extremity a needle armed with a ligature. The handles of the forceps are fastened together, temporarily, by a spring or catch; and, when the needle is fairly deposited beneath the vessel, it is disengaged from the forceps and drawn out, leaving the ligature behind, which can be tied without difficulty.

PORTE-BOUGIE (F). A silver canula similar to that of a trocar, except that it is longer. It is used for conducting bougies into the urethra.

PORTE-MÈCHE (F), from *porter*, 'to carry,' and *mèche*, 'a tent.' An instrument for carrying tents deeply into fistulous openings, or sinuses, to the bottoms of ulcers, &c. It is a wire of silver or steel, 4 or 5 inches long, having a notch at one extremity, and a button at the other.

PORTE-MOXA. A small instrument for

keeping the moxa applied to the part to be cauterized. It consists of a metallic ring—separated from the skin by three small supports of ebony—to which a long handle is adapted.

PORTE-PIERRE, *Caustic bearer*. An instrument similar to a *porte-crayon*, for carrying the lunar caustic.

PORTE-SONDE. An instrument, resembling a *porte-crayon*, employed for holding the style or *sonde*, and inserting it more readily into the nasal duct, during the operation for fistula lachrymalis.

PORTIO MEDIA INTER PORTIONEM DURAM ET PORTIONEM MOLLEM. A small nerve, which arises from the brain, between the origin of the portio dura and trunk of the portio mollis.—Wrisberg.

PORTION GODRONNÉE DE LA CORNE D'AMMON. A name given by Vicq d'Azyr to a small denticulated cord of a compact tissue and granular appearance, which unites the cornu ammonis to the paries of the lateral ventricle.

PORTULA'CA, *Andrach'nē*, *Allium Gallicum*, *Portula'ca olera'cea*, *Purslane*, (F) *Pourpier cultivé*. This plant abounds with a watery and somewhat acid juice; and is often put into soups or pickled with spices. It is regarded as antiseptic and aperient.

POSOL'OGY, *Posolo'gia*; from ποσον, 'quantity,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' Indication of the doses in which the different articles of the materia medica ought to be exhibited.

POSSET, *Posse'tum*; from *Posca*, (q. v.) Milk curdled with wine or any acid or treacle. A preparation of beer and milk. *Zythog'ala*.

POSTERIOR ANNULA'RIS. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the ring, and little, finger, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the ring finger. Its use is to draw the ring finger inwards.

POSTERIOR INDICIS MANUS. An internal, interosseous muscle, which arises from the inner or ulnar side of the metacarpal bone of the fore finger, and is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the fore finger. Its use is to draw the fore finger inwards.

POSTERIOR INDICIS PEDIS, *Abduc'tor Indicis Pedis*. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the fore toe, and second of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the fore toe. Its use is to pull the fore toe outwards.

POSTERIOR MEDII DIG'ITI MANUS. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the middle and ring fingers; and

is inserted into the inside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. Its use is to draw the middle finger inwards.

POSTERIOR MEDII DIG'ITI PEDIS, *Ad'duc'tor medii digiti pedis*. An external, interosseous muscle, which originates from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the second and third of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the second of the small toes. Its use is to pull the toe outwards.

POSTERIOR TERTII DIGITI, *Adductor tertii digiti*. An external, interosseous muscle, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the 3d and 4th of the small toes, and is inserted into the outside of the root of the first bone of the third of the small toes. Its use is, to pull the toe outwards.

POSTHITIS, from ποσθιον, 'the prepuce,' and itis:—the termination for inflammation. Inflammation of the prepuce.

POSTHON'CUS, from ποσθιον, 'the prepuce,' and ογκος, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the prepuce.

POSTPOSITIO. Delay in the return of a paroxysm. It is opposed to *anticipatio*, which means the return of a paroxysm earlier than its accustomed hour.

In this sense we speak of an *anticipating* and *postponing* intermittent.

PO'TABLE, *Potabilis*, *Potimos*, *Potos*, *Posimos*, 'drinkable.' Water is said to be potable, when it contains atmospheric air; is not brackish; and has no mineral impregnation of consequence.

POTASH. So called from the pots or vessels in which it was made;—*Potas'sa*, *Kali*, *Vegetable alkali*, *Gastri'num*.

The POTASH OF COMMERCE, *Potassa impura*, *Impure potass*, *Alu'men cati'num*, *Cin'eres Rus'sici*, *Subcar'bonas potas'sæ impuræ*, *Potas'sæ car'bonas impurus*,—the *Pearl-ash* of commerce is prepared from the ashes of land plants by calcination, solution in water, filtration, and evaporation. It usually consists of subcarbonate of potass, sulphate of potass, muriate of potass, silex, oxide of iron, &c.

From the ashes of lees of wine, and from vine twigs a much purer alkali is obtained. It is called *Cinis infecto'rius*, *C. fæcum*, *Cin'eres clavella'ti*, *Alu'men fæcum*, *Cendres gravêlées*, *Cendres de sarment*, *Cineres gravellati*.

Another variety of the alkali is afforded by burning argol in a crucible; afterwards powdering and calcining it, till it is nearly white; then dissolving in water, filtering, and evaporating. It is called *Salt of tartar*, *Sal Tar'tari*, *Kali præpara'tum e tartaro*, *Kali e tartaro*, *Subcar'bonas potassæ puris'simus*, *Potassæ Subcarbonas e tartaro*.

Lastly, when wormwood is burnt to ashes, dissolved in water, filtered and evaporated to dryness, it affords another variety of vegeta-

ble alkali,—the *Sal absinthii* or *Salt of worm-wood*.

Impure potass is used for preparing the subcarbonate for medical use.

POTASSA CUM CALCE, *Potass with lime*, *Calx cum kali puro*, *Caus'ticum commu'nē for'tius*, *Lapis infernalis sive septicus*, *Kali cau'sticum cum calcē*, *Potas'sa opē calcis para'ta et ignē fusa*, *Lapis causticus*, (F) *Potasse préparée avec la chaux*, *P. à la chaux*, *Pierre a cautère*. (*Liquor. potassæ* ℞ iij, *calcis recent.* ℞ j. Boil the solution of potass to ℞ j; then add the lime, slaked with water, and mix. *Ph. L.*) Used for the same purposes as the next, but more manageable; being less deliquescent.

POTASSA FUSA, *Potassa*, *Kali causticum*, *Fused potass*, *Cau'sticum commu'nē acer'rium*, *Kali purum*, *Al'kali vegeta'bile fixum causticum*, *Causticum alkali'num*, *C. commu'nē*, *C. potentia'lē*, *C. sali'num*, *Hydras kalicum*, *Hydras potas'sæ puræ fusæ*, *Lapis cau'sticus*, *Lapis causticus chirurgorum*, *Lapis infernalis alcali'nus*, *L. Septicus*, *Ruptorium commu'nē*, (F) *Potasse caustique*. (Prepared by evaporating the solution of potass to dryness in an iron vessel.) This preparation is generally run into cylindrical moulds, covered with paper, and kept in well corked vessels. It is powerfully escharotic, and is used for forming issues, curing strictures, &c.

POTASSÆ ACETAS, *Acetas kali*, *Oxytar'tarus*, *Acetas lixiv'ia seu kalicum*, *Al'cali tartari acet'o satura'tum*, *Alcali vegeta'bile cum aceto*, *Magiste'rium tartari purgans*, *Terra folia'ta Tartari*, *Kali aceta'tum*, *Sal diuret'icus*, *Sal Senner'ti*, *Ac'etate of potass*, *Arca'num tartari*. (*Potassæ subcarb.* ℞ j, *acid. acet. fort.* ℞ ij, *aquæ* ℞ ij. Mix and add, by degrees, enough acetic acid to saturate the alkali. Then evaporate till a pellicle is formed, which is to be dried upon bibulous paper; evaporate again in a water bath, and, removing the pellicles, dry them.)

It is generally cathartic and diuretic. Dose 3j to 3ij or more.

POTASSÆ CAR'BONAS, *Kali aëra'tum*, *Bicar'bonas potassæ*, *Deuto'carbonas potas'sii*, *Carbonate of potass*, *Supercar'bonate of potass*. This is not caustic, like the subcarbonate of potass, and hence, has been preferred to relieve acidity. (*Solution. potass. subcarb. cong. j.* Pass carbonic acid through the solution until it is saturated, and filter. Evaporate at a heat, not exceeding 120°, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. *Ph. L.*) Dose, gr. x to 3ss. It is used in forming the soda powders, as well as for its antacid properties.

POTASSÆ HYDRIODAS, *Potassii Protohy'dri'odas*, *Potas'sii protox'idi hydri'odas*, *Hydri'odate of potass*. If a solution of potass be poured on iodine in its metallic state, an iodate and hydriodate are formed. These may be separated by means of alcohol, which only dissolves the latter of these salts. The

hydriodate or rather the *Iodide of Potassium*, *Kalium Ioda'tum*, *Kali Hydriodin'icum*, *K. Hydriod'icum*, *Hydriodas Ka'licus*, *Potassii Ioduretum*, may be obtained by evaporation. When the *Iodide of Potassium* is dissolved in water, it becomes the *Hydriodate of Potassa*. The *hydriodate of soda* is made in the same way. Virtues,—those of iodine, (q. v.)

POTASSÆ MURIAS, *Sal Digestivus vel Sal Febrifugus Sylvii*, *Muriate of Potass*, *Spir'itus salis mari'ni coagula'tus*. Bitter and refrigerant.

POTASSÆ MURIAS HYPEROXYGENA'TUS, *Potassæ Chloras*, *P. oxymu'rias*, *Oxymu'riate of potass*, *Euchlo'rate of potass*, *Alcali vegeta'bile salito-dephlogisticatum*, *Chloruretum potassæ oxydatum*, *Haloidum oxygenatum*, *Oxyge'no-chlorure'tum potas'sii*, *Protochlorate of potassium*, *Kali chlor'icum*, *Chloras Kal'icus depura'tus*. It has been regarded as anti-neuropathic, and as an alterative purifier of the blood and humours. It is of doubtful efficacy. Dose 3 to 6 grains or more.

POTASSÆ NITRAS, *Nitrate of Potass*, *Nitrum*, *Sal nitrum*, *Nitre*, *Saltpetre*, *Sal petræ*, *Salse'do mucrum*, *Sanguin'ea*, *Bereni'cium*, *Halinitrum*, *Protoni'trate of Potas'sium*, *Nitrate of protox'ide of Potas'sium*, *Kali nit'ricum*, *Nitras ka'licum*, *Nitras lixiv'ia*. Obtained from the putrefaction of animal matters, in contact with calcareous or alkaline earths, by elixivation; adding if necessary, wood ashes to supply the alkaline bases. It is formed, in an impure state, by nature, in warm climates.

It is diuretic and refrigerant, and, in large doses, purgative; externally, cooling and detergent. Dose, gr. x to 3ss. In large doses it is an acrid poison.

POTASSÆ NITRAS FUSUS SULPHA'TIS PAUCILLO MIXTUS; *Sal prunel'læ*, *Crystal'lus minera'lis*, *Nitras potassæ cum sul'phurē fusus*, *Nitrum tabula'tum*, *Lapis prunel'læ*, *Sore throat salt*, *Min'eral crystal*, *Anod'ynum minera'le*. Nitrate of potass, mixed with a little sulphate of potass and run into moulds. Its properties are those of nitre.

POTASS, OX'ALATE OF, *Superox'alate of Protox'ide of Potas'sium*, *Ox'alas Acid'ulum Potas'sæ seu Potas'sæ acid'ulus seu bas'icus*, *Superox'alas ka'licum*, *S. Potassæ*, *Hyperox'alas Potassæ*, *Sal Acetosel'læ*, *Oxal'ium*, *Kali oxal'icum acid'ulum*, *Ox'alas subpotas'sicus*, *Salt of sorrel*. Prepared from the juice of wood sorrel. It is refrigerant and is used to make lemonade, &c.

POTASSÆ SUBCAR'BONAS, *Subcar'bonas Kali*, *Car'bonas Potassæ*, *Kali præparatum*, *Sal Herba'rum*, *Calca'reous Tartar*, *Sal Planta'rum*, *Subcar'bonate of Potass*, *Sal Tartari*, *Sal Absin'thii*, *Mephite of potass*, &c. (See Potash.) A filtered solution of the impure subcarbonate, evaporated to dryness. *Ph. L.*) This deliquescent salt is given in the same cases as the potassæ carbonas, than which it is more caustic and disagreeable.

The Parisian codex has a *Subcarbonas Potassæ ex tartaro combusto, vulgo Sal Tartari*; —a *Subcarbonas Potassæ ex deflagrantibus simul tartrate acidulo et Nitrate Potassæ paratus, vulgo Nitrum ex Tartaro fixum*, —and a *Subcarbonas Potassæ ex deflagrante cum Carbonibus Nitrate Potassæ paratus, vulgo Nitrum fixum*. They are all used like the preceding.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS, *Kali vitriola'tum, Sulfas Kali, Kali sulphu'ricum, Lixiv'ia vitriola'ta, Nitrum vitriolatum Schroedé'ri, Sal Sapien'tiæ, Sal Tar'tari Sulphura'tum, Specificum Paracelsi, Spiritus vitrioli coagula'tus Mynsichti, Protosulph'ate of Potas'sium, Al'kali vegeta'bile vitriola'tum, Sal de duobus, Arca'num duplica'tum, Nitrum vitriola'tum, Tartarum vitriolatum, Panace'a Ducis Holsa'tiæ, Panace'a duplica'ta, Sal Polychres'tus, Sulphate of Potass*. (The salt, that remains after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved; the excess of acid saturated with subcarbonate of potass and crystallized.) Purgative and diuretic. Dose 3 ss to 3 j as a laxative; 3 ss to 3 vj, as a purge.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SUL'PHURE; *Sal Polychres'tus Glase'ri, Lixiv'ia Vitriola'ta Sulphu'rea*. (Formed by deflagrating nitrate of potass with sublimed sulphur.) Same virtues as the last. Dose, gr. xv to xxx.

POTASSÆ SULPHURE'TUM, *Kali sulphure'tum, Hepar Sulphuris sali'num, H. sulphu'ris vulga'rè, Sulphure'tum lixiv'iæ, S. kal'icum, Hepar Sulphuris, Liver of Sulphur, Sulphuret of Potass, (F) Foie de Soufre*. (Sulphur. lot. 3 j, Potassæ Subcarb. 3 ij. Rub them together and place the mixture in a covered crucible upon the fire until they unite.) It has been employed, in affections of the chest, as an expectorant, in the dose of from 3 ss or 3 j, largely diluted; but it is chiefly used as a bath or wash in cases of itch, tinea capitis, and other cutaneous affections.

POTASSÆ SUPERSUL'PHAS, *Supersulphate of Potass, Sal febrif'ugus of Lem'ery, Acid Sulphate of Potass, Bisulphate of Potass, Superprotosulphate of Potas'sium*. (The salt remaining after the distillation of nitric acid, dissolved, strained, and crystallized.) It is refrigerant and purgative. Dose 3 ss to 3 ij.

POTASSÆ SUPERTAR'TRAS IMPU'RUS, *Tartarus crudus, Tartarum, Lapis Vini, Magneti'nus, Pedagra, (F) Tartre cru, T. brut*. It is called, also, *Tartarum rubrum* when obtained from red wines, and *Red Argol*; *Tartarum album* or *White Argol*, when from white wines.

Tartar is the saline deposit from wines as they become aged; which attaches itself to the sides of the casks and bottles, in which they are kept. It consists of a considerable quantity of acidulous tartrate of potass, tartrate of lime, silica, alumen, oxyd of iron, manganese, and a red colouring matter, if the

wine be red. It is chiefly used for the preparation of cream of tartar.

POTASSÆ SUPERTAR'TRAS, *Crystal'li Tartari, Tartras Acid'ulus Potassæ purus, Supertar'trate of Protox'ide of Potas'sium, Bitartrate of Potass, Hypertartras Potassæ, Tartras superpotas'sicus, T. subpotas'sicus, Crystals of Tartar, Cremor Tartari, Cream of Tartar* (when in powder), *Supertar'trate of Potass*. (F) *Crème de Tartre*. (The tartar of wine purified.) It requires 120 parts of water at 60° to dissolve it. It is mildly purgative, refrigerant, and diuretic. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar and lemon peel, it forms an agreeable beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of *imperial*. Dose, as a diuretic, 3 j to 3 ij; as a purgative 3 ss to 3 j.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS, *Kali tartariza'tum, Al'cali fixum tartarisatum, Tartarum solu'bile, Tartarus tartarizatus, Lixiv'ia Tartarisa'ta, Sal Panchres'tum, Tartras Kalinus, T. lixiv'iæ, Sal vegetabilis, Alkali vegeta'bile tartarizatum, Tartrate of Potass, Salt of Tartar*. A saline cathartic in the dose of 3 ij to 3 j.

POTEN'TIAL, *Potentia'lis*. An epithet for remedies, which, although energetic, do not act till some time after their application. The caustic alkalies, for instance, are called *Potential cauteries* in contradistinction to the hot iron, which is termed *actual*.

POTENTIL'LA ANSERI'NA, *Argentine, Chenobos'con, Argenta'ria, Anseri'na, Silver Weed, Wild Tansey*. (F) *Argentine, Potentille*. The leaves are mildly astringent and tonic.

POTENTIL'LA REPTANS, *Pentaphyl'lum, Quinqueso'lium, Common cinquefoil*. (F) *Quintefeuille*. The roots are possessed of astringent properties.

POTION, *Potio*; from *poto*, 'I drink.' A liquid medicine, from 4 to 8 ounces or more in quantity, the composition of which varies, and which is administered in divided doses. It corresponds to the English *mixture*.

POTION OF RIVÉRIUS. A mixture of *Lemon Juice* and *Subcarbonate of Potass*, —generally given in a state of effervescence. It is the *Potio efferves'cens anti-emet'ica, dicta Rivé'rii*, of the Parisian codex. The name, in the codex, indicates its use.

POULET (VIN DE) (F), *Pullet Wine*. A disgusting preparation, made by infusing the excrement of the pullet in white wine. According to Nysten, it is employed by the vulgar in France in a number of diseases, and especially in falls, contusions, &c.

POUND, *Libra, Litra, λιβρα*, Lat. *Pondo, Bage'dia* (of 12 oz.), *Barda'dia*, (F) *Livre*, from *pon'derè*, 'to weigh.' A weight, consisting of 12 ounces troy; or 16 ounces avoirdupois.

POWDER, (F) *Poudre*. See *Pulvis*.

POWDER OF FAYNARD. A celebrated powder for arresting hemorrhage, said to be nothing more than the charcoal of beech wood finely pulverized.

POWDERS, SODA. *Sodæ carb.* 3 ss, in each *blue* paper; *tartaric acid*, gr. xxv, in each *white* paper; for half a pint of water. A pleasant, cooling drink; taken during the effervescence.

POZZUOLI, MINERAL WATERS OF. P. is in the neighbourhood of Naples. The springs are 1. *Acqua della pietra*, Temp. 91° Fah. 2. *Acqua di Cavalcanti*, Temp. 100°, *A. di subveni homini*, Temp. 102°, *A. del cantarello*, Temp. 86 to 89; and that of the Temple of Serapis in Pozzuoli, Temp. 102 to 107. The last contains carbonic acid, carbonates of lime, magnesia, alumina, and iron, carbonate of soda, muriate of soda, sulphate of lime, and silica.

PRÆCOR'DIA, from *præ*, 'before,' and *cor*, 'the heart.' The diaphragm: also, the abdominal viscera, and the epigastrium.

The **PRÆCOR'DIAL RE'GION** is the epigastric region. Also, and more properly, the region of the heart.

PRÆLIN'GUA. The anterior part or tip of the tongue.

PRÆSERVATO'RIA INDICA'TIO. A preservative indication: one proper for preventing the developement of disease.

PRASI'TES, from *pra'sium*, 'horehound.' Wine, in which the leaves of horehound have been infused.

PRECIPITA'TION, *Præcipitatio*. (F) *Précipité*. The action, by which a body abandons a liquid in which it is dissolved; and becomes deposited at the bottom of the vessel. The matter, so thrown down or precipitated, is called a *precipitate*.

PRECUR'SORY, *Præcurso'rius*; from *præ*, 'before,' and *curro*, 'I run.' That which precedes.

PRECUR'SORY OR PREMON'ITORY SIGNS OR SYMPTOMS, (F) *Signes précurseurs*, *S. avant-coureurs*, are those which indicate an approaching disease.

PREDISPOSI'TION, *Prædispositio*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *dispon'ere*, 'to dispose.' That constitution or condition of the body, which disposes it to the action of disease under the application of an exciting cause.

Thus, in hereditary diseases, the conformation is such, that a slight exciting cause is required to produce them.

When the disease arises, solely, from the predisposition; or under the additional influence of an extremely slight, exciting cause, it is, by some, termed a *disposition*.

PREDOR'SAL, *Prædorsa'lis*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *dorsum*, 'the back.'

The **PRÆDORSAL REGION** of the vertebral column is the anterior surface of the dorsal region.

PREG'NANCY, *Utero-gesta'tio*, *Præгна'tio*, *Impræгна'tio*, *Gravid'itas*, *En'cymon*,

Cyesis, *Encye'sis*, *Encymo'sia*, *Cyopho'ria*, *Gesta'tion*, *Fæta'tion*. (F) *Grossesse*. The state of a female who has, within her ovary or womb, a fecundated germ, which gradually becomes developed in the latter receptacle. When placed in the cavity of the uterus;—by virtue of the vital principle which animates it, it becomes attached to the inner surface of that viscus, and obtains from it indirectly the nutriment, necessary for its gradual developement, during the space of ten lunar months or 280 days,—the ordinary term of gestation, although the period may be protracted perhaps to 300 days,—at the expiration of which parturition occurs.

Pregnancy is commonly limited to a single foetus; at times, the uterus contains two or three.—See Reproduction. Occasionally, one or two moles—the degenerated products of conception—alone occupy the uterus:—at other times, a foetus likewise exists. In certain cases, and owing to accidental circumstances, the fecundated ovum remains in the ovarium, or is arrested in the fallopian tube.

Pregnancy has, accordingly, been distinguished into, 1. *Natural* or *uterine*, when the foetus is carried in the cavity of the womb: and, 2. *Preternatural* or *extra-uterine*, *Paracye'sis* seu *Eccye'sis*, *Dysto'cia* *Dyscye'sis* *extra-uteri'na*,—when it occurs in the ovarium, tube, or cavity of the abdomen.

During pregnancy, the female experiences remarkable changes in the condition of her organs and functions. The genital apparatus is, of course, most affected. The uterus changes its shape, situation, size, and texture.

The usual signs of pregnancy are;—suppression of the catamenia; the abdomen gradually enlarging and forming a hard tumour; the umbilicus prominent in the latter months; the breasts increasing in size; the areola round the nipple becoming darker and the follicles more developed; a bluish tint of the vagina after the 4th week; about the 5th month, the evidence by *Ballotement*, (q. v.) and the placental *souffle* and sound of the foetal heart heard on auscultation; the motion of the foetus perceptible, and the neck of the uterus diminishing in length at the advanced periods.

PREGNANCY ABDOM'INAL, *Eccye'sis abdomi'na'lis*. (F) *Grossesse abdominale*. That, in which the ovum has escaped into the cavity of the abdomen.

PREGNANCY, AFÆ'TAL, *Pregnancy without a foetus*, (F) *Grossesse afætale*, *G. sans foetus*. Pregnancy, produced by a false or degenerate conception; or any other affection, which has given place to unusual developement of the uterus. Madame Boivin includes in this class, *Sarco-hysteric*, *hydro-hysteric*, *gazo-hysteric*, and *hemato-hysteric pregnancies*, (q. v.)

PREGNANCY, BIGEM'INAL, (F) *Grossesse*

bigeminale, Double pregnancy. Pregnancy, in which there are twins in utero.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, COMPLEX, (F) *Grossesse complexe, G. inter-extra-utérine*, is when the womb, besides a fœtus, contains much water, hydatids, a mole, &c.

PREGNANCY, COMPOUND, (F) *Grossesse composée*, is when there are two or three fœtuses in the cavity of the uterus.

PREGNANCY, FALSE, *Graviditas spu'ria*, (F) *Grossesse fausse ou apparente, Pseudo-cye'sis*. Authors have called thus, different affections of a more or less serious character, which resemble pregnancy; so as, at times, to impose upon the best informed practitioners. These diseases may be seated in the uterus or its dependencies; in the intestines or some other part of the abdomen. They may be:—a mole, hydatids, water, blood or polypus distending the parietes of the uterus:—chronic enlargement of the uterus; the development of tumours, &c. in its substance:—scirrhus; dropsy of the ovaria; ascites; tympanites, &c.

PREGNANCY, FŒTAL, (F) *Grossesse fœtale*. Pregnancy, in which there is a fœtus, or more than one, in the uterus or out of it. Madame Boivin puts in this class—the *solitary, bigeminal, trigeminal*, and *sarco-fœtal* pregnancies, which form the first order: and the *tubal, ovarial*, and *abdominal*, which constitute the second.

PREGNANCY, GAZO-HYSTERIC, (F) *Grossesse Gazo-hystérique*. Afœtal pregnancy, caused by the development of air or gas in the cavity of the womb.—Madame Boivin.

PREGNANCY, HEMATO-HYSTERIC, (F) *Grossesse hémato-hystérique*. Afœtal pregnancy, caused by accumulation of blood in the uterus.—Mad. Boivin.

PREGNANCY, HYDRO-HYSTERIC, (F) *Grossesse hydro-hystérique*. Afœtal pregnancy, occasioned by the secretion and accumulation of serous fluid in the uterus.

PREGNANCY, INTERSTI'TIAL, *Graviditas in uteri substan'tiâ, Graviditas interstitia'lis*. The development of the embryo in the proper substance of the uterus. The case generally terminates fatally at an early period of gestation: the thin, external paries of the uterus being ruptured, and the ovum passing into the abdominal cavity.

PREGNANCY, MORBID, *Paracye'sis, Disto'cia Dyscy'e'sis*. The progress of pregnancy disturbed or endangered by the supervention of general or local disorder.—Good.

PREGNANCY, OVA'RIAL, (F) *Grossesse ovarienne ou de l'ovaire, Eccye'sis ova'ria*. Pregnancy, in which the fœtus is developed in the interior of the ovary.

PREGNANCY, PRETENDED. The criminal act of a female, who, not having been delivered, presents an infant as having been born of her. (F) *Supposition de part*. [This term, in French, likewise includes

the case of a female, who, having been delivered of a dead child, substitutes for it a living child, which is not hers.]

PREGNANCY, SARCO-FŒTAL, (F) *Grossesse sarco-fœtale*. Pregnancy, in which there are one or more fœtuses, and one or more moles.—Mad. Boivin.

PREGNANCY, SARCO-HYSTERIC, (F) *Grossesse Sarco-hystérique*. Afœtal pregnancy formed by moles, hydatids, or a false conception.—Mad. Boivin.

PREGNANCY, SOLITARY, (F) *Grossesse solitaire ou simple*. Pregnancy, in which there is a single fœtus.—Mad. Boivin.

PREGNANCY, TRIGEM'INAL, (F) *Grossesse trigéminale ou triple*. Pregnancy, in which there are three fœtuses in the cavity of the uterus.—Mad. Boivin.

PREGNANCY, TUBAL, (F) *Grossesse tubaire, Eccye'sis tuba'lis*. Pregnancy, where the fœtus remains and is developed in the Fallopian tube.

PREGNANCY, UTERO-ABDOM'INAL, (F) *Grossesse utéro-abdominale*. Pregnancy, consisting of two fœtuses; one in the uterus—the other in the abdominal cavity.—Mad. Boivin.

PREGNANCY, UTERO-OVA'RIAL, (F) *Grossesse utéro-ovarienne*. Pregnancy, with two fœtuses; one in the womb—the other in the ovary.

PREGNANCY, UTERO-TUBAL, (F) *Grossesse utéro-tubaire*. Pregnancy, in which there is, at the same time, a fœtus in the womb and another in the Fallopian tube.

PREGNANT, *Prægnans, Encar'pos*, (F) *Enceinte*. One in a state of pregnancy:—one with child.

PREHEN'SION, *Prehensio*, from *prehen'dere*, 'to lay hold of.'

PREHENSION OF FOOD is the act of carrying it to the mouth, and introducing it into that cavity. It is, also, called *Assumptio, Proslep'sis, Pros'phora*.

PRELUM'BAR, *Prælumba'ris*, (F) *Prélombaire*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *lumbi*, 'the loins.' That which is placed before the loins. The prelumbar surface of the spinal column is the anterior surface of the lumbar portion.

PREPARA'TION, *Præparatio*. The act of making ready any substance whatever, that has to be employed for any purpose.

Also, the product of any pharmaceutical operation;—*Præpara'tum*.

Any part of the human body, preserved for the uses of the anatomist, is so called.

PREPUCE, *Præpu'tium, Epago'gium, Posthê*, the *Foreskin*. The prolongation of the integuments of the penis, which covers the glans.

The prepuce is composed of two membranous layers;—one external or cutaneous—the other internal or mucous,—separated by cellular membrane. The mucous membrane lines the inner surface of the cutaneous layer

till beyond the glans, when it is reflected over the latter; forming, behind the corona, a small *cul-de-sac* above the corpora cavernosa, which is interrupted by a triangular duplicature of the mucous membrane, called the *frænum*, fixed in the furrow at the inferior part of the glans, and terminating at a little distance from the orifice of the urethra. The clitoris is covered by a semilunar fold formed by a continuation of the skin of the labia. It is called *Præputium clitoridis*.

PRESBYTIA, *Presbyopia*, *Amblyopia proximum*, *Visus senilis*, (F) *Vue longue*, from *πρεσβυς*, 'an old person.' Condition of vision, common in old persons, and which consists in the circumstance of near objects being confusedly seen, whilst those at a greater distance are clearly distinguished. It is supposed to depend generally on diminution of the convexity of the cornea; whence results an alteration in the convergency of the rays, so that they form a focus behind the retina. This defect is remedied by the use of convex glasses, which augment the convergence of the luminous rays.

It is, also, called *Longsightedness*, *Paropsis longinqua*, *Dysopia proximum*.

PRESCRIPTION, *Præscriptio*, *Anagraphe*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *scribere*, 'to write.' *Formula*, (F) *Formule*, *Ordonnance*. The formula, which the physician writes for the composition of medicine, adapted to any case of disease. A prescription should be as simple as possible, and should bear, upon its face, the evidence of the objects to be fulfilled by it. No article should form part of it, unless adapted for serving some useful purpose.

A prescription has been divided into four parts:—the *basis* or principal ingredient of the prescription: the *adjuvans*, or that which is designed to promote the action of the former: the *corrigens*, or that intended to correct its operation or obviate any unpleasant symptom, which it may be apt to produce: and the *constituens*, *excipient*, or substance which gives, to the other ingredients, consistence or form. All these are seen in the following formula for cathartic pills.

R

Aloes,	dr. j.	<i>Basis.</i>
Hyd. Submur.	gr. x.	<i>Adjuvans.</i>
Olei Carui,	gtt. v.	<i>Corrigens.</i>
Syrupi,	q. s.	<i>Constituens.</i>
fiant Pilulæ. xx.		

It is obvious however that most prescriptions are more simple than this. The basis, for example, may require neither adjuvant, corrigent, nor constituent.

Dr. Paris has given the following synopsis of the principles of medicinal combination, which may serve as an instructive guide to the prescriber.

TABLE.**OBJECT I.****TO PROMOTE THE ACTION OF THE BASIS.**

A. By combining the several different forms or preparations of the *same substance*.

B. By combining the basis with substances, which are of the same nature: i. e. which are individually capable of producing the same effects, but with less energy than when in combination with each other.

C. By combining the basis with substances of a *different nature*, and which do not exert any chymical influence upon it, but are found by experience or inferred by analogy, to be capable of rendering the stomach or system more susceptible of its action.

OBJECT II.

TO CORRECT THE OPERATION OF THE BASIS BY OBVIATING ANY UNPLEASANT EFFECTS IT MIGHT BE LIKELY TO OCCASION, AND WHICH WOULD PERVERT ITS INTENDED ACTION, AND DEFEAT THE OBJECT OF ITS EXHIBITION.

A. By *chymically* neutralizing or *mechanically* separating the offending ingredient.

B. By adding some substance calculated to guard the stomach or system against its deleterious effects.

OBJECT III.

TO OBTAIN THE JOINT OPERATION OF TWO OR MORE MEDICINES.

A. By uniting those medicines, which are calculated to produce the *same ultimate* results, but by modes of operation totally different.

B. By combining medicines, which have entirely different powers; and which are required to obviate different symptoms, or to answer different indications.

OBJECT IV.

TO OBTAIN A NEW AND ACTIVE REMEDY, NOT AFFORDED BY ANY SINGLE SUBSTANCE.

A. By combining medicines, which excite different actions in the stomach and system, in consequence of which *new* or *modified results* are produced.

B. By combining substances, which have the property of acting *chymically* upon each other: the results of which are;—

a. The formation of new compounds.

b. The decomposition of the original ingredients, and the developement of the more active elements.

C. By combining substances, between which no other change is induced than a diminution or increase in the *solubility* of the principles in which their medicinal virtues reside.

a. By the intervention of substances that act *chymically*.

b. By the addition of ingredients, whose operation is entirely *mechanical*.

OBJECT V.

TO AFFORD AN ELIGIBLE FORM.

a. By which the *efficacy* of the remedy is enhanced.

b. By which its *aspect* or *flavour* is rendered more agreeable, or its mode of administration more convenient.

c. By which it is *preserved* from the spontaneous decomposition to which it is liable.

[The vocabulary in the Author's "Medical Student," p. 117, Philad. 1837, will aid the student, not only in translating, but in writing his prescriptions *more solito*.]

PRESENTA'TION, from (Lat.) *præsens*. The part of a fœtus, which is felt *presenting*, on an examination *per vaginam*.

When the head presents, and especially the vertex, or the feet, knees, or breech, the presentation is said to be *natural*: when any other part, *preternatural*: and the labour is styled *perverse*, or *preternatural*, *Parodyn'ia perversa*, *Dysto'cia perversa*, *Cross-birth*, (F) *Accouchement contre nature*.

When any other part, besides the head, feet, knees, or breech presents, the operation of *turning* (q. v.) becomes necessary. See Parturition.

PRESPINAL, *Præspina'lis*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *spina*, 'the spine.' That which is situate before the spine. The prespinal surface of the vertebral column is the anterior surface.

PRESS, *Prælum*, *Prelum*, *Presso'rium*, *Piester*, *Pieste'rium*, (F) *Pressoir*, *Presse*. An instrument for subjecting matters to considerable pressure, for the purpose of separating their juices or oils.

PRESSE-ARTÈRE. An instrument, invented by Deschamps, for the immediate compression of arteries. It is composed of a plate, 6 or 7 lines long, and 3 broad, and of a rod or stem, 2 inches long, placed perpendicularly above the plate, and riveted. At each extremity of the plate is a hole, through which each of the ends of the ligature, to be placed upon the artery, is passed. The ligature is then to be tightened by drawing the ends, and fixing them to the perpendicular rod. This *presse-artère* or *serre-artère*, surrounded with charpie, remains in the wound, until there is no longer danger of hemorrhage. The ligature is then cut, and the instrument withdrawn.

It is an unnecessary instrument.

PRESSE-URÈTHRE, *Jugum Penis*. A kind of forceps of elastic iron, the branches of which, padded, may be approximated or separated by means of a screw. The penis is introduced between the branches, the urethra being applied to one of them, and the screw is tightened so as to exercise a degree of pressure, sufficient to bring the parietes of the canal in contact.

This instrument is sometimes used, in incontinence of urine, to prevent the constant discharge of that fluid.

PRESSURE, *Pressio*, from *premo*, 'I press.' The action of pressing.

ABDOMINAL PRESSURE, (F) *Pression abdominale*. A mode of examination, by means of which the sensibility, size, suppleness, or

hardness of any morbid abdominal viscus may be compared, in these respects, with its healthy condition. Bichat proposed, with the view of exploring the state of the thoracic organs, to exert a pressure from below upwards on the abdominal organs, so as to crowd them upon the diaphragm, and thus to diminish the dimensions of the cavity of the chest, noticing to what extent respiration was affected by this action. No great information can, of course, be derived from it.

PRETIBIAL, *Pretibia'lis*, from *præ*, 'before,' and *tibia*, 'the tibia.' That which is situate before the tibia; as the *ilio-pretibial* and *ischio-pretibial* muscles.

PREVENTIVE, ROYAL. An empirical preparation, used as a prophylactic against the venereal virus. It is a solution of acetate of lead.

PRIAPIS'COS. Same etymon as the next. Name of a piece of wood, which forms part of the *scamnum Hippocraticum*. Paulus of Ægina calls thus, a tent of linen shaped like the penis.

PRIAPIS'MUS, *Tenti'go*, *T. Penis*, *Priapism*, *Horn-colic*, (*vulg.*), *Enta'sia Priapismus*, *Rhopalis'mus*, from *Πριαπός*, *Priapus*, 'the male organ.' Constant and distressing erection, without any voluptuous idea or desire for venery. It is often symptomatic; and sometimes the immediate result of morbid causes,—of the action of cantharides, for example. The application of cold liquids to the penis, and the internal use of opium and camphor are the means usually had recourse to for its removal.

PRICKING. Sax. *priccian*, (D) *pricken*, (F) *Picotement*. A variety of pain, compared to that which pointed bodies would occasion.

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The *first passages*. The stomach and intestinal canal:—the lacteals being the *secundæ viæ*, or *second passages*.

PRIMULA VERIS, from *primulus*, 'the beginning;' so called, because it flowers in the beginning of the spring. *Verbas'culum*, *Paral'ysis*; the *Cowslip*, *Paigil*, or *Peagle*, (F) *Primevère*. Family, *Primulacæ*. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. The flowers have been considered to be mildly tonic, antispasmodic, and anodyne.

PRIMULA VULGARIS. The leaves and roots of this plant have been used as sternutatories.

PRIMIP'ARA, from *primus*, 'first,' and *parere*, 'to bring forth.' A name given to females, who bring forth for the first time.

PRIMI-STERNAL, *Primi-sterna'lis*, from *primus*, 'the first,' and *sternum*, 'the sternum.' M. Beclard has called *os primi-sternal*, or *clavi-sternal*, the first bony portion of the sternum.

PRIMI'TIÆ. The *first waters*, or the waters discharged before the extrusion of the fœtus.

PRINCIPLE, COL'OURING, OF THE BLOOD. A name, given to the immediate

principle in animals, to which the blood owes its red colour. It is solid, inodorous, and insipid. When recently separated from blood, it has a purple-red colour. When distilled, it furnishes, amongst other products, a purple oil. It is insoluble in water; but, if diluted with that liquid, acquires a vinous red hue. It communicates a red colour to the albumen of the blood, and affords, on analysis, iron, to which the colour is perhaps owing.—See Hæmatine.

PRINCIPLES, IMMEDIATE, (F) *Principes immédiats, Matériaux immédiats*. A name, given to a considerable number of substances, composed at least of three elements, and which are obtained from animals and vegetables, without alteration, by simple processes, and, in some measure, *immediately*.

IMMEDIATE PRINCIPLES OF ANIMALS, Proximate principles, Organic Elements, Compounds of Organization. These are divided into acid principles, fatty principles, and principles which are neither fat nor acid. The first include the *uric, rosacic, purpuric, allantoic, caseic, butyric, &c.* The fatty principles are:—*stearine, elaine, cholesterine, &c.*; and the last division includes the most important compounds of organization:—*fibrine, gelatine, albumen, urea, picromel, osmazome, &c.*

PRINOS, P. verticillatus, Black Alder, Virginia Winter Berry, (F) *Apalachine à feuilles de Prunier. Nat. Ord. Rhamni. Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia*. The bark of this common shrub of the United States is astringent, bitter, and pungent. The berries are, likewise, bitter. The bark has been used as a substitute for the cinchona, in intermittents, and as a tonic.

PRIONODES, from *πριον*, 'a saw,' and *ειδος*, 'shape.' *Serra'ted*. Applied to the sutures of the head.

PRIOR ANNULARIS, Interosseus quartus of Winslow. An internal interosseous muscle, which arises from the outside of the metacarpal bone of the ring finger, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the ring finger. Its use is to draw the ring finger outwards.

PRIOR INDICIS; Exten'sor ter'tii interno'dii indicis; Sous-méta-carpo-lateri-phalangien. It arises from the outer or radial side of the metacarpal bone of the fore finger, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the fore finger. *Action*:—to draw the finger outwards, towards the thumb.

PRIOR VEL ABDUCTOR INDICIS PEDIS. An external, interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the contiguous sides of the metatarsal bones of the great and fore toes, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the fore toe. *Action*:—to pull the fore toe inwards.

PRIOR MEDII DIGITI, Prior Medii, Second interosseous of Douglas. An external, inter-

osseous muscle of the hand, which arises from the corresponding sides of the metacarpal bones of the fore and middle fingers, and is inserted into the outside of the tendon on the back of the middle finger. *Action*:—to draw the middle finger outwards.

PRIOR VEL ABDUCTOR MEDII DIGITI PEDIS. An internal, interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the middle toe, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the middle toe. *Use*:—to pull the middle toe inwards, or towards the inner side of the foot.

PRIOR VEL ADDUCTOR MINIMI DIGITI. An internal, interosseous muscle of the foot, which originates from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the little toe; and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the little toe. *Action*:—to pull the little toe inwards.

PRIOR VEL ADDUCTOR TERTII DIGITI PEDIS. An internal interosseous muscle of the foot, which arises from the inner and under part of the metatarsal bone of the third of the small toes, and is inserted into the inside of the root of the first bone of the third of the small toes. *Action*:—to pull the third of the small toes inwards.

PRO, προ, 'before.' A common prefix to words; as in *Procatartic, Prostate, &c.*

PROBANG, Detrusorium ex bale'na. A long, slender rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge at its extremity, intended to push down extraneous bodies, arrested in the œsophagus, into the stomach. A similar instrument is called by J. L. Petit, *Repoussoir d'arêtes*.

PROCES'SUS. A *Process*; from *proce'do*, 'I go before.' *Projectu'ra*. An apophysis or eminence of a bone, (see Apophysis.) Also, any part, which seems prolonged beyond other organs with which it is in connexion; as the *Ciliary processes*.

PROCHEILON, Procheilidion, Prolabium. The extreme projecting part of the lips.

PROCON'DYLOS, προκονδυλος, from *προ*, 'before,' and *κονδυλος*, 'a knot.' The first joint of the fingers;—the second being called *κονδυλος*; and the third *μετακονδυλος*.

PROCTAL'GIA, Proctica simplex, Proctagra, from *πρωκτος*, 'the anus,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the anus. Generally symptomatic of disease, as of hemorrhoids, scirrhous, &c.

PROCTATRE'SIA, from *πρωκτος*, 'the anus,' and *ατρησια*, 'imperforation.' Imperforate state of the anus.

PROCTORRH'ŒA, from *πρωκτος*, 'the anus,' and *ρρω*, 'I flow.' A discharge of blood or slime from the anus.

PROCTICA. Pain or derangement about the anus, without primary inflammation. A genus in the class *Cæliaca*, order *Enterica*, of Good.

PROCTITIS, *Clune'sia*, *Cysso'tis*, from *πρωκτος*, 'the anus.' Inflammation of the anus.

PROCTOCE'LE, from *πρωκτος*, 'the anus,' and *κλη*, 'hernia.' *Prolap'sus Ani*, *Procto'to'sis*, *Procto'sis*, *Archeopto'ma*, *Archopto'sis*, *Exa'nia*, *Proctica exa'nia*, *Hæmor'rhois proce'dens*, *Hæmor'rhois ab exaniâ*, *Proci-den'tia Ani*, *P. intesti'ni recti*, *P. sedis*, *Ecto'pia Ani*, *Sedes proci'dua*, *Falling down of the Fundament*, *Coming down of the Body*, (F) *Chute du rectum*, *C. du fondement*, *Renversement du Rectum*. Inversion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter, with more or less swelling. In the treatment, the application of cold water and astringent lotions must be recommended: and, if other means fail, one of the radii of skin, which converge at the anus, may be snipped off. On cicatrizing, the verge of the anus will be contracted, and the cure probably complete. In the way of palliation, the parts may be retained by an appropriate bandage.

PROD'ROMUS, from *πρo*, 'before,' and *δρομος*, 'course.' The period immediately preceding an attack of disease; and in which the precursory signs occur.

PRODUCT, from *produ'co*, 'I produce,' (F) *Produit*. The result, sought to be attained by any pharmaceutical operation.

PRODUCTION, *Produc'tio*; same etymon. This word is used, especially by the French, synonymously with *prolongation*. The mesentery is, in this sense, a production of the peritoneum.

PROEM'INENT, *Proem'inens*, from *pro*, 'forwards,' and *emine're*, 'to project.' Some anatomists call the 7th cervical vertebra, the *proeminent vertebra*, on account of the length of its spinous process, which passes the level of those of the neighbouring vertebræ.

PRÆO'TIA, *Proioles*, *πρωιότης*, or *πρωιότης*, 'Precocity,' *Præcox matu'ritas*, *Præcocious matu'ritas*. Premature developement of sexual organization or power.—Good.

PROFLU'VIUM, *Discharge*, *Fluxus*, *Polyrrhœ'a*, from *pro'fluo*, 'I run down.' A term, under which some Nosologists have comprised all morbid discharges or fluxes:—others, increased excretions, attended by fever.

PROFUN'DUS, *Altus*. A name given to different parts, which are seated profoundly as regards others.

1. ARTERIA PROFUNDA FEM'ORIS, *A. vasta posterior seu muscula'ris femoris*, *Artère grande musculaire de la cuisse*, (Ch.) This large branch arises commonly from the posterior part of the crural, between the pubis and lesser trochanter. It descends deeply, situate before the adductors; passes through the third adductor above the opening in it for the trunk of the femoral; and terminates in the short portion of the biceps. The *muscularis profunda* gives off, 1. The *external circumflex*: 2.

The *internal circumflex*: and, 3. The three *perforantes*.

2. The ARTERIA PROFUNDA PENIS. Chaussier has given this name to the *cavernous artery*, which arises from the artery of the penis, furnished by the internal pudic.

PROFUNDA HUMERI, *P. superior*, *Artéria spiralis*, (F) *Artère humérale profonde*, *A. collatérale externe*, *Grand musculaire du bras*, (Ch.) Its origin is variable. When it arises from the brachial artery, it is given off opposite the groove of the humerus destined for the radial nerve, and descends backwards between the three portions of the triceps, accompanied by the nerve; giving branches to that muscle and to the humerus. When it reaches the posterior part of the bone, it divides into two branches, which are distributed to the triceps, supinator longus, &c.

The PROFUNDA INFERIOR vel MINOR is often a branch of the last; but, commonly, is given off from the brachial, near the middle of the arm. It gives off branches to the muscles, &c. about the inner side of the os humeri. It is, also, called *large communicating ulnar* or *profundo-ulnar*.

Certain muscles are distinguished by the names *profound* or *deep-seated* and *superficial*. Thus, we speak of the *superficial* and *deep-seated* muscles of the neck, &c.; the *Flexor profundus perforans*, &c.

PROGLOS'SIS, from *πρo*, 'before,' and *γλωττα*, 'the tongue.' The extremity or tip of the tongue.

PROGNOSIS, *Prorrhê'sis*, *Præcognitio*, *Prædictio*, (F) *Prognostic*, *Pronostic*, from *πρo*, 'before,' and *γινωσκα*, 'I know.' The judgment formed by the physician, regarding the future progress and termination of any disease.

A GENERAL PROGNOSIS is the opinion formed of a disease in the abstract. Thus, we say, the *General prognosis* of *Cynanche tonsillaris* is favourable;—of *Phthisis pulmonalis* unfavourable, &c.

A PARTICULAR PROGNOSIS is the opinion formed of any particular case of a disease. The *particular prognosis* of one case of typhus, for example, may be favourable, whilst that of another may be unfavourable.

PROLAPSUS, from *pro'labor*, 'I slip down.' *Proci-den'tia*, *Delap'sio*, *Propto'ma*, *Propto'sis*, *Produc'tio*, *Propeden'tia*, *Promi-nen'tia*, *Pto'sis*, *Casus*, (F) *Chute*; a *protru-sion*; a *falling down*. A genus of diseases in the class *Locales* and order *Ectopiæ* of Cullen, distinguished by the falling down of a part through the orifice, with which it is naturally connected.

PROLAPSUS UTERI, *Exome'tra*, *Metropto'sis*, *Falling down of the womb*, *Ædoptosis uteri*, *Hysteropto'sis*, *Hysteroce'le nuda*, *Proci-den'tia uteri*, (F) *Abaissement de la matrice*, *Chute de la matrice*, *Descente de la matrice*, *Précipitation de la matrice*. Some use the term '*Proci-den'tia Uteri*' for a minor degree,

some for a greater degree of the affection than prolapsus;—*Relaxatio uteri* expressing the slightest stage of all. A falling down of the uterus, owing to relaxation of the parts about the utero-vaginal region. In the treatment, the horizontal posture must be insisted upon; the injection of astringent substances *per vaginam* be advised; and if the affection be not remediable by these means, a pessary must be employed as a palliative.

PROLAPSUS VAGINÆ, *Hysteropto'sis Vaginæ Prolapsus*, *Ædoptosis Vaginæ*, *Coleopto'sis*, *Colpopto'sis*, *Elythropto'sis*—Protrusion of the upper part of the vagina into the lower. This, like the descent of the uterus, may be *relaxation*, *proidentia*, *prolapsus* or complete *inversion*.

PROLECTATIO. Action of separating the finer parts of a body from the grosser.

PROLIFIC, *Prolificus*; from *proles*, 'offspring,' and *facio*, 'I make.' That which has the faculty of engendering; applied to man, animals, and their sperm or seed; as well as to remedies, which, by strengthening the genital organs, increase the secretion of sperm.

PROMALACTERIUM, from *πρῶ*, 'before,' and *μαλασσω*, 'I soften.' The room, in the ancient gymnasium in which the body was softened and anointed. One of the operations in bathing.

PROMETOPIS, *Prometopid'ion*, from *πρῶ*, 'before,' and *μετωπεν*, 'the forehead.' The skin of the forehead.

PROMONTORY, *Promontorium* seu *Tuber* seu *Tuberositas Tym'pani*. A small projection at the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum, which corresponds to the external scala of the cochlea and especially to the outer side of the vestibule.

PRONA'TION, *Prona'tio*, from *pronus*, 'inclined forwards.' Anatomists understand, by pronation, the motion by which the inferior extremity of the radius passes before the ulna, and thus causes the hand to execute a kind of rotation from without inwards.

PRONA'TOR. That which produces the motion of pronation. This name has been given to two of the muscles of the forearm.

PRONATOR RADII QUADRATUS, *P. quadratus*, *Quadratus radii*, *P. quadratus sive transversus* (Winslow), *Pronator radii brevis* seu *quadratus* (Cowper), *Cubito-radial*, (Ch.) (F) *Petit ou carré pronateur*. This muscle is situate at the anterior, inferior, and profound part of the forearm. It is flat and square, and is attached, within, to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the ulna; and, without, to the inferior quarter of the anterior surface of the radius. It produces the motion of pronation.

PRONATOR RADII TERES, *P. teres* sive *obli'quus* (Winslow), *Epitrochlo-radial* (Ch.), (F) *Grand ou rond pronateur*. A muscle, seated at the upper and anterior part of the forearm. It is long, flat; and larger above than below.

It is attached, above, to the inner tuberosity of the humerus and to the coronoid process of the ulna. From thence it passes obliquely downwards and outwards, and terminates at the middle of the outer surface of the radius. It causes the radius to turn on the ulna, to produce the motion of pronation. It can, also, bend the forearm on the arm and *vice versa*.

PROPERTIES, VITAL. Those which depend upon organization, such as *sensibility* and *contractility*.

PROPERTIES, PHYSICAL, of the Tissues. These are *flexibility*, *extensibility* and *elasticity*, *racornissement* and *imbibition*.

PROPHYLACTIC, *Prophylacticus*, *Diaphylactic*, *Diasostic*, *Synteret'icus*, from *πρῶ* and *φυλασσω*, 'I defend.' A preservative.

PROPHYLAXIS, *Prophylaxe*, *Prophylactice*. Same etymon. *Præserva'tio*. Preservative or preventive treatment.

PROP'OLIS, *προπολις*, from *πρῶ*, 'before,' and *πολις*, 'city;' literally, "that which is before the city." *Ceranthemus*, *Commo'sis*, *Bee-bread*. A red, resinous matter, with which bees cover the bottom of the hive. Its fume has been esteemed antiasthmatic.

PROP'OMA, from *πρῶ*, 'before,' and *πομα*, 'a drink.' Ancient name of a medicine, composed of seven parts of *honey* and four of *wine*. It was drunk before a meal.—Paulus of Ægina.

PROPOTIS'MOS. Same etymon. *Præpo'tio*. An ancient name for medicines, which were given to patients, before purging them, and, in some sort, to prepare them.

PROPTOMA AURICULARUM, *Paræsthe'sis auditûs flacca*, *Flap Ear*. Lobe of the ear broad, loose, and pendent, from birth.—Good.

PROS, *προς*. In composition, this prefix generally signifies 'in addition to,' 'over and above,' 'besides.'

PROS'PHYSIS, 'adhesion, connexion.' from *προς*, and *φύω*, 'I grow.' In a more limited sense, this word means, morbid adhesion of the eyelids, either between themselves, or with the globe of the eye.

PROS'TASIS, *προστασις*, 'superiority, preponderance,' same etymon as *Prostate*. A predominance or abundance of excrementitious humours.—Hippocr.

PROSTATAL'GIA, from *προστατα*, 'the prostate,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the prostate.

PROSTATE, *προστατα*, from *πρῶ*, 'before,' and *στημι*, 'I stand.'—*Pros'tata gland'ula*, *Pros'tatæ*, *P. glandulo'sæ*, *Paras'tatæ*, *P. gland'ulæ*, *Pros'tatæ adenoïdes*, *Testes mino'res*, *Corpus glandulo'sum*, *C. adeniforme*, *C. glandiforme*, *C. glando'sum*, *C. adenoïdes*; the *Prostate gland*, *Assisten'tes glandulæ*, *Ads'tites glandulosi*. A glandular, cordiform body, of the size of a chestnut, situate before the neck of the uterus, behind the symphysis pubis, and surrounding

the first portion of the urethra. Its excretory outlets, to the number of 10 or 12, open into the part of the urethra that traverses it, and pour into it a whitish, viscid humour, intended to lubricate the interior of the urethra, and to serve as a vehicle for the sperm in its ejaculation.

PROSTATIC, Prostat'icus. That which relates to the prostate. Winslow has named—*Superior Prostatic Muscles*—ligaments which pass from the pubis to the lateral parts of the prostate. He, also, calls—*Inferior Prostatic Muscles*—the fleshy fibres, which, from the lateral parts of the urethra, near its membranous portion, pass to be inserted into the pubis.

THE PROSTATIC PORTION OF THE URETHRA is the part of the canal of the urethra included by the prostate. It is about 15 lines long.

THE PROSTATIC BISECTOR is an instrument employed by Dr. Stevens, of New York, in the bilateral operation of lithotomy. In form it resembles a large olive, with a beak at the extremity, with cutting edges at the sides, parallel to its longest axis, and with a straight handle.

PROSTATON'CUS, from *πρωστατα*, 'the prostate,' and *εγχεσ*, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the prostate.

PROSTRA'TION, Prostra'tio vi'rium, (F) *Prostration des forces*. Great depression of strength. Almost total loss of power over the muscles of locomotion.

PROTH'ESIS, Pros'thesis, Adjunc'tio, Adjec'tio, Apposi'tio, 'addition, application;' from *πρω*, 'in addition to,' and *τιθημι*, 'I put.' That part of surgery, whose object is to add, to the human body, some artificial part, in place of one that may be wanting, as a wooden leg, an artificial eye, &c.

PROTU'BERANCE, Protuberan'tia, Ex-tubera'tio; Prominen'tia, Excrescen'tia, Ex-tuberan'tia, from *pro*, 'before,' and *tu'ber*, 'a projection.' (F) *Bosse*. A name given to rough, unequal protuberances, seen at the surface of certain organs; the *parietal protuberances*, *occipital protuberances*, *annular protuberances*, &c.

PROULIMATE'SIS. A word employed, by Forestus, for hernia of the stomach.

PROVERBS, MEDICAL. A proverbial expression frequently contains sound sense in its directions. In medicine, the greatest collection is in the *Regimen of Health of the school of Salernum*, composed in the 11th century, by John of Milan. Yet, although good sense is often inculcated, we often meet with the reverse.

Most of the proverbs are hygienic. The following are a few.

1. *Qu'après la soupe un coup d'excellent vin
Tire un écu de la poche du médecin.*
2. *Surge quintâ, prande nonâ, cana quintâ, dormi
nonâ, nec est mortî vita prona.*

3. *Nunquam recte corpus exerceri sine animo, neque
animum sine corpore posse.*

4. *Viande bien machée est à demi digérée.*

5. *Opitimum condimentum fames.*
Appetite is the best sauce.

6. *Plures occidit gula quam gladius.*

7. Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

8. One man's meat 's another man's poison.

9. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

PRUNEL'LA, P. vulga'ris, Consol'ida minor, Sym'phitum minus, Self-heal, Bugle, Brunel'la, (F) *Brunelle*. Family, Labiatæ. Sex. Syst. Didynamia Gymnospermia. This plant has been recommended, as an astringent, in hemorrhages and fluxes; and, also, in gargles against aphthæ and inflammation of the fauces.

PRUNUM. A Plum, a Prune. Three sorts of plums have, usually, been ranked amongst the articles of the materia medica. 1. The *Prunum Brignolen'së*; the *Brignole plum* or *Prunel'loe*; from Brignole in Provence. It is of a reddish-yellow colour; and has a very grateful, sweet, subacid taste. 2. The *Prunum Gal'licum*, the *French Prune*; and 3. The *Prunum Damasce'num* or *Damson, Brab'ylon*. All these possess the same general qualities as the other summer fruits. They are emollient and laxative.

PRUNUS ARMENIACA. The *Apricot, Apricock, Bericocce, βερίκοκκον, Præcocia*, (F) *Abricot*. Family, Rosacæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Monogynia.

The apricot, when ripe, is easily digested, and considered as a great delicacy.

PRUNUS A'VIUM—The *Black Cherry Tree, Cerasus Avium*. (F) *Merisier*. The fruit is eaten; and a gum exudes from the tree; the properties of which are similar to those of gum Arabic.

PRUNUS CER'ASUS. The *Red Cherry Tree*, (F) *Cérisier*. The fruit *Cerasum, Cera'sion*, has a pleasant, acidulous, sweet flavour. It is wholesome.

PRUNUS DOMES'TICA. The *Plum* or *Damson tree, Coccyme'lea, Proune*, (F) *Prunier ordinaire*. The damson, when perfectly ripe, affords a wholesome fruit for pies, tarts, &c. It is gently laxative. See Prunum.

PRUNUS INVI'TIA. The *Bullace Plum tree*. The fruit of this tree is used like the damson.

PRUNUS LAURO-CER'ASUS, Poison Laurel, Cherry Laurel, Common Laurel, Lauro-cerasus, Cerasus Lauro-cerasus, (F) *Laurier-cerise, L. amandier*. The leaves have a bitter, styptic taste, with the flavour of bitter almonds. The flowers have a similar flavour. The powdered leaves, applied to the nostrils, excite sneezing. The flavour of the leaves has given occasion to their being employed in tarts, custards, &c., but in large quantities they are poisonous. The poisonous principle is the Prussic acid. The distilled water, called

Laurel Water, is poisonous. (See Poisons, Table of.)

PRUNUS PADUS, *Padus*, *Cer'asus Padus*, *Cer'asus racemo'sus sylvestris*, *Wild cluster*, or *Bird Cherry Tree*, (F) *Cerisier à grappes*, *Bois puant*. The bark of the tree has a fragrant smell, and a bitter, subastringent taste, somewhat similar to that of bitter almonds. It has been recommended in intermittents, &c. in the form of decoction. The berries have been used in dysentery.

PRUNUS SPINOSA. The *Sloe Tree*, *P. sylvestris*, *Agriococcime'lea*, *Agru'na*, *Agrune'la*, (F) *Prunellier*, *Prunier sauvage*. The fruit—the *sloe*—is sometimes employed in gargles, and was formerly much used in hemorrhage, owing to its astringent properties. The *Aca'cia nostras*, *A. German'ica*, *Succus acaciæ nostratis*, *S. German'icæ inspissatus*, is obtained from this.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, *Wild Cherry Tree*, (F) *Cerisier de Virginie*. The bark of this tree has been found useful in intermittents. The leaves are poisonous to certain animals, and the berries intoxicate different kinds of birds. The Indians use the bark in the cure of syphilis. It is bitter and astringent, and possesses some aromatic warmth; and, likewise, a narcotic quality. It is stimulant and tonic. The leaves contain Prussic acid. The distilled oil of the bark is very nearly identical with that of the bitter almonds. A strong decoction of the bark is anthelmintic.

PRURIGO, *Pruri'tus*, from *prurio*, 'I itch.' This word is often used synonymously with *itching*.

Willan and Bateman use the term for a genus of cutaneous diseases, the characteristic symptoms of which are, a severe itching, accompanied by an eruption of papulæ of nearly the same colour as the adjoining cuticle. It affects the whole surface of the skin, under three varieties of form;—the *P. mitis*, *P. formi'cans*, *P. seni'lis*, &c. as well as some parts of the body as the *P. pod'icis*, *P. pudendi mulie'bris*.

PRUSSIAN BLUE, *Ferrum Zoöl'icum*, *F. Borus'sicum*, *F. Cyanogena'tum*, *F. oxydula'tum hydrocyan'icum*, *Ferri Ferocy'anas*, *Borus'sias Ferri*, *Ceruleum Borus'sicum*, *C. Berolinen'se*, *Prussias Ferri*, *Hydrocy'anas Ferri*, *Cyanure'tum Ferri*, *Trito-hydroferrocy'anate of iron*. This salt is chiefly used for the preparation of the hydrocyanic acid and the cyanide of mercury. It has been advised in the treatment of intermittents, and in epilepsy and scrophulosis. Externally, it has been applied to ill-conditioned ulcers. (3j to 3j of Cerate.) Dose 4 to 6 grains.

PSAMMIS'MOS, from *ψαμμος*, 'sand.' The application of sand to any part of the body for the cure of disease.—Paulus.

PSELLIS'MUS, *ψελλισμος*, from *ψελλίζω*, 'I stutter.' Imperfect or depraved state of the articulation. A genus in the class *Pneumatica*; order, *Phonica*, of Good.

PSEUDAC'OE, *Pseudacoi'a*, from *ψευδης*, 'false,' and *ακουη*, 'audition.' *Pseudacu'sis*. False hearing.

PSEUDÆSTHE'SIA, from *ψευδης*, 'false,' and *αισθανε'μαι*, 'I feel.' *Parap'sis illuso'ria*. Depraved feeling. Imaginary sense of touch or general feeling in organs that have no existence. Common to those who have suffered amputation; and in hypochondriacs and the insane.

PSEUDARTHRO'SIS, *Pseudarticula'tio*, *Pseudartic'ulus*; from *ψευδης*, 'false,' and *αρθρον*, 'a joint.' A false joint or articulation.

PSEUDOBLEP'SIA, from *ψευδης*, 'false,' and *βλεψις*, 'sight.' *Pseudopsia*, *Parop'sis illuso'ria*, *Suffu'sio*, *Phantas'ma*, *Pseudoblep'sis*, *False sight*. A generic name, used by Cullen for perversion of vision. See *Metamorphopsia*.

PSEUDO-LIEN, *Pseudosplen*. Glands situate in the neighbourhood of the spleen; probably, lymphatic glands.

PSEUDOPHTHISIS. False phthisis. Emaciation, occasioned by other cause than organic lesion of the lungs.

PSEUDOREX'IA, *Pseudorex'is*, from *ψευδης*, 'false,' and *ορεξις*, 'appetite.' False appetite.

PSID'IUM POMIF'ERUM. The *Apple Guava*. This plant and the *P. pyrif'erum* bear fruits; those of the former like apples; of the latter like pears. The apple kind has an acid flavour, the other is sweet. Of the inner pulp of either, the natives of the Indies make jellies; and, of the outer rind, tarts, marmalades, &c. They are somewhat astringent; this quality, indeed, exists in every part of the tree and abundantly in the leaf buds, which are occasionally boiled with barley and liquorice as an excellent drink in diarrhœa. A simple decoction of the leaves is said to be useful in the itch and most cutaneous eruptions.

PSOÆ, *ψοα*, 'the loins.' *Alop'eces*, *Ne-phrome'træ*, *Neurome'tres*. The *psoæ* muscles.

PSOAS MAGNUS, *P. seu lumba'ris inter'nus*, *Pré-lombo-trochantin*, *Pré-lombo-trochantien* (Ch.), *Femur moven'tium sextus*. A muscle, seated on the lateral parts of the lumbar portion of the vertebral column; and passing down to the superior and anterior part of the thigh. It is long; fusiform; and attached, above, to the body and transverse processes of the four first lumbar vertebræ, and last dorsal. Below, it terminates, by a very thick tendon,—common to it and the iliacus muscle,—which is inserted into the top of the lesser trochanter. This muscle bends the thigh upon the pelvis and carries it in rotation outwards. It may, also, bend the pelvis on the thigh, and the loins on the pelvis. It acts considerably in station and progression.

PSOAS PARVUS, *Pré-lombo-pubien*, (Ch.)

A muscle, situate anterior to the last. It is long, thin, flat, and narrow; and is attached, above, to the body of the last dorsal vertebra, and below, to the linea ileo-pectinea, by means of a slender tendon, which furnishes two expansions;—one to the *Iliac-aponeurosis*, and the other to the *pelvic*. This muscle bends the vertebral column on the pelvis; and, reciprocally, the pelvis on the vertebral column.

PSOÏTIS. Inflammation of the psoas muscles and of the parts situate before the lumbar vertebræ; accompanied, from its commencement, by considerable fever, violent pains in the part affected and in the thigh of the same side, which remains commonly half bent. Psoritis may terminate by suppuration, and form Lumbar Abscess, (q. v.)

PSOLĒ, ψαλη, 'the male organ,' also, the glans.

PSOLON'CUS, from ψαλη, and ογκος, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the glans, or of the penis generally.

PSOPHOS, ψοφος, 'noise.' A loud noise; a hollow sound.

PSORA, ψαγα, *Scabies*, *Ecpye'sis Scabies*, *Phlysis Scabies*, *Itch*, (F) *Gale*, *Mal Saint-Main*, *Rogne*. A contagious eruption of very minute pimples—pustular, vesicular, papular, intermixed and alternating; itching intolerably and terminating in scabs. It seems to be caused by an insect, of the genus *Acarus*;—the *Ac'arus* or *Sarcop'tes* or *Sarcop'tus Scabie'i*, *Ac'arus Ciro*, (F) *Ciron*. The itch occupies, particularly, the spaces between the fingers, the backs of the hands, wrists, elbows, axillæ, groins, hams, &c. and rarely affects the face.

The best applications, for its cure, are;—the *Unguentum Sulphuris* or *Ung. Sulph. comp.*, night and morning; but the unpleasant smell of the sulphur has given occasion to the use of other means;—as the *White Hellebore*, *Potass in deliquescence*, *Muriate of Ammonia*, *Sulphuric Acid*, &c. The repugnance of the smell of sulphur ought not, however, to be regarded; especially as, in the course of four or five days, it will, in almost all cases, produce a perfect cure.

PSORA'LEA GLANDULO'SA, *Alva-quill'a*. Family, Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Dialectica Decandria. A shrub, used in Chili as a vulnerary.

PSORA'LEA PENTAPHYL'LA, *Contrayer'va nova*, *Mex'ican Contrayer'va*. The root is little, if at all, inferior to the *Contrayer'va* in its medical properties: which, by the by, are unimportant.

PSORI'ASIS, *Lepido'sis psori'asis*, *Impe-ti'go*, *Sca'hies sic'ca*, *Psora lepro'sa*, *P. squamo'sa*, *Scaly Tetter*, *Dry Scale*, *Dry Scall*, (F) *Dartre squameuse lichenoïde*, *Gratelle*, *Gale miliaire*, *G. canine ou sèche*. A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches of rough, amorphous scales; continuous or of indeterminate outline: skin often chappy. Psoriasis

occurs under a considerable variety of forms. The surface, under the scales, is more tender and irritable than in lepra, which psoriasis, in some respects, resembles. Dr. Willan has given names to eleven varieties of psoriasis: the chief of which are the *Psoriasis gutta'ta*, *P. diffu'sa* (one form of which is the *Baker's Itch*), the *P. gyra'ta*, and *P. invetera'ta*.

The treatment of psoriasis must be antiphlogistic, with the internal use of the fixed alkalies, sulphur, &c. The irritable kinds do better without any local application.

The more local and less inflammatory are ameliorated by emollient and soothing applications: or by slightly stimulating means, sea-bathing, the *Ung. hydrarg. nitric oxyd.*, *Ung. oxydi zinci*, &c.

PSORI'CUS, ψαρκος. That which has the nature of itch. A medicine for curing the itch.

PSYCHAGOG'ICA, from ψυχη, 'life,' 'soul,' and αγω, 'I lead.' Medicines which resuscitate, when life seems extinct; as in syncope and apoplexy.

PSYCHOL'OGY, *Psycholo'gia*, from ψυχη, 'mind,' and λογος, 'discourse.' A treatise on the intellectual and moral faculties. Also, the mind or intellectual and moral qualifications.

PSYCHROLU'SIA, *Psychrolu'tron*, from ψυχρος, 'cold,' and λουω, 'I wash.' A cold bath.

PSYDRA'CIA, ψυδρακια, quasi ψυγα υδρακια, 'cold drops.' The ancients used this term, sometimes, for *pimples*; at others, for *vesicles*. Willan and Bateman define *Psydracium* to be, a small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed, producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab. Many of the psydracia usually appear together, and become confluent: and, after the discharge of pus, they pour out a thin, watery humour; which frequently forms an irregular incrustation. Frank limits the term to a psoriform eruption, which differs from the itch in not originating from an insect, and which is not contagious,—perhaps the lichen. Authors have differed regarding its acceptance.

PTERIS AQUILI'NA, 'Eagles' Wings,' *Pteria*, *Thelyp'teris*, *Filix Nymphæ'a*, so called from its leaves. Common Brake or Female Fern; *Filix fæminæ'a*. (F) *Fougère femelle*, *La grande Fougère*. Nat. Ord. Filices. The root is considered to be anthelmintic; and as efficacious as that of the male fern in cases of tape-worm.

PTEROCAR'PUS SANTALI'NUS, *Santalum Rubrum*, *Red Sanders* or *Saunders Tree*. Family, Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Dialectica Decandria. Red Saunders wood is used only as a colouring matter; giving to rectified spirit a fine deep red. The juice of this tree, like that of the *P. Draco*, affords a species of *Dragon's blood*.

PTERY'GION, *Pterygium* or *Pteryg-*

gum, from πτερον, 'a wing,' 'a small wing,' &c.; *Onyx*, *Pyosis*, *Unguis*, (F) *Drapeau*, *Onglet*. A varicose excrescence of the conjunctiva, of a triangular shape; and commonly occurring at the inner angle of the eye; whence it extends over the cornea. Sometimes, two or three pterygia occur on the same eye, and cover the whole cornea with a thick veil, which totally prevents vision. According to Scarpa, the ancients gave the name *Panniculus* to this last complication.

If the pterygia cannot be dispelled by means of discutient collyria, it must be removed by the scissors.

PTERYGO-PALATINE, *Pterygo-palatinus*. That which belongs to the pterygoid process and palate.

The PTERYGO-PALATINE CANAL. A small canal, formed by the internal ala of the pterygoid process, and the palate bone. It gives passage to the vessels of the same name.

The PTERYGO-PALATINE ARTERY, or *superior pharyngeal*, is a very small artery, and is given off by the internal maxillary, at the bottom of the zygomatic fossa: after having passed through the pterygo-palatine canal, it is distributed to the superior part of the pharynx, the sphenoid bone, and the Eustachian tube.

PTERYGOID, *Pterygoïdes*, *Pterygoïdeus*, *Aliformis*, from πτερυξ, 'a wing,' and ἄλς, 'form.' A name given to two processes at the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone; the two laminæ, which form them, having been compared to wings. These *alæ* or *wings* or *processes*,—*Processus aliformes*,—have been distinguished, according to their position, into *internal* and *external*.

The Pterygoid Artery, *Vidian Artery*, *Ramus Ductus Pterygoïdei*, *Arteria pharyngea suprema*, arises from the internal maxillary artery, at the bottom of the zygomatic fossa, and enters the pterygoid canal with the nerve of the same name, to proceed to be distributed on the Eustachian tube and velum palati.

The name, *pterygoid arteries*, is likewise given to the branches, which the internal maxillary and some of its divisions, as the meningeal media, and posterior temporalis profunda, furnish to the pterygoid muscles, behind the neck of the lower jaw.

The PTERYGOID or VIDIAN CANAL, *Ductus pterygoïdeus*, *Canalis vidianus*, (F) *Conduit ptérygoïdien* ou *Vidien*, *Pterygo-palatine canal*, is a narrow channel, which traverses, in a direction from before to behind, the base of the pterygoid process, and gives passage to the pterygoid nerve. The *foramina* of the sphenoid, which terminate the canals, are similarly called.

The FOSSA PTERYGOIDEA, (F) *Fosse ptérygoïdienne* ou *ptérygoïde*, is the depression, which separates the two laminæ or alæ of the pterygoid process.

The PTERYGOID MUSCLES, *Alar muscles*, *Aliformes muscoli*, are two in number.

1. The *Pterygoideus externus*, *P. minor*, *Ptérygo colli-maxillaire*, *Petit Ptérygo maxillaire* (Ch.), (F) *Petit ptérygoïdien*, *Pterygoïdien externe*, is a thick, short muscle, which arises, by short aponeuroses, from the outer surface of the external ala of the pterygoid process, and from the outer surface of the great ala of the sphenoid bone; and is inserted into the anterior part of the neck of the lower jaw-bone, and the corresponding part of the inter-articular fibro-cartilage. This muscle draws the condyle of the lower jaw and the inter-articular ligament forwards. It carries the chin forwards, and to the opposite side. If the two external pterygoids act together, the jaw is carried directly forwards.

2. The *Pterygoideus internus*, *P. major*, *Ptérygo anguli maxillaire*, *Masse'ter internus*, *Latens in Ore*, *Grand Ptérygo-maxillaire*, (F) *Grand Pterygoïdien* ou *Ptérygoïdien interne*. A thick and quadrilateral muscle, which is attached by short and very strong aponeuroses; above, to the pterygoid fossa, whence it proceeds downwards, backwards, and outwards, to be inserted into the inner surface of the ramus of the lower jaw, near its angle. This muscle raises the lower jaw, and carries it a little forwards. It also performs the grinding motion.

PTERYGOID NERVES. These are two in number.

1. The *Pterygoid* or *Vidian Nerve*. It arises from the posterior part of the sphenopalatine ganglion; traverses the Vidian canal of the sphenoid; and, beyond, divides into two filaments. 1. A *superior* or *cranial*, *Nervus superficialis* sive *petrosus*, which ascends into the cranium, and enters the hiatus of Fallopius to unite with the facial nerve. 2. An *inferior* or *carotid*, *Nervus profundus* sive *major*, which traverses the carotid canal, and unites with the ascending branches of the superior cervical ganglion of the trisplanchnic.

2. The *Pterygoid Nerve*, properly so called, *Nervus muscoli pterygoïdei*, is given off by the inferior maxillary branch of the 5th pair.

PTERYGO'MA. A wing; a projecting or pendulous body. A swelling of the vulva, which prevents coition.—M. A. Severinus.

PTOCHOCOMIUM, from πτωχος, 'a poor person,' and κομια, 'I take care of.' *Ptochodochium*. An almshouse.

PTOSIS IRIDIS, *Prolapsus Iridis*, from πτωσις, 'a falling.' A prolapsus of the iris through a wound of the cornea. It is known by a blackish tubercle, which projects a little from the cornea in various forms.

PUBERTY, *Pubertas*, *Hebē*, *Pubes*, *Aphrodisia*, *Ephebia*, *Ephebotes*, *Ephebosyne*. The period of life at which young people, of both sexes, become nubile. According to the civil law, puberty occurs at 12

years in females, and at 14 in boys. The period, however, varies considerably in different climates, and in different individuals of the same climate.

PUBES, *Pubis*, *Epis'chion*, *Cteis*, *Pecten*; the *Pubic Region*; from *pube're*, 'to begin to be covered with hair.' The middle part of the hypogastric region; so called, because it is covered with hair, in both sexes, at the period of puberty. The hair is called *Pubes*.

PUBIC, *Pubian*, *Pu'bicus*, *Pubiæ'us*, (F) *Pubien*. That which belongs to or concerns the pubis.

The **PUBIC ARTICULATION** or *Sym'physis Pubis* results from the junction of the ossa pubis. The medium of union is cartilage.

The **PUBIC ARCH** or *Arch of the Pubis*, (F) *Arcade pubienne*. The arch at the anterior part of the inferior circumference of the pelvis. It is more expanded in the female than in the male; to correspond with the additional functions, which she has to execute.

The **PUBIC LIG'AMENTS** are two very solid, fibrous fasciæ, situate before and beneath the symphysis pubis, which they strengthen. The one is called the *anterior pubic ligament*, the other, the *inferior or subpubic*.

PUBIO-COCYGIEN-ANNULAIRE, *Pubio-coccygeus annula'ris*. Dumas gave this name to the levator ani and ischio-coccygeus, which he considered a single muscle.

PUBIS, *OS Episei'on*, *Episi'on*, *Share Bone*, *Os Pec'tinis*. The anterior part of the os innominatum, so called because it corresponds to the genital organs and pubic region. The *angle of the pubis* is formed by the union of the body and rami of each side.

PUBLICÆ PARTES. Those organs are so called, the object of whose functions is the nutrition of all the others. Such are the digestive and respiratory organs.

PUDEND'AGRA. A hybrid word; from *pudenda*, 'the genital organs,' and the Greek *αγρᾱ*, 'a seizure.' According to some, this term means pain in the genital parts: according to others, it is synonymous with syphilis.

PUDEN'DAL HERNIA. Hernia, which descends between the vagina and ramus ischii, and forms an oblong tumour in the labium; traceable in the pelvis, as far as the os uteri.

PUDIC, *Pudi'cus*, *Puden'dus*, (F) *Honteux*, from *pudor*, 'shame.' That which causes shame. A name, given to the genital organs (q. v.) as well as to different other parts.

The **PUDIC ARTERIES** are distributed to the organs of generation. They are,—

1. The *internal Pudic*, *Sous-pubienne* (Ch.), *Arteria Pudi'ca*, *A. puden'da commu'nis*, (F) *Artère honteuse interne*, *Gen'ital Ar'tery*. It is furnished by the hypogastric, and divides into two branches; the one—the *inferior or perineal*—which gives off the inferior hemor-

rhoidal and the artery of the septum; and the other—the *superior*, (F) *Ischio-pénienne*—which furnishes the transverse perineal artery, and divides into two branches; the *artery of the corpus cavernosum*, and the *dorsalis penis*. This latter, in the female, has the name *Dorsalis Clitoridis*.

2. The *external Pudic Arteries*, *A. scrotales* ou *vulvaires* (Ch.), *A. honteuses externes*, which are two in number. The one is *superficial* or *subcutaneous*; and the other *deep-seated* or *subaponeurotic*. They are given off from the femoral artery or some one of its branches; and are distributed to the external parts of generation.

The **PUDIC NERVE**, (F) *Nerf honteux*, *Nerf Ischio-pénien* ou *Ischio-clitorien* (Ch.), is a branch furnished by the sacral plexus, which is distributed to the genital organs; and, especially, to the penis in man, and the clitoris in the female.

PU'ERILE, *Pueri'lis*, from *puer*, 'a child.' A term applied to the respiration when it becomes very sonorous by the stethoscope, as in healthy children.

PUER'PERA, *Tokas*, *Lochos*; a *lying-in-woman*, (F) *Femme en Couche*, *Accouchée*. A female in child-bed. One recently delivered.

PUER'PERAL FEVER. Any fever, occurring during the puerperal state—*Febris Puerpera'rum*, *Child-bed fever*. Most commonly, restricted to a malignant variety of Peritonitis, (q. v.)

PUF'FINESS, from (D) *poffen*, 'to blow;' *Infla'tio*, *Tumefac'tio mollis*, (F) *Bouffissure*, *Boursouffure*. A soft intumescence, without redness, which may be partial or general, and be produced by an accumulation of serous fluid, extravasation of blood, effusion of air into the subcutaneous cellular tissue, &c. Puffiness is most frequently seen in the face and legs; and, sometimes, appears around a wound.

PUGIL'LUS, *Drax*, *Drachion*, from *pug-nus*, 'the fist;' *Dragmis*, (F) *Pincée*. The quantity of any substance, which may be taken with the end of two or three fingers. The eighth part of a handful.

PULICA'RIS, *Pulicula'ris*, from *pulex*, 'a gnat.' An epithet given to cutaneous eruptions, resembling gnat-bites;—and, also, to the diseases in which such eruptions occur.

PULMO, *Pulmo'nes*, *Pneumon*, *Pleumon*, *Spiramen'tum animæ*, *Ergaste'rion spir'itus*, *Flabell'um et ventila'brum cordis*, the *Lung*. The essential organ of respiration, which is double, and occupies the two sides of the chest. The lungs, which are of a spongy, soft, flexible, compressible, and dilatable structure, fill exactly the two cavities of the thorax, and are separated from each other by the mediastinum and the heart. The right lung, which is shorter and broader than the left, is divided, by two oblique fissures, into

three unequal lobes. The left has only two lobes; and, consequently, only one fissure. At the internal surface of those organs, which is slightly concave, there is, about the middle, a pedicle, formed by the bronchia and pulmonary vessels, and called, by anatomists, the *root of the lungs*, (F) *Racine des Poumons*.

Essentially, the lungs are composed of prolongations and ramifications of the bronchia, and of the pulmonary arteries and veins,—the divisions of which are supported by a fine, cellular tissue.

When the surface of the lungs is examined in a clear light, we may see, even through the pleura, that their parenchyma is formed by the aggregation of a multitude of small vesicles, of an irregularly spheroid or ovoid shape, full of air, and separated by white and opaque septa. These vesicles are called *air-cells*. Along the partitions or septa is deposited, in greater or less quantity, the *black pulmonary matter*, (F) *Matière pulmonaire noire*, as it has been called, which seems to be natural. Sometimes, it is seen in points; at others, in spots.

The colour of the lungs varies, according to age and other circumstances. In youth, it is more red; and, afterwards, grayish or bluish; often, as if marbled. The pleura pulmonalis is their investing membrane.

The air is carried to the lungs by means of the trachea and bronchi. The black venous blood, which requires oxygenation, is conveyed to them from the heart, by the pulmonary artery; and, when it has undergone this change, it is returned to the heart by the pulmonary veins. The blood-vessels, inservient to the nutrition of the lungs, are the *bronchial* arteries and veins. The pulmonary lymphatics are very numerous. Some are superficial; others, deep-seated. They pass, for the most part, into the *bronchial ganglions* or *glands*. The nerves are furnished by the pulmonary plexus.

PULMONA'RIA, *P. officina'lis*, *P. Maculata*, *P. Maculo'sa*, *Lungwort*, *Spotted Lungwort*, *Jeru'salem Cowslip*, *Jerusalem Sage*, *Spotted Comfrey*, (F) *Sauge de Jerusalem*. Family, Boragineæ. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. The leaves of this plant have been used as demulcents and pectorals; partly, from their resemblance to lungs; and, partly, because they manifest a slightly mucilaginous taste. The plant is not worthy of notice.

PUL'MONARY, *Pulmona'ris*, *Pulmona'lis*. That which relates or belongs to the lungs. A name, given to various parts.

1. The **PULMONARY ARTERY**, *Arte'ria pulmona'ris*, arises from the upper and left part of the right ventricle of the heart; whence it passes obliquely upwards and to the left side; dividing into two trunks, opposite the second dorsal vertebra;—one passing to each lung. At its origin, it is furnished with three

sigmoid or semilunar valves. It carries the blood to the lungs for aeration.

2. The **PULMONARY VEINS**, *Venæ pulmona'res*, *Arte'riæ veno'sæ*. These arise in the lungs from the final terminations of the arteries of the same name; collect in ramusculi and rami of greater and greater size, and ultimately unite in four trunks; two of which issue from each lung to open into the left auricle of the heart. The pulmonary veins have the same structure as the other veins of the body; from which they differ, in containing arterial blood, as the pulmonary artery differs from the others in conveying venous blood. They carry the blood back to the heart after aeration.

3. The **PULMONARY PLEXUS**, *Plexus pulmonaris*. A considerable, nervous network, situate behind the bronchi; and which is formed by the filaments of the pneumogastric nerve or par vagum, and by other filaments from the inferior cervical ganglion and the first thoracic ganglia. This plexus forms a kind of areolar web, with numerous meshes of different sizes, in which vessels are lodged, surrounded by much cellular tissue. This plexus sends filaments to the bronchi, which they accompany to their extremities.

PULMON'IC, *Pulmon'icus*, *Pneumon'icus*, *Pulmona'rius*. One attacked with pneumonia:—one labouring under disease of the lungs. Any thing relating or belonging to the lungs. A medicine for the lungs.

PULP, *Pulpa*, *Pulpa'men*, *Sarz*. The soft and parenchymatous parts of vegetables, reduced to a paste by the operation of pulping.

PULPING, *Pulpa'tion*, *Pulpa'tio*. An operation—the object of which is to reduce certain vegetable substances to a pulp. For this purpose, they are bruised in a mortar, and then passed through a hair sieve,—by the aid of a wooden spatula, called a *Pulper*, (F) *Pulpoire*.

PULSA'TION, *Pulsa'tio*, *Sphygmus*, *Sphyxis*, *Pede'sis*, *Pedeth'mos*, (F) *Battement*. The beating of the heart and arteries. Also, the beating felt in an inflamed part.

PULSE, from *pulso*, 'I beat;' *Pulsus*, *Pulsa'tio*, *Pulsus cordis et arteria'rum*, *Ictus Cordis et arteria'rum*, *Incursus arteria'rum*, *Sphygmus*, *Diasphyxis*, (F) *Pouls*. Beating of the arteries, produced by the afflux of the blood propelled by the heart in its contractions. For the sake of convenience, we choose the radial artery at the wrist to detect the precise character of the pulse. These characters relate to the number of pulsations in a given time; to their degrees of quickness; hardness, and strength:—to the equality or inequality, either of the pulsations themselves or of their intervals: to the development or fulness of the artery, and to the different impressions it may produce on the finger.

The following estimates have been made of the pulse at various ages.

Ages.	Number of beats per minute, according to		
	HEBERDEN.	SÖMMERING.	MÜLLER.
In the embryo,	—	—	150
At the birth,	130 to 140	Do.	Do.
One month,	120	—	—
One year,	120 to 108	120	115 to 130
Two years,	108 to 90	110	100 to 115
Three years,	90 to 80	90	90 to 100
Seven years,	72	—	85 to 90
Twelve years,	70	—	—
Puberty,	—	80	80 to 85
Adult,	—	70	70 to 75
Old age,	—	60	50 to 65

It does not appear, from recent researches, that the pulse of the aged is less frequent, but the contrary.

In general, the pulse is more frequent in females and in irritable persons, than in males and those of an opposite temperament. In the healthy state, the pulse, besides having the proper number of pulsations, is neither hard nor unusually soft; it is moderately developed; of a medium strength; and perfectly equal, both as regards the pulsations and their intervals. In disease, it wanders, more or less, from these physiological conditions.

The different characters of the pulse, that have been enumerated, are remarkably great. In a Dictionary, it is necessary to detail them, although many of them are not now regarded; and some are ridiculous.

At times, when an impediment exists to the flow of blood along the pulmonary arteries, either owing to mechanical obstruction or to diminished force of the ventricle, a reflux takes place, along the veins, giving rise to the '*venous pulse*.'

PULSE, ARDENT, *Pulsus ardens*, (F) *Pouls ardent*, *Pouls élevé*. One, which seems to raise itself to a point in order to strike the finger.

PULSUS CAPRI'ZANS, (F) *Pouls caprisant*. One, which seems to leap, as it were.

PULSE, COMPLEX, (F) *Pouls combiné* ou *composé*, *P. compliqué*. A pulse, which has the character of several critical pulses united.

PULSE, CONVUL'SIVE, *Pulsus convulsi'vus*, (F) *Pouls convulsif*. That which is unequally frequent or unequally hard; in short, which resembles the irregular pulsation of a muscular fibre in a state of convulsion.

PULSE, CRIT'ICAL, *Pulsus crit'icus*. A pulse which, after having possessed the characters of irritation, becomes free, open, soft, &c.

PULSE, DEEP, (F) *Pouls profond*. One which cannot be felt without difficulty, and without strong pressure by the finger.

PULSUS DEFIC'IENTS, (F) *Pouls défaillant*, *P. insensible*. One which seems, every instant, about to cease.

PULSE, DEPRESSED, *Pulsus depres'sus*, (F) *Pouls déprimé*. That which is deep and weak.

PULSE, DEVEL'OPED, (F) *Pouls développé*. That which is broad, full, strong, and frequent.

PULSUS DIC'ROTUS, *P. bife'riens*, (F) *P. dicrôte*, *P. rebondissant*, *P. redoublé*. That in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation: once lightly, the other time more strongly.

PULSE OF IRRITATION, *Pulsus ab irritatio'nē seu nervi'nus seu acrit'icus*. It is frequent, hard, and contracted.

PULSE, HARD, *Pulsus durus*, (F) *Pouls dur*. That in which the pulp of the finger seems to yield to the pulsation.

PULSUS INTRICA'TUS, (F) *Pouls embarrassé*. That which is but little developed, and unequally slow.

PULSE, EQUAL, *Pulsus æqua'lis*. That in which the pulsations resemble each other, and return at equal intervals.

PULSUS STRICTUS, (F) *Pouls étroit*. One, which strikes the finger to a small extent in breadth.

PULSE, FEBRILE, *Pulsus febr'ilis*. One very frequent.

PULSE, FEEBLE, WEAK. *Pulsus deb'ilis*, (F) *Pouls faible*. One, which strikes the finger feebly.

PULSE, FIL'IFORM, *P. thready*. One, which resembles a thread slightly vibrating.

PULSUS FORMI'CANS, (F) *Pouls formicant*. One which resembles, by being small and scarcely perceptible, the motion of an ant.

PULSUS FORTIS; a strong pulse; (F) *Pouls fort*, *P. véhément*. One, which strikes the finger strongly.

PULSE, FREQUENT, (F) *P. agité*, *P. précipité*, *Pulse quick*. One, which strikes more frequently than usual in a given time.

PULSE, FULL, *Pulsus plenus*, (F) *Pouls plein*. One, which gives the notion of great repletion in the vessel.

PULSE, LARGE, *Pulsus crassus*, *P. magnus*, (F) *Pouls grand*, *P. large*. That which is large and full.

PULSE, GUT'TURAL, *Pulsus guttura'lis*, (F) *Pouls guttural*. A pulse, which has been supposed to indicate the termination of affections of the throat.

PULSE, HEMORRHOI'DAL, (F) *Pouls des hé-morrhoides*. A critical pulse, announcing the appearance of the hemorrhoidal flux. It is

described as unequal;—the pulsations not being alike in force, and still less the intervals.

PULSE, HEPATIC, (F) *Pouls du Foie*. A pulse, imagined to indicate affections of the liver. It is not worthy of description.

PULSUS INEQUA'LIS. *Unequal pulse*, (F) *Pouls inégal*. One, whose pulsations are not alike, or return at unequal intervals.

PULSUS INFERIOR, (F) *Pouls inférieur*, *P. abdominal*, *P. ventral*. One, supposed to announce evacuations below the diaphragm.

PULSE, INTERCURRENT, One, in which a superfluous pulsation seems to occur from time to time.

PULSE, INTERMITTENT, (F) *Pouls intercadent*. One, in which the pulsations fail from time to time.

PULSE, INTESTINAL, (F) *Pouls des Intestins*, *P. de la diarrhée*. A critical pulse, presumed to announce an evacuation by the intestines.

PULSE, IRREGULAR, *Pulsus anormalis*. One, whose pulsations are unequal, and return at unequal intervals.

PULSE, LANGUID, (F) *Pouls languissant*. A slow and feeble pulse.

PULSE, LONG. One, which strikes the finger to a great extent in length.

PULSE, LOW, *Pulsus humilis*, (F) *Pouls bas*. One, in which the pulsations are scarcely perceptible.

PULSE, MYURUS, (F) *Pouls myure*. One, which goes on diminishing. See Myurus.

PULSE, NASAL, (F) *Pouls nasal*, *P. capital*, *P. du Nez*. One, supposed to announce the end of an irritation in the nasal fossæ.

PULSE, NATURAL, (F) *Pouls naturel des Adultes*, *P. parfait*, *P. des Adultes*, *P. modéré*. One that is equal and regular in strength and frequency; compressible, and devoid of hardness.

PULSE, UNDULATING, (F) *Pouls ondulant*, *P. ondoyant*. One which resembles, in its movements, those of the waves.

PULSE, ORGANIC, (F) *Pouls organique*. One, which indicates the affected organ, or the organ by which any evacuation will take place.

PULSE, PECTORAL, (F) *Pouls de l'expectoration*. A critical pulse, announcing the termination of some pulmonary irritation.

PULSE, REGULAR, *Pulsus normalis* aut *regularis*. One, whose pulsations are equal, and succeed each other at equal intervals.

PULSE, RESISTING, (F) *Pouls résistant*. One a little tense, a little hard.

PULSE, CONTRACTED, (F) *Pouls serré*, *P. concentré*. One, whose pulsations are narrow, deep, and slightly hard.

PULSUS SERRINUS, (F) *Pouls serrin*, *P. serratile*. One which strikes, sometimes strongly, at others feebly, and recalls the idea of a saw.

PULSE, SHARP, (F) *Pouls prompt*, *P. vite*, *P. vif*. One, which strikes the finger sharply, rapidly. When to a greater extent, it is called a *jerking pulse*.

PULSE, SLOW, *Pulsus tardus*, (F) *Pouls lent*, *P. tardif*. *P. rare*. One, which strikes the finger slowly.

PULSE, SMALL, *Pulsus parvus*, (F) *Pouls petit*. One, whose pulsations are slender and weak.

PULSE, SOFT, *Pulsus mollis*, (F) *Pouls mou*. One, which yields under the finger.

PULSE, SIMPLE, *Pulsus simplex*. A critical pulse, indicating an evacuation by one organ only.

PULSE, SUPPLE, *Pulsus elasticus*, (F) *Pouls souple*. One, in which the pulsations have strength without hardness.

PULSE STOMACHAL, (F) *Pouls stomacal*, *P. de l'estomac*. One, supposed to announce an evacuation by the stomach.

PULSUS, SUDORALIS, (F) *Pouls Sudoral*, *P. de la sueur*. A critical pulse, indicating an approaching perspiration.

PULSUS SUPERIOR, (F) *Pouls supérieur*. A critical pulse, supervening on irritation of organs situate above the diaphragm.

PULSE, TENSE, CORDY, *Pulsus tensus*, (F) *Pouls tendu*, *P. roide*. One, in which the artery resembles a cord fixed at its two extremities. When resembling a wire, it is called *wiry*.

PULSE, TREMULOUS, *Pulsus tremulens*, (F) *Pouls tremblant*, *P. palpitant*. One, in which each pulsation oscillates.

PULSUS URINALIS, (F) *Puls de l'urine*. A critical pulse, fancied to denote an approaching evacuation of urine.

PULSUS UTERINUS, (F) *Pouls Uterin*, *P. de la matrice*, *P. des Règles*. One, which indicates the flow of the menses, or the occurrence of metrorrhagia.

PULSE, VERMICULAR. That which imitates the movement of a worm.

PULSE, VIBRATING; a *Jarring Pulse*. One, in which the artery seems to vibrate like a musical string.

PULSUS VACUUS, (F) *Pouls vide*. One, which gives the idea of emptiness of the artery.

PULSILEGIUM, *Pulsilogium*, *Pulsimeter*, from *pulsus*, 'the pulse,' and *lego*, 'I tell.' *Sphygmometer*. Any instrument for measuring the quickness of the pulse.

PULSIMANTI'A; from *pulsus* and *μαντια*, 'divination.' The art of predicting or prognosticating by the pulse.

PULVERIZATION, *Pulverizatio*, *Pulveratio*, *Coniostosis*. The operation of dividing substances, so as to reduce them to powder.

PULVIS, *Conis*, (F) *Poudre*. A substance, reduced into small particles by pulverization. *Simple powders* are those of a single substance; *compound*, those which result from a mixture of several different powders. An *impalpable powder* is one which is so fine, that it can scarcely be felt under the finger. A compound powder was, formerly, called *Species*, (F) *Espèce*.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS, *Compound Pow-*

der of Aloes, *Pulvis Aloës cum Guaiaco*, *P. aloët'icus cum Guaiaco*. (*Aloës spicat. ext. 3 iss, guaiac. gum. res. 3 j, pulv. cinnam. comp. 3 ss*. Rub the aloes and guaiacum separately, then mix the whole. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic, stomachic, and sudorific. Dose, gr. x to 3 j.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANEL'LA, Powder of Aloes with Canella, *Species Hi'eræ picræ, Hiera picra, Pulvis Aloët'icus*. (*Aloës hepat. 3 j, canellæ albæ 3 iij*. Rub separately into a powder, and mix. *Ph. D.*) A warm cathartic. Dose, gr. x to 3 j.

PULVIS DE AMA'RIS COMPOS'ITUS, *Pulvis antiarthrit'icus amarus*, (F) *Poudre antiarthritique amère*. (*Rad. gentian., aristoloch. rotund., aa p. m 3, flor. centaur. min. p. 4, fol. chamædr. chamæpith. manipul. f. pulvis, Ph. P.*) In gouty affections, dyspepsia, &c. Dose, gr. xx.

PULVIS ANTILYS'SUS, Mead's Powder against the bite of a mad dog. It consisted of ash-coloured liverwort in powder, with an equal quantity of black pepper; a drachm and a half of the two forming a dose for an adult.

PULVIS DE ARO COMPOS'ITUS, Compound Powder of Arum, (F) *Poudre de Birckmann*. (*Rad. ari, acori veri, pimpinell. saxifrag. aa 40 p., ocul. cancror. ppt. 12 p., cinnam. 7 p., potassæ sulph. 6 p., ammoniæ muriat. 2 pt., f. pulv. Ph. P.*) Sternutatory.

PULVIS AS'ARI COMPOS'ITUS, *P. sternutato'rius*, *P. errhi'nus*, *P. capita'lis Sancti An'geli*, *P. cephal'icus*, Cephalic snuff, Compound Powder of Asarabac'ca, (F) *Poudre d'asurum composée dite sternutatoire*, *P. de Saint-Ange*. (*Folior. asar. europ. p. tres., fol. origan. majoranæ, flor. lavand. spic., sing. p. 1*. Rub into a powder. *Ph. L.*) Sternutatory.

PULVIS CINNAMO'MI COMPOS'ITUS, Compound Powder of Cin'namon, *Pulvis seu Species Imperato'ris*. *P. vitæ Imperato'ris*, *P. Diarom'aton*, *Species diacinnamo'mi*, *S. lætifican'tes Rhazis*, *Tra'gea aromat'ica*, *Species Diam'bræ sine odora'tis*, *Species aromat'icæ*, *Pulvis aromaticus*. (F) *Poudre de cannelle composée ou aromatique*. (*Cort. cinnam. 3 ij, sem. cardam. 3 iss, rad. zingib. 3 j, piperis long. fruct. 3 ss*. Rub to a fine powder. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and carminative. Dose, gr. x to 3 j.

PULVIS COBBII seu TUNQUINEN'SIS. The famous Tonquin powder, introduced into England by a Mr. Cobb. It was composed of 16 grains of musk, and 48 grains of cinabar mixed in a gill of arrack. It was formerly regarded as a specific in hydrophobia.

PULVIS CONTRAYER'VÆ COMPOS'ITUS, *Lapis contrayervæ*, *Contrayerva balls*, Compound Powder of Contrayer'va, *Pulvis cardiacus*, *P. alexite'rius*, *P. Mantua'nus*. (*Contrayerv. rad. contrit. 3 v, test. præp. 3 iss. Mix. Ph. L.*) Stimulant and sudorific. Dose, gr. xv to 3 ss.

PULVIS CORNACHI'NI, *Diaceltates'son Para-*

celsi, *Earl of Warwick's Powder*, *Pulvis Ox'ydi Stibii compos'itus*, *Pulvis Com'itis Warwicen'sis*, *Pulvis de Tribus*, *Cer'berus Triceps*, *Pulvis Scammo'nii antimonial'is*. (F) *Poudre Cornachine*. (*Scammon. Alep., potass. supertart., antim. diaph. aa p. æ. f. pulvis. Ph. P.*) Cathartic. Used chiefly in cutaneous diseases. Dose, 3 ss to 3 j.

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM O'PIO, *Pulvis opi-a'tus*, Powder of Burnt Hartshorn with opium, (F) *Poudre de corne brulée avec l'opium*. (*Opii duri cont. 3 j, corn. ust. et præp. 3 j, coccor. cont. 3 j. Mix. Ph. L.*) Ten grains contain one of opium. Anodyne.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOS'ITUS, *P. Carbona'tis Calcis compositus*, Compound Powder of chalk, *P. creta'ceus*, *Species e Scordio sine opio*, *Diascor'dium*, 1720. *Pulvis antac'i-dus*, *P. terres'tris*, *Species Diacre'tæ*, (with Bole Armeniac in place of chalk—the *Pulvis e Bolo compositus sine opio*, (F) *Poudre de craie composée*, (*Cretæ ppt. 3 ss, cinnam. cort. 3 iv, tormentill. rad., acaciæ gum., sing. 3 iij, pip. long. fruct. 3 iv*. Reduce separately to a fine powder and mix. *Ph. L.*) Antacid, stomachic, absorbent. Dose, gr. xx to 3 ij.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO, Compound Powder of Chalk with opium, *Pulvis e Cretâ compositus cum opio* (with Bole Armeniac instead of chalk—*Pulvis e Bolo compositus cum opio*, *Species e Scordio cum opio*,) (F) *Poudre de craie composée avec l'opium*. (*Pulv. cret. c. 3 vjss, opii duri cont. 3 iv. Mix. Ph. L.*) Contains one grain of opium in 40. Anodyne and absorbent. Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

PULVIS DUCIS PORTLAN'DIÆ, Duke of Portland's Gout Powder. (*Rad. aristoloch., gentianæ, summit. chamædr., centaur. min. aa p. æ.*) Dose, 3 ss to 3 j.

PULVIS E GUMMI GUTTA, *P. Cambog'ie compositus*, *P. hydragog'us*, Camboge Powder, (F) *Poudre hydragogue ou de gomme gutte*, *P. de Quercetanus*. (*Rad. jalap. 24 p. rad. mechoacan. 12 p., cinnam. et rhei. aa 8 p., gum. cambog. 3 p., fol. soldanellæ sicc. 6 p., semin. anisi 12 p., fiat pulvis. Ph. P.*) A drastic cathartic. In anasarca and in worms. Dose, gr. xv to xxx.

PULVIS GUMMO'SUS ALKALI'NUS, *Sapo vegeta'bilis*, (F) *Poudre de savon végétal*. (*Guaiac. pulv. 32 p., potass. carb. 4 p.* Make into a powder. *Ph. P.*) Antacid.

PULVIS EX HELMINTHOCOR'TO COMPOSITUS, *P. vermif'ugus absque mercu'rio*, (F) *Poudre vermifuge sans mercure*. (*Fuc. helminthocort., sem. contra., summitat. absinth., tana-ceti, fol. scordii, sennæ, rhæi. aa. p. æ, fiat pulvis. Ph. P.*) Dose, 3 j to 3 j.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. alexi-te'rius*, *P. anod'ynus*, *P. diaphoret'icus*, *P. diapno'icus*, *P. sudorificus*, *P. sudorificus Dove'ri*, Compound powder of Ipecacuanha, *P. Ipecacuanhæ et Opii*, Dover's Powder, (F) *Poudre de Dover ou d'ipécacuanha et d'opium*, *P. de Dover*. (*Ipecacuanh. rad.*

cont., opii duri cont., sing. 3j, potassæ sulphat. cont. 3j.) Mix. Diaphoretic. Dose, gr. v to gr. xij.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. Diatur'pethi compositus*, Compound Powder of Jalap, *Pulvis laxans*, *P. purgans*, *P. laxativus vegetabilis*, *P. laxans cum salē*, *P. jalap'æ salinus*, *P. J. tartar'icus*, *Species Diapalapæ*, (F) *Poudre de jalap composée*. (*Pulv. jalap.* 1 p., *potass. supertart.* 2 p. Mix. Ph. E.) Cathartic. Dose, ʒj to 3ij.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS, Compound Powder of Kino, (F) *Poudre de kino composée*. (*Kino* 3xv, *cort. cinnam.* 3iv, *opii duri* 3j. Rub each to powder and mix. Ph. L.) Astringent. Dose, gr. v to xx.

PULVIS DE MAGNE'SIA COMPOSITUS, *P. Galactopæ'us*, *P. Nutri'cum*, *P. Infan'tum*, *P. Infantum antac'idus*, *P. pro Infan'tibus*, *P. antiac'idus*, *P. absor'bens*, *P. epilepticus Marchio'num*, Compound Powder of Magnesia, (F) *Poudre absorbante et anti-acide*. (*Magnesia*, *sacchar.* aa p. æ. Mix. Ph. P.)

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. e. Myrrhā compositus*, Compound Myrrh Powder, *Pulvis ad ul'cera ten'dinum*, *P. Emmenagogus*, (F) *Poudre Balsamique*. (*Myrrhæ*, *sabinæ*, *rutæ*, *castor. russ.* aa 3j.) A stimulant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. xv to xl.

PULVIS QUERCUS MARINÆ, Powder of Yellow Bladder-Wrack. (The wrack in fruit, dried, cleaned, exposed to a red heat in a crucible with a perforated lid, and then reduced to powder. Ph. D.) Virtues dependent on the iodine. Used, consequently, in bronchocele, &c. Dose, gr. x to xl.

PULVIS SCAMMO'NEÆ COMPOSITUS, Compound Powder of Scammony, *Pulvis e Scammonio compositus*, *Pulvis Scammonii*, *Pulvis de Jalapā et Scammo'nio compositus*, *dictus Cathar'ticus*, (F) *Poudre cathartique ou Poudre de Scammonée composée*. (*Scammon.*, *ext. jalap. dur.*, sing. 3ij, *zingib. rad.* 3ss. Rub separately to a powder and mix. Ph. L.) Cathartic. Dose, gr. viij to gr. xv.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM ALOE, *P. e Scammonio cum Aloē*, Scammony and Aloes Powder. (*Scammon.* 3vj, *ext. jalap. dur.*, *aloēs socotr.* aa 3iss, *zing.* 3ss.) Cathartic. Dose, gr. x to xv.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS, Compound Powder of Senna, *Pulvis e Sennā compositus*, *P. e Sennā compositus*, *Pulvis Diase'næ*, (F) *Poudre de séné composée*. (*Sennæ folior.*, *potass. supertart.*, sing. 3ij, *scammon.* 3ss, *rad. zingib.* 3ij. Ph. L.) Cathartic, hydragogue. Dose, ʒj to 3j.

PULVIS DE SENNA SCAMMONIO ET LIGNIS COMPOSITUS, *dictus ANTIARTHRIT'ICUS PURGANS*, (F) *Poudre de Pérard*. (*Gum. arab.*, *potass. supertart.*, *fol. sennæ*, *chinæ*. aa, 4 p., *scammon.*, *rad. sarsapar.*, *chinæ*, *guaiac. lign.*, aa 2. p., *fiat pulvis*. Ph. P.) Purgative. Used to obviate gout. Dose, 3j.

PULVIS SULPHA'TIS ALU'MINÆ COMPOSITUS,

P. aluminosus, *P. alu'minis kinosa'tus*, *Pulvis stypticus*, *Pulvis aluminis compositus*, *Alumen kinosa'tum*, Compound Alum Powder, (F) *Poudre styptique ou d'alun composée*. (*Sulphatis aluminæ*, p. iv, *kino*, p. 1. Ph. E.) Astringent. In intestinal hemorrhage and diarrhœa. Dose, gr. x to xv.

PULVIS DE SULPHURE ET SCILLA, *P. antiasthmaticus*, *P. incisi'vus*, *P. ad mucum pulmona'lem libe'rius cien'dum*, (F) *Poudre incisive ou anti-asthmaticque*. (*Sacchar. alb.* p. 3, *sulphur. lot.* p. 2, *scillæ. siccata.* p. j. Ph. P.) Dose, gr. v to 3ss.

PULVIS DE SULPHA'TE POTAS'SÆ COMPOSITUS, *P. tem'perans Stah'lii*, (F) *Poudre tempérante de Stahl*. (*Potass. sulph. et nitrat.* aa 9 p., *hydrarg. sulph. rubr.* 2 p. Mix. Ph. P.) As an antiphlogistic and in acidity of the first passages. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

PULVIS E SULPHURE TO HYDRAR'GYRI NIGRO ET SCAMMO'NIO, *dictus VERMIFUGUS MERCURIALIS*, (F) *Poudre vermifuge mercurielle*. (*Pulv. cornachin.*, *hydrarg. sulphuret. nigr. recent. præp.*, aa p. æ. Mix. Ph. P.) Dose, ʒj to 3ss.

PULVIS TRAGACAN'THÆ COMPOSITUS, *Species Diatragacan'thæ frig'idæ*, *Pulvis e Tragacanthā compositus*, Compound Powder of Tragacanth, (F) *Poudre de gomme adragant composée*. (*Tragacanth. contus.*, *acaciæ gummi cont.*, *amyli*, sing. 3iss, *sacch. purif.* 3iij. Ph. L.) Demulcent. In coughs, &c. Dose, 3ss to 3iij.

PUMEX, *Pumice*, (F) *Pierre Ponce*. This was formerly employed as a desiccative and dentifrice.

PUNA, *Veta*. A sickness common in the elevated districts of South America, which attacks those unaccustomed to breathe the rarefied atmosphere. It strongly resembles sea-sickness, with a most acute and depressing throbbing in the head. It does not often affect the respiration considerably.

PUNCH, *Rhizagra*, ριζαγρα, from *pun'gere*, 'to prick.' *Repulso'rium*, (F) *Repoussoir*. A surgical instrument, used for extracting the stumps of teeth.

PUNCTUM AU'REUM, *Punctu'ra aurea*. Formerly, when an intestinal hernia was reduced;—by an incision made through the integuments down to the upper part of the spermatic vessels, a golden wire was fixed and twisted, so as to prevent the descent of any thing down the tunica vaginalis.

PUNCTUM SA'LIENS. The first point, which makes its appearance, after the fecundation of the germ. It is generally applied to the heart of the embryo.

PUNCTURE, *Punctu'ra*; from *Pun'gerē*, 'to prick.' *Tresis Punctura*, (F) *Piqure*. A wound made by pointed instruments, such as swords, bayonets, needles, thorns, &c. A puncture, is, generally, of trifling consequence; but, sometimes, it becomes important from the part concerned or injury done to some nerve.

PUNCTURING. Same etymon. *Com. punc'tio, Paracente'sis*, (F) *Ponction*. The operation of opening, by means of a trocar, lancet, &c. any natural or accidental cavity; with the view of evacuating any fluid, effused or accumulated there. *Paracentesis* is a sort of puncturing.

PUNGENT, (F) *Pongitif*. Pain is said to be pungent, when it seems as if a pointed instrument were forced into the suffering part.

PU'NICA GRANA'TUM. The *Pomegranate*, *Rhoa*, *ῥοα*, *Rhœa*, *ῥοιζ*, *Grana'tum*, *Malograna'tum*, (F) *Grenadier*. Family, *Myrtoideæ*. Sex. Syst. *Icosandria Monogynia*. The rind of the fruit, called *Malichor'ium*, *Malacorium*, or *Malicorium*; and the flowers—called *Balaustine flowers*—are the parts used in medicine. They have been employed both internally and externally as astringents. The seeds are called *Cocco'nes*, *κοκκωνες*.

PUPIL, *Pupil'la*, *Pupula*, *Pupil'io*, *Visio*, *Corè*, *Cora*, *Rhoz*, *Fene'stra seu Nigrum seu Foramen Oculi*, *Prunell'a*, *Lumen*, (F) *Pupille*, *Prunelle*. *Sight of the eye*. The aperture of the iris, through which the rays of light pass, that have to paint the image of an object on the retina. This aperture can be dilated or contracted so as to allow a greater or smaller quantity of luminous rays to penetrate. The pupil, in man, is round, and by it the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye communicate with each other. In the fœtus, during the first six months of gestation, it is closed by the pupillary membrane.

PU'PILLARY, *Pupilla'ris*. That which belongs to the pupil.

The **PUPILLARY MEMBRANE**, *Membra'na Pupillaris*, *Pupil'læ velum*, *Membra'na Wachendorfia'na*. The central aperture of the iris is closed, in the fœtus, during a certain period of gestation, by a very thin membrane. It disappears in the 7th month.

PU'PULÆ. The pulps or extremities of the fingers.

PUR'GATIVE. *Purgati'vus*, *Purgans*, *Moch'licus*, *Catoret'icus*, *Catoter'icus*, *A cathartic* (q. v.), (F) *Purgatif*. A medicine, which operates more powerfully on the bowels than a laxative;—stimulating the muscular coat, and exciting increased secretion from the mucous coat.

PURIFORM, *Puriform'is*; from *pus*, and *forma*. That which has the appearance of pus.

PUR'PURA, *Porphyra*. This word has been employed in many senses. (See Index.) It generally means;—livid spots on the skin from extravasated blood; languor and loss of muscular strength; pains in the limbs.—(F) *Pourpre*.

In the **PURPURA SIMPLEX**, *Porphyra simplex*, *Pete'chiæ sinè febre*, *Phænig'mus Pete'chialis*, *Profu'sio subcuta'nea*, *Pete'chial Scurvy*, the spots are numerous, but small and fleabite-shaped; chiefly on the breast, arms, and legs; with paleness of countenance.

In the **PURPURA HÆMORRHAG'ICA**, *Por-*

phyra hæmorrhagica, *Stomac'acè universalis*, *Hæmorrha'gia universa'lis*, *Petechianosis*, *Morbus maculosus hæmorrhag'icus Werlhofii*, *Pelio'sis*, *Hæmorrhæ'a petechia'lis* or *Land Scurvy*, (F) *Scorbut*—the spots are circular and of different sizes; often in stripes or patches, irregularly scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk; with occasional hæmorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera; and great debility and depression of spirits.

In the **PORPHYRA NAU'TICA**, *Scorbu'tus*, *Pechytyr'bè*, *Gingibra'chium*, *Gingipe'dium*, *Scelotyr'bè*, *Stomac'acè*, *Scorbu'tus nau'ticus* or *Sea scurvy*, (F) *Scorbut*, there are spots, of different hues, intermixed with the livid, principally at the roots of the hair; the teeth are loose; the gums are spongy and bleeding;—the breath fœtid, and the debility universal and extreme.

This occurs chiefly at sea, after exposure to a moist, cold, foul atmosphere; with long use of salted food and stagnant water.

All these varieties of purpura resemble each other considerably. In the two first, however, there seems, at times, to be some excitement, which has led to the employment of purgatives and even of bleeding with advantage.

Generally speaking, the use of the mineral acids, will be indicated; and, in the sea scurvy, vegetable food and vegetable acids must be regarded as the best antiscorbutics. Nitre is, also, a good antiscorbutic, and in cases of great prostration it may be mixed with Peruvian bark or the sulphate of quinine. Tamarinds and cream of tartar, made into drink are, also, serviceable. But the great remedies are change from low to cheerful spirits; from filth to cleanliness; and from a cold and damp, to a temperate and dry, climate, with change of food.

The general principles of management are the same as in the land scurvy.

PURSINESS, *Dyspnæ'a pinguedino'sa*, (F) *Pousse*. Dyspnœa accompanied with oppressive fatness.

PURULENT, *Purulen'tus*, *Empyos*, *Pyodes*. That which has the character of pus or consists of pus;—as *purulent matter*, *a purulent collection*, &c.

PUS, *Matter*, *Humor purulen'tus*, *Pyon*. A secretion from inflamed textures, and especially from the cellular membrane. It is, almost always, of the same nature, whatever may be the part it proceeds from. Pus of a good quality,—*laudable pus*,—(F) *Pus louable*, is of a yellowish-white colour; opaque; inodorous, and of a creamy appearance. Heat, acids, and alcohol coagulate it. When analyzed by Schwilgué, it afforded albumen and water, a particular extractive substance, and a small quantity of soda, phosphate of lime, and other salts.

PUSILLA'TUM, *Pusula'tum*, from *pusillus*, 'small.' A coarse powder.

PUSTULE, *Pus'tula*, *Ecpye'sis*, *Ecthy'*

ma, Benath, Bube, Epanas'tasis. An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base containing pus. Willan and Bateman reckon four varieties of pustules—the *Phlyza'cium*, *Psydra'cium*, *Achor*, and *Favus*. The varicellous pustule is often called, by the French, *Grain*; by us, *Pock*.

PUTREFACTION, *Putrefac'tio*, *Putrescen'tia*, *Putridity*, *Putre'do*, *Putrid'itas*, *Sepsis*, *Putrid fermenta'tion*, *Putrefac'tive fermenta'tion*. A decomposition, experienced by animal substances, when deprived of life and placed under particular circumstances. The presence of water is indispensable; of air, not; for putrefaction may occur in water, that has been boiled or in the earth. The temperature, most favourable to it, is from 66° to 90° of Fahrenheit. The most common products of putrefaction are water, carbonic acid, acetic acid, ammonia, carburetted hydrogen, and a semi-putrid substance, which is volatilized and has an infected odour. It has been supposed that something like putrefaction may occur in the living body; as in case of putrid fever.

PUTRID, *Putridus*, *Sapros*. An epithet for some affections, in which the matters excreted and the transpiration itself exhale a smell of putridity. It is particularly applied to typhus.

PUTRILA'GO, (F) *Putrilage*. The pul-taceous matter or *slough*, which forms in certain gangrenous and other ulcers, and is thrown off.

PYLEMPHRAX'IS, from *πύλη*, 'porta,' 'a gate,' and *εμπραξις*, 'obstruction.' Obstruction of the vena portæ.

PYLOR'IC, *Pylor'icus*. That which relates to the pylorus. An epithet given to different parts.

1. The PYLORIC ARTERY or *Arte'ria Corona'ria dextra*, (F) *Petite artère gastrique droite*, arises from the hepatic, and is distributed to the pylorus and to the lesser curvature of the stomach; anastomosing, particularly, with the A. coronaria ventriculi and A. gastro-epiploica dextra.

2. The PYLORIC VEIN follows the same distribution as the artery.

PYLO'RUS, *Jan'itor*, *Portona'rium*; from *πύλη*, 'a gate,' and *φυλακς*, 'a guardian.' *Orific'ium dex'trum ventric'uli*, *Ostium ventric'uli duodena'le seu pylor'icum seu dextrum seu infe'rius*, *Orificium dextrum seu inferius seu Egres'sus seu Os infe'rius seu Annu'lus seu Sphincter ventric'uli*, *Ostia'rius*, *Hostia'rius*, (F) *Pylor*. The lower or right orifice of the stomach;—*Orifice intestinal* (Ch). Called *Pylorus*, because it closes the entrance into the intestinal canal and is furnished with a circular, flattened, fibro-mucous ring, which occasions the total closure of the stomach, during digestion in that organ. This ring has been called the *Valve of the Pylorus*, *Sphincter Pylori*, (F) *Valvule de pylor*. It is a fold of the mucous and muscular mem-

branes of the stomach and is the *Pyloric muscle* of some authors.

PYOGEN'IA, *Puogen'ia*; from *πύον*, 'pus,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' Generation of pus. The theory or mechanism of the formation of pus. Some have believed, that pus is formed in the arterial system, and is deposited, by way of excretion, in the inflamed part: others, that it is formed by the destruction of solid parts. These opinions are, however, inadmissible; and pus is now regarded as the product of a particular secretion in the diseased part.

PYOP'TYSIS, from *πύον*, 'pus,' and *πτύω*, 'I spit.' Spitting of pus.

PYORRHŒ'A, from *πύον*, 'pus,' and *ῥέω*, 'I flow.' A discharge of pus.

PYR'AMID. *Pyr'amis*, *Eminen'tia pyramida'lis tym'pani*. A small, bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum, which is excavated, to lodge the muscle of the stapes. Also, the *Centre-pin* of the trephine.

PYRAMIDA'LIS ABDOM'INIS, *M. Fallo'pii vel succenturia'tus vel auxilia'rius*, *Pubio-ombilical*, *Pubio-sous-ombilical* (Ch.), (F) *Pyramidal de l'abdomen*. A small, fleshy pyramidal fasciculus, whose existence is not constant; and which is inserted, by its base, into the upper part of the pubis, and terminates, by its summit, at the inferior part of the linea alba. When it contracts it stretches the linea alba.

PYRAMIDA'LIS, *P. Fem'oris*, *Sacro-trochan'terien*, (Ch.) *Iliacus exter'nus*, *Pyriform'is*, *Piriformis*, *Primus et supe'rior quadrigem'i-nus*, (F) *Pyramidal de la cuisse*. A flat, triangular muscle, situate at the posterior part of the pelvis. By its base it is attached to the anterior surface of the sacrum; to the corresponding surface of the great sacro-sciatic ligament and to the posterior part of the ilium. It terminates by a tendon, which is attached to the inner surface of the great trochanter. This muscle is a rotator of the thigh outwards, or of the pelvis in an opposite direction.

PYRAMIDA'LIS NASI, *Proc'er'us nasi*, *Nasum dila'tans*, *Fronto-nasal* (Ch.), (F) *Pyramidal du nez*. It is thin, triangular, and has its summit upwards. Above, it is continuous with the occipito-frontalis. It descends vertically before the root of the nose, on which it terminates; becoming confounded with the transversalis. This muscle wrinkles the skin of the root of the nose transversely, and stretches that which covers the tip.

PYREC'TICA, febrile; from *πυρε'tος*, 'fever.' Fevers: the first order in the class *Hæmatica* of Good.

PYRETOL'OGY, *Pyretolo'gia*; from *πυρε'tος*, 'fever,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' *Pyrol'ogy*. A treatise on fevers. A title, sometimes given to a monograph on fever.

PYREX'IÆ, from *πυρ*, 'fire.' *Febrile diseases*. The first class of Cullen's *Nosology*.

PYRIPH'LEGES, πυριφλεγης, from πυρ, 'fire,' and φλεγω, 'I burn.' One, who has a burning fever.

PYRMONT, MINERAL WATERS OF. A celebrated mineral spring, on the Weser, in Westphalia. The waters are tonic, and contain common salt, muriate of magnesia, sulphates of soda and magnesia, and carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia dissolved in carbonic acid, with some resinous principles. It is a highly carbonated chalybeate.

ARTIFIC'IAL PYRMONT WATER may be formed of *Epsom salt*, gr. xv, *Common salt*, gr. v, *Magnes. alb.* gr. x, *Iron filings*, gr. v, *Water* ℥ iij. Impregnated with the gas from *Marble powder* and *Sulphuric acid*, aa 3 vij.

PYR'OLA, *P. rotundifolia*, *Round-leaved wintergreen*. Order, *Pyrolaceæ*. This plant was once used as a gentle astringent and tonic.

PYROLA UMBELLATA, *Chimaph'ila vel Chimaph'ila umbellata*, *C. Corymbosa*, *Ground-holly*, *Pippsis'eva*, *Wintergreen*. This common American plant is allied to the *uva ursi*, in botanical as well as medical qualities. It is tonic and diuretic. The bruised leaves irritate the skin.

PYROLIG'NEOUS ACID, *Acidum Pyro-aceticum*, *A. Ligni pyro-oleosum*, *A. Aceticum empyreumaticum*, *A. Ligneum*, *Pyrolignic Acid*, (F) *Acide Pyroligneux*. An acid obtained by distillation, from wood, coal, &c., which was once believed to be of a peculiar character. It is now known to be formed of acetic acid and an empyreumatic oil, of which it may be freed; and, in this state, is sold in commerce for the *Acetum distillatum*. It is used for similar purposes as distilled vinegar, and for preserving animal substances. It has also been used as an antiseptic in gangrene and sphacelus, and to fowl ulcers; wherever indeed *Creosote* is indicated.—The dose of the impure pyroligneous acid internally, is from 5 to 30 drops, three or four times a day.

PYROPH'AGUS, *Igniv'orus*, from πυρ, 'fire,' and φρω, 'I eat.' One who eats fire. A juggler, who eats bodies in a state of ignition.

PYRO'SIS, *Limo'sis cardial'gia sputatoria*, *Ardor stomachi*, *A. Ventric'uli*, *Cardial-*

gia sputatoria, *Pyrosis Suec'ica*, *Apocend'sis vom'itus pyrosis*, *Dyspep'sia pyrosis*, *Water-brash*, *Waterqualm*, *Blackwater*, (F) *Fer chaud*, *Cremason*, *Soda*. This affection consists of a hot sensation in the stomach, with eructations of an acrid, burning liquid, that causes a distressing sensation in the parts over which it passes. Attention to diet, and the use of bitter absorbents, will usually relieve, when the disease is functional. Occasionally, it occurs, symptomatic of organic disease of the stomach.

PYROTECH'NY, *Pyrotechnæ*, from πυρ, 'fire,' and τεχνη, 'art.' Art of making fireworks, &c. Also, chymistry. M. Percy has used the term *Pyrotechnie Chirurgicale* for the art of applying fire or the actual cautery in Surgery.

PYRUS CYDO'NIA. The *Quince Tree*, (F) *Coignassier*. Family, *Rosaceæ*. Sex. Syst. *Icosandria Pentagynia*. The fruit is termed *Cydo'nium Malum*, *Malum canum*, *Malum coto'neum*, *Quince*, (F) *Coign*. Quince seeds are, sometimes, used in decoction (q. v.) as a demulcent. The fruit makes a pleasant preserve.

PYRUS MALUS, *Melea*. The *Apple Tree*, (F) *Pommier*. Apples are an agreeable fruit, when ripe. When unripe, they disagree, especially with those of weak digestive powers. The same may be said of the *pear*: the fruit of the *Pyrus commu'nis*, *Apios*, *P. Sorbus*, *P. Sativa*, (F) *Poirier*.—Apple, (F) *Pomme*.—Pear, (F) *Poire*.

APPLE BRANDY is a spirituous liquor obtained from the juice of the apple, and much used in the United States.

PYUL'CON, from πυον, 'pus,' and εκω, 'I extract,' (F) *Tire-pus*. A surgical instrument for extracting pus from any cavity. Many pyulca have been employed, all of which act as exhausting syringes.

PYU'RIA, *Pyoturia*, *Pyorrhœ'a urina'lis*, from πυον, 'pus,' and ουρον, 'urine.' Discharge of purulent urine. A symptom, which occurs in many diseases; particularly in cases of renal calculi, and in organic affections of the bladder.

PYXIS, πυξις. A box; a pill-box. Also, an emollient ointment.—Aëtius and Paulus.

Q

Q. See Abbreviation.

QUADRANS, *Quarta pars libræ*. A quarter of a pound. Three ounces (Troy).

QUADRA'TUS FEMORIS, *Quadratus*,

from *quadra*, 'a square.' *Tuber-Ischio-trochan-térien*, *Ischio-sous-trochantérien* (Ch.) *Quar-tus quadrigem'inus quadratus*, (F) *Carré de la Cuisse*. A muscle, situate at the posterior

and upper part of the thigh. It is thin, flat, and quadrilateral, and is attached to the outer part of the tuberosity of the ischium; whence it proceeds transversely to the inferior part of the posterior margin of the great trochanter. It rotates the limb, turning the toe outwards.

QUADRATUS LUMBO'RUM, *Quadratus seu Lumba'ris externus; Ilio-lumbi-costal, Flectens par lumbo'rum quadra'tus dorsi, Ilio-costal* (Ch.), (F) *Carré des lombes*. A flat, somewhat thick, irregularly quadrilateral muscle, situate in the loins, at the sides of the vertebral column. It is attached, below, to the crista ilii and ilio-lumbar ligament: and, above, to the inferior margin of the last rib; and, besides, to the base of the transverse processes of the four last lumbar vertebræ. This muscle inclines the loins to its side; depresses the last rib, and is thus a muscle of expiration. It can, also, raise the hip.

QUADRIGEM'INA, TUBER'CUA, *Eminentiæ Quadrigem'inæ, Optic Lobes, Corpora quadrigem'ina, Nates et Testes, Eminences bigéminés* (Ch.), *Corpora bigem'ina*, (F) *Tubercules quadrijumeaux*. Four medullary tubercles, situate at the posterior surface of the tuber annulare. They are white, externally; gray, internally; oblong; rounded; connected by pairs, and separated by two grooves, which divide them crucially. Of these tubercles—the superior, called *nates*, *Tubercula anterio'ra*, *Glutia*, are larger and more prominent than the lower, called *testes*, —*Tubercula posterio'ra*. The pineal gland corresponds exactly to the point of intersection of the two furrows that separate them.

QUANDROS. Ancient name for a precious stone, believed to exist in the brain of the vulture; and to which was attributed the property of augmenting the secretion of milk, and preserving from deadly accidents. No such stone exists.

QUAR'ANTINE, from (I) *Quaranti'na*; itself from *quaran'ta*, 'forty,' (F) *Quarantaine*. The time, during which travellers, returning from a country where the plague or any other pestilential disease exists, are compelled to remain on board ship or in a lazaretto. They, as well as the ship, are said "to perform quarantine."

Quarantine is, sometimes, extended beyond forty days, whilst its duration is frequently much less. It is sometimes enforced by land; for example, when contagious diseases require the establishment of *cordons sanitaires*, and when persons are desirous of leaving infected districts.

During quarantine, no communication is allowed between the travellers and the inhabitants of the country.

Quarantine is a great impediment to commerce; and is, doubtless, very frequently enforced where there is but little danger of contagion. The evils, however, that might arise from the introduction of a widely-

spreading contagious disease, are so disastrous, as to induce legislators to maintain these laws in perhaps an unnecessary degree of strictness.

QUARTAN, *Quarta'na Febris, An'elus Quarta'nus, Tetartæ'us, Quartan Ague*, (F) *Quarte*. An intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every 4th day, leaving between them two days' interval. We speak, also, of the *Quartan Type*. A *Double Quartan* is one, in which one paroxysm occurs on the third and another on the second day, so that there is only one day of apyrexia and two of paroxysms in succession;—the paroxysms of every 4th day resembling each other. A *Triple Quartan* is one, in which there is a paroxysm every day; and on every three days the paroxysms correspond. A *redoub'ling* or *repeat'ing quartan*, (F) *Fièvre quarte doublée*, is one, in which there are two paroxysms every 4th day. See Intermittent.

QUARTA'RIOUS. An ancient measure, equal to one-fourth of the sextarius. See Weights and Measures.

QUARTI-STERNAL, *Quadrister'nal*. The fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space. —Béclard.

QUASSIA, *Quassia ama'ra*. *Quassy*, *Quassia excel'sa*, (F) *Quassie*. A West India tree, from which is obtained the *Lignum Quassiæ*. It is an intensely durable bitter, without astringency; and has been employed as a tonic and stomachic. It is, generally, given in the form of infusion. The bitter principle is called *Quassine*.

QUASSIA SIMAROU'BA, *Simarouba, Simaruba, Euon'ymus*. The bark of the Simarouba is bitter, and not unpleasant. Both water and alcohol extract its virtues. It is not astringent. It is exhibited, whenever a simple tonic is required.

QUERCUS ALBA, the *White Oak*; *Quercus Robur*, the *Common Oak*; *Q. Tincto'ria*, the *Black Oak*; *Q. rubra Monta'na*, the *Red Oak* or *Spanish Oak*. Family, Amentaceæ. Sex. Syst. Monœcia Polyandria. (F) *Chêne*. The bark of all these varieties is, probably, alike in medicinal properties. It is powerfully astringent and tonic, and has been used in intermittents, and likewise in decoction, as an astringent wash, where such is indicated.

Acorns, Ceces, Nuces Quercûs, (F) *Glands*, were, at one time, much used as food; and a decoction of them was once recommended in dysentery and diarrhœa, in glandular obstructions, &c.

A pessary, made of them, has been advised in immoderate flow of the menses. They are not now used.

QUERCUS CERRIS. A tree of Asia Minor, which affords the *Turkey Galls*, *Nut Galls*, *Gallæ Tur'cicæ*, *G. Querci'næ*, *G. Tincto'riæ*, *Nux Gallæ*, *Galla max'ima orbicula'ta*, *Cicis*, *Cassenoles*, *Gallæ*, *Galls*, *Gallnut*, (F)

Noix de Galle. The nut gall is a protuberance, or tubercle, produced by the puncture of the *Diplolepis Gallæ Tinctoriæ*. It is powerfully astringent and tonic, and has been employed in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhage, and intermittents: but it is chiefly used, externally, in gargles and injections. The powder, made into an ointment with lard, is used in piles.

QUICK'ENING. The period of gestation when the motion of the fœtus first becomes perceptible. This usually occurs about the 18th week. It was at one time erroneously believed to mark the time at which the fœtus becomes alive. It need scarcely be said, that it possesses the principle of life from the moment of the union of the materials furnished by the sexes at a fecundating copulation. When the motion is felt, the female is said to be 'quick with child.'

QUININA, *Qui'nia*, *Quina*, *Kini'num*, *Chini'na*, *Quinine*. An alkaline, uncrystallizable substance; under the form of a porous, whitish mass; almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It forms, with acids, salts that are in general soluble. It is obtained from different cinchonas, but chiefly from the yellow, and is the active principle of those valuable drugs.

The *Sulphate of Quinine*—the salt usually employed in medicine—occurs in needles of a pearly and satiny appearance. It is employed, with great success, in the treatment of intermittents; and is available in many cases, where the bark in substance could not be retained, or would be injurious. Dose, from 3 to 10 grains in the 24 hours. It is obtained, by treating the yellow bark with sulphuric acid.

The *Acetate of Quinine* (*Quini'næ Acetas*, *Chinium Aceticum*, *Acetas chinii*, *A. chini'ni*, *A. chi'nicus*, *A. Quiniæ*, *A. Quinæ*, *A.*

Quini'ni, *A. Kini'ni*); the *citrate* (*Quininæ citras*, *citras chinicus*) the *Ferrocyanate* (*Quininæ Ferrocy'anas*, *Chinium Ferrocyanogena'tum*, &c.) the *muriate* (*Quini'næ murias*, *Chinium mural'icum*, *Ch. salitum* seu *Hydrochlor'icum*, &c.) the *Nitrate* (*Chinium nitricum*, &c.) the *Phosphate*, (*Quininæ Phosphas*, *Chinium phosphoricum*, &c.) and the *Tartrates of Quinine* and *Cinchonine* have been administered in the same cases as the sulphate.

QUINTAN, *Febris quinta'na*, *F. pemptæ'a*, *F. quinta*, from *quintus*, 'a fifth.' A fever, whose paroxysms return only every five days inclusively; and between which there are, consequently, three days of apyrexia.

QUINTE (F). This word is used synonymously with *paroxysm* or *fit*,—when speaking of cough,—as *une Quinte de Toux*,—'a fit of coughing.'

QUINTESSENCE, *Quinta Essen'tia*. A name, formerly given to alcohol, impregnated with the principles of some drug. It was, consequently, often synonymous with *Alcoholic tincture*. The most volatile principles of bodies were, also, called *Quintessences*.

QUINTISTERNAL. The fifth osseous portion of the sternum. It corresponds to the 5th and 6th intercostal spaces.

QUOTID'IAN, *Quotidia'nus*, *Ephe'merus*,—itself from *quotid'ië*, 'daily.' That which takes place every day.

The **QUOTID'IAN FEVER**, *Q. ague*, *An'etus quotidia'nus*, *Cathe'merus*, *Methemer'inos*, *Amphemer'inos*, *Amphimer'inos*, *Quotidia'nus*, (F) *Fièvre quotidienne*, is an intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every day.

A *simple*, *double*, or *triple quotidian*, is a quotidian, which has one, two, or three paroxysms in the 24 hours.

R

R. is placed at the commencement of a prescription, as a contraction of *Rec'ipē*. (See Abbreviation.) Originally, it was the sign (♃) of Jupiter, and was placed at the top of a formula, to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favourably.

RABID, *Rab'idus*, (F) *Rabique*, *Rabiéique*, from *rabies*, 'canine madness.' That which belongs to hydrophobia; as *rabid virus*, &c.

RACE, from *radicē*, abl. of *radix*, 'root.' The union or aggregate of individuals, whose conformation or particular condition differs perceptibly from those of neighbouring varieties. In the human species, several races are designated. See *Homo*.

RACHAMEL'CA, from Hebr. רחם (*rechem*), 'the womb,' and מלך (*Molech*), 'a king;' *Rechamal'ca*. A peculiar formative principle, supposed, by Dolæus, to exist in the uterus.

RACHIPHY'MA, or *Rhachiphy'ma*, *Rachiophyma*, *Tumor Dorsi*, from $\rho\alpha\chi\iota\varsigma$, 'the spine,' and $\phi\upsilon\mu\alpha$, 'a tumour.' A tumour on the spine or on the back.

RACHISAGRA, *Rhachisagra*, from $\rho\alpha\chi\iota\varsigma$, 'the spine,' and $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\alpha$, 'a seizure.' A gouty or rheumatic affection of the spine.

RACHI'TIS, *Rhachi'tis*. Inflammation of the spine; also, *Cyrto'sis Ra'chia*, *Cyrton'o-sus*, *Morbus ang'licus*, *Osteomala'cia Infan'tum*, *Tabes pectora*; the *English Disease*, the *Rickets*; from $\rho\alpha\chi\iota\varsigma$, 'the spine.' (F) *Rachitisme*, *Nouure*. A disease, characterized by crookedness of the long bones; swelling of their extremities; crooked spine; prominent abdomen; large head; and, often, precocity of intellect. It is accompanied by leanness, general debility, indigestion; and, frequently, induces atrophy and hectic. Rickets occurs, particularly, during the first years of existence, in weakly children, born of rickety or scrophulous parents; brought up in damp or confined situations; who are badly nourished, and do not take sufficient exercise. The progress and termination of the disease are very variable. Some children gradually recover their health: others become more and more deformed, and ultimately die of consumption, dropsy, or other organic disease.

The treatment is almost wholly *hygienic*. Pure air; a healthy situation; nourishing diet; exercise; sea or common cold bathing, and tonics, afford the best prospect of success.

RACHO'SIS, *Rhachosis*, from $\rho\alpha\chi\omega\sigma$, 'I cleave.' A relaxation of the scrotum. An excoriation of the relaxed scrotum.—Dictionaries.

RACORNISSEMENT (F), from *se racornir*, 'to shrivel in the fire as leather does.' A physical property, possessed by animal substances, which consists in a kind of contractility, accompanied with sudden corrugation and curling. It is produced by heat, and by chemical agents, especially by the strong mineral acids.

RADIAL, *Radia'lis*. That which relates to the radius.

1. The **RADIAL ARTERY**, *A. extern'a Cu'biti*. It arises from the brachial, at the upper and anterior part of the forearm; descends on the outer side as far as the lower part of the radius, and proceeds downwards and backwards towards the superior extremity of the space, which separates the two first metacarpal bones. It then buries itself in the palm of the hand, where it forms the *profound* or *radial* palmar arch. The radial artery gives off the *recurrent radial*, several *radio-muscular* branches, the *transverse palmar radio-carpal* artery, the *external superficial artery of the palm of the hand*, the *external dorsal of the thumb*, the *dorsalis carpi*, *dorsal interosseous artery of the index*, &c.

2. The **DEEP-SEATED RADIAL VEINS** follow the same course as the radial artery.

3. The **RADIAL NERVE**, *Radio-digital*, (Ch.) *Spiral Nerve*, *Spiral-muscular*, arises from the four inferior branches of the brachial plexus. It is, at first, situate behind the other nerves of the plexus. It then becomes engaged between the three portions of the triceps brachialis, passes behind the humerus, and descends between the supinator longus and brachialis internus, until opposite the upper extremity of the radius. In its course it gives numerous filaments to the triceps, supinator longus, extensor carpi radialis longior, and to the integuments. Opposite the upper extremity of the radius it divides into two branches;—the one *posterior*, which turns backwards into the substance of the supinator brevis, and, when it has reached the space between the two layers of muscles on the posterior surface of the forearm, divides into a great number of filaments, which are distributed to those muscles, and to the integuments of the hand. The other branch is *anterior*: it descends before the supinator brevis and the radius; until, near the inferior third of that bone, it engages itself between the tendons of the supinator longus and extensor carpi radialis longior; and, becoming afterwards subcutaneous, divides into two branches, whose filaments are distributed to the integuments of the thumb, index, middle finger, to the outer side of the ring finger, and to the first interosseous muscles of the back of the hand.

4. **EXTEN'SOR CARPI RADIALIS BRE'Vior**, *Radialis externus brevior*, *Radialis secundus*, (F) *Second radial externe*, *Petit radial*, *Épicondylo-sus-métacarpien*, (Ch.) An extensor muscle of the wrist, situate beneath the extensor carpi radialis longior. It is attached, above, to the external tuberosity of the humerus, and terminates, below, by a long tendon, inserted into the posterior part of the upper extremity of the 3d bone of the metacarpus. It has the same uses as the next muscle.

5. **EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGIOR**, *Radialis externus longior*, *Radialis externus primus*, (F) *Premier radial externe*, *Grand radial*, *Huméro-sus-métacarpien*, (Ch.) It is seated at the outer part of the forearm; is thin, but thicker on the outside than on the inside. It is attached, above, to the inferior part of the outer edge, and to the corresponding tuberosity, of the humerus; and terminates, below, by a long tendon, which is attached to the superior extremity of the second bone of the metacarpus. It extends the hand on the forearm.

RADIATED, *Radia'tus*, (F) *Rayonné*. That which is arranged in rays; in lines, diverging from a common centre. An epithet given to several ligaments, &c., as to those which unite the ribs to the sternum; those which unite the tibia and fibula at their inferior extremity, &c.

RAD'ICAL, *Radica'lis*, from *radix*, 'a root.' A *radical cure* is one, in which the

disease is destroyed, as it were, from the root. It is used in opposition to *palliative cure*.

RADICIS'ECA. One, employed in collecting and preparing plants, was formerly so called.

RADIO-CARPAL, *Radio-carpia'nus*. That which relates to the radius and carpus.

The **RADIO-CARPAL ARTICULATION** is the *wrist joint*, or articulation of the os scaphoides, os semilunare, and os cuneiforme of the carpus with the inferior surface of the radius, and the fibro-cartilage, situate below the ulna. It is strengthened by lateral, anterior, and posterior ligaments.

RADIO-CARPAL TRANSVERSE PALMAR ARTERY, (F) *Artère Radio-carpienne-transversale-palmaire*. A transverse branch, given off by the radial artery, opposite the lower edge of the pronator quadratus, which sends several branches to the anterior or palmar surface of the carpus.

RADIO-MUSCULAR, *Radio-muscularis*. A name given to the branches sent off from the radial artery to the muscles of the forearm, in the first part of its course; as well as to the nervous filaments, which the radial nerve sends to the same muscles.

RADIUS, 'a spoke:'—so called from its shape. *Cercis, Foc'ilè minus seu superius, Canna minor, Os ad cubita'le, Additamentum ulnæ, Manu'brium manûs, Parape'chyon, Arun'do brachii minor,* (F) *Os du Rayon*. A long, prismatic bone, the upper and lesser extremity of which is called the *head*. This is supported by a *cervix* or *neck*. At the part where the neck is confounded with the *body* of the bone, is the *tubercle* or *bicipital tuberosity* or eminence for the insertion of the biceps. The radius is articulated, above, with the os humeri and with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna: below, with the scaphoides, semilunare, and the head of the ulna. Its inferior extremity, which is larger than the superior, is flattened before and behind; is irregularly quadrilateral; and has, below, a double facette to be articulated with the two first bones of the carpus. On the outer side is the styloid process; and, on the inner, a concave facette, which joins the ulna. Behind, are grooves for the passage of the extensor tendons. The radius is developed from three points of ossification; one for the body, and one for each extremity.

RA'DIX, *Rhiza*. A root.

The *Root* or *fang* of a tooth is the part contained in the alveolus. The *radix* or *root* of the nail is the portion hidden under the skin, &c. Surgeons give the name to the prolongations, sent by scirrhus, cancerous, or other tumours into the neighbouring parts.

The **FIVE APERIENT ROOTS,** *Quinque radici'ces aperient'es*, were, of old,—asparagus, butchers' broom, fennel, parsley, and smallage.

The **FIVE LESSER APERIENT ROOTS,** *Quinque radici'ces aperient'es mino'res*,—were ca-

per, dandelion, eryngo, madder, and rest-harrow.

RADZYGE, *Radzygin, Radezyge*. A name given, in Norway, to a variety of syphilis, bearing considerable analogy to the yaws. Some have esteemed it a species of lepra or elephantiasis.

RAGE, *Ira, Furor brevis, Orgè, Thymos,* (F) *Colère*. Violent passion, characterized by contraction of the muscles of the face, violence in every movement, extreme irritation of the nervous system, acceleration of the blood's motion, and by redness and swelling of the face.

RAKASIRA. An American balsam; of a brownish or brownish-red colour; semi-transparent; brittle; softening and becoming tenacious by heat; inodorous when cold, but exhaling a very agreeable smell when heated; and possessing a balsamic and slightly bitter taste. The precise vegetable that furnishes it is not known. It has been used chiefly as a balsam in gonorrhœa and urinary affections.

RALE. See Rattle.

RAMIFICA'TION, *Ramifica'tio*. A division of arteries, veins, and nerves into branches. Also, the branches themselves.

RAMPANT, *Repens, Reptans*. That, which creeps or drags on the earth.

The French *Bandage rampant* has the folds arranged spirally around the part, leaving intervals between them. It is a retentive bandage, but is easily displaced, and, therefore, not employed.

RAMUS, *Clados*, a branch. (F) *Rameau*. A division of an artery, vein, or nerve.

RAMUS'culus, *Ram'ulus, Ramun'culus, Cladis'cos*. A division of a ramus. (F) *Ramuscule, Ramille, (Bot'y.)*

RANA ESCULEN'TA, (F) *Grenouille*. This frog and the bull frog—*Rana Tauri'na*—are eaten as a delicacy. They are nutritious and easily digested.

RANCID, *Ran'cidus, Sapro's,* (F) *Rance*. An epithet given to fatty bodies, which have become acrid from age or the contact of air. Mild ointments may, thus, become very irritating, and unfit for the purposes for which they were originally intended.

RAN'cula. An erratic pain in a wound, accompanied by swelling and pulsation.

RANINE, *Rani'na*; from *Rana*, 'a frog.' The termination of the lingual artery is so called; that is, the portion of the artery, which advances horizontally between the genio-glossus and lingualis muscles as far as the point of the tongue. The ranine vein follows the same course as the artery, and opens into the internal jugular or into the superior thyroid.

RAN'ULA, from *Rana*, 'a frog,' so called from its resemblance; *Dysphagia Ranula, Emphrag'ma saliva'rè, Frog Tongue, Ba'trachos, Batra'chium, Hydroglos'sa, Hypoglossis, Hypoglossum, Rana,* (F) *Grenouillette*. A small, soft, fluctuating and semi-transparent tumour, which forms under the

tongue, owing to the accumulation of saliva in Wharton's duct. In order to give exit to the accumulated fluid, and to establish a permanent opening for the discharge of the saliva, the cyst must be punctured, and the opening maintained by a minute cylinder, with a button at each extremity, as has been recommended by Dupuytren; or a portion of the cyst may be removed by the scissors, and the mouth be frequently washed by any astringent lotion. Sometimes, the salivary duct is found plugged by a small calculus.

RANUNCULUS, (F) *Renoncule*. Family, Ranunculaceæ. Sex. Syst. Polyandria Polygynia. A genus of plants, most of the species of which, when taken internally, act as acrid poisons. See Poison. They are, also, acrid and vesicant, when applied to the skin, and have, accordingly, been often used as counter-irritants.

The following species answer to this description.

RANUNCULUS ABORTIVUS.

RANUNCULUS ACRIS, *R. pratensis*. Meadow Crowfoot, Butter Cups, (F) *Bouton d'or*.

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS, *R. pratensis*, *Bulbous-rooted Crowfoot*, (F) *Renoncule bulbeuse*, *Bassinet*.

RANUNCULUS FLAMMULA, *Surrecta alba*, *Smaller Water Crowfoot*, *Spearwort*, (F) *Petite douve*.

RANUNCULUS ILLYRICUS.

RANUNCULUS LINGUA.

RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS, *R. Palustris*, *Marsh Crowfoot*.

RANUNCULUS FICARIA, *Pilewort*, *Chelidonium minus*, *Scrophularia minor*, *Ficaria ranunculoïdes*, *Chelidonia rotundifolia minor*, *Cursuma hæmorrhoidalis herba*, *Ranunculus vernus*, *Lesser celandine*. (F) *Petite chélidoine*, *Petite Eclaire*, *Ficaire*. The leaves and root have been used medicinally:—the leaves as an antiscorbutic:—the root as a cataplasm in piles.

RAPHANE'DON, from *ραπαγιον*, 'a radish,' 'like a radish.' *Rhaphanodon*. A transverse fracture of a long bone, leaving no splinters. What has been called in France, *Fracture en rave*.

RAPHA'NIA, *Convulsio Raphania*, *Rhaphania*, *Morbus spasmodicus malignus seu popularis*, *M. Silesiacus*, *Eclampsia typhoides*, *Sync'lonus Raphania*. Linnæus gave this name to a convulsive disease, not uncommon in Germany and Sweden, and which has been attributed to the seeds of the *Raphanus Raphanistrum* being mixed with the corn. The convulsions are seated in the limbs, and are attended with acute pain. See *Convulsio cerealis*, and *Ergotism*.

RAPH'ANUS HORTENSIS, *Raphanus*, *R. sativus*, *R. niger*, *Radic'ula*. The Radish. (F) *Raifort*, *Radis*. Family, Cruciferae. Sex. Syst. Tetradynamia Siliquosa. The root of this plant is a common esculent. It has, also, been given as a diuretic in calculous affections. The juice, made into a

syrup, is exhibited to relieve hoarseness. Radishes have long been celebrated as antiscorbutics.

RAPHE, or **RHAPHE**, *ραφή*, 'a suture.' A name given to prominent lines resembling a raised stitch. Such is the Raphe or *Tramis* that divides the scrotum into two parts, and which extends from the anterior part of the anus to the extremity of the penis. The name *Raphe*, or *Linea media'na*, is, also, given to two prominent lines which are longitudinal and parallel, and are seen at the upper surface of the corpus callosum, extending from the anterior to the posterior extremity of that commissure.

RAPHIANKISTRON, from *ραπίον*, 'a needle,' and *αγκιστρον*, 'a hook.' An instrument, employed by Dr. Embden in the formation of artificial pupil.

RAPPORT (F), *Rela'tio*, *Renuncia'tio*. A deposition made by the physician or surgeon to prove the condition of a person, the nature of a disease, the existence or non-existence of pregnancy, a sudden or violent death, &c. Formerly, there were the *Rapports dénonciatifs*, made at the desire of the injured or their friends, and intended to point out to the judges the details of the crime or misdemeanour:—the *Rapports provisoires*, the object of which was to obtain provisions for the injured individual, both as regarded food and medicine, and to defray the expenses of prosecution;—and *Rapports mixtes*, or those which were both *dénonciatifs* and *provisoires*. At present, reports or depositions are generally divided into *judiciary*, or those which serve to throw light on the subject matter of any civil or criminal cause; and *administrative*, which afford information on subjects relating to any branch of the public administration, as on the nuisance or otherwise of certain establishments; the character of any epidemic, &c.

RAREFA'CIENS, *Aræot'icus*, (F) *Raréifiant*, from *rarus*, 'rare,' and *facere*, 'to make.' Medicines were so termed, which were supposed to be possessed of the power of giving more bulk or extension to the blood or other humours.

RASPATO'RIMUM, *Raso'rium*, *Rat'ula*, *Scalprum raso'rium*, *Xyste'ra*, *Rad'ula*, *Runcin'ula*, *Scalprum*, (F) *Rugine*, *Grattoir*. An instrument, used for rasping bones, to detach the periosteum,—either in certain surgical operations, or for anatomical purposes.

RASU'RA, *Xysma*, *Xysmos*, (F) *Rapure*. A rasure or scratch or erosion. Also, the rasping or shaving of any substance;—as *Rasu'ra Cornu Cervi*, *Hartshorn shavings*.

RATAFI'A. A liquor, prepared by imparting to ardent spirits the flavour of various kinds of fruits, and adding sugar.

RATIO. A reason, cause, an explanation;—as *Ratio symptom'atum*, an explanation of the symptoms.

RATIONAL, *Rationa'lis*. That which

is conformable to reason. This epithet is often opposed to *empirical*;—as *rational treatment*. The French, also, say *Signes rationales*, in opposition to *Signes sensibles*.

RATTLE, *Rhonchus*, *Rhynchus*, *Rhenxis*, from (D) *Ratel*. *Rhuncus*, *Cerchnus*, *Rhogmos*. (F) *Râle*. Noise produced by the air in passing through mucus, of which the lungs are unable to free themselves. This condition is chiefly observed at the approach of death; and is commonly called “the rattles.”

The name *Râle* has been given to different sounds during respiration, caused by the air passing through fluid contained in the bronchi, or areolæ of the pulmonary tissue; and which are perceived by the stethoscope.

RALE CREPITANT, *Rhonchus crepitans*. See Crepitation.

RALE MUQUEUX, *Rhonchus mucosus*, ‘*Mucous Rattle*.’ The sound produced by the passage of air through mucus accumulated in the bronchi or trachea, or through softened tubercular matter.

This *râle* occurs in catarrh, and in softened tubercle. When carried to a very high degree it constitutes a *gurgling*, (F) *Gargouillement*.

RALE SIBILANT, *Rhonchus sibilans*, *Sibilant Rattle*. A slight, though prolonged hissing sound, occurring either at the commencement of inspiration, or of expiration, owing to the presence of mucus, thin and viscid, but not abundant, which obstructs, more or less completely, the smaller bronchial ramifications. It is seated in the small tubes, and occurs in the first stage of bronchitis.

RALE SONORE, *Rhonchus sonorus*, *Sonorous Rattle*. A sound resembling at times the snoring of a person asleep, at others the sound of the bass string of an instrument when rubbed with the finger, and not unfrequently the cooing ((F) *Rucoulement*) of a dove. It seems to be caused by a contraction of the bronchial tubes, and is characteristic of chronic catarrh.

RAUCE'DO, *Rau'citas*, *Paraph'snia rauca*, *Asper'itas Arte'riæ as'peræ*, *Vox rauca*, *Branchus*, *Hoarseness*, (F) *Enrouement*, *Raucité*. A change in the voice, which loses its smoothness and becomes low and obscure. It is a common symptom in diseases of the larynx and trachea.

REACTION, *Reactio*. An action of resistance to a power applied. A species of vital movement or excitement, tending to prevent or destroy the effects of any noxious power applied to the animal economy, and which, by some, has been attributed to the *vis medicatrix naturæ*. It is certainly dependent on the organic instinctive actions of the frame.

REAL'GAR, *Realgal*, *Arlada*, *Arladar*, *Auripigmen'tum rubrum*, *Arsen'icum rubrum facti'tium*, *Abessi*, *Sandara'cha Græco'rum*, the *Red Sulphuret of Mercury*. A violent poison. See Poison.

REASON, *Ratio*, *Logos*, (F) *Raison*. The faculty or property of the mind, by means of which man perceives the distinction between right and wrong, in physics as well as morals. *Reason* is a just conclusion resulting from the comparison of two ideas; by virtue of which we form a judgment.

REBISOLA. A name for medicines, formerly prepared from urine, and administered in jaundice.

RECEPTAC'ULUM CHYLI, *R. Pecquet'i* seu *Pecquetia'num*, *Diverso'rium Chyli*, *Sac'culus chylifer* seu *rorifer*, *Saccus lacteus*, *Alveus ampullo'sus* seu *ampulles'cens*, *Utric'ulus lacteus*, *Vesic'ula chyli*, *Ampulla chylifera* seu *chyli*, *Cister'na lumba'ris*, *Chyl'ocyst'is*, *C. Chyli*, *Latices lactei*. (F) *Reservoir du chyle*, *R. de Pecquet*, *Citerne lombaire*. A considerable dilatation of the thoracic duct, in front of the lumbar region of the vertebral column.

The *Receptaculum Cotun'nii* is a triangular space, formed by a separation of the two laminae of the dura mater in the internal ear, near the middle of the posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, where the aquæductus vestibuli terminates. It is always filled with the *Fluid of Cotugno*.

RECEPTIV'ITY, (F) *Réceptivité*. A word, used by Tissot to express the susceptibility of certain organs to receive morbid impressions.

REC'IPE (L). A Latin word, which signifies “take,” (F) *Prenez*, and with which prescriptions are commenced. It is, often, represented by R, R, and, at times, by ʒ. See Abbreviation.

RECLINA'TION, *Reclina'tio*; from ‘*re-clina're*, ‘to bend back.’ A mode of operating for the cataract, which consists in applying the needle, in a certain manner, to the anterior surface of the cataract and depressing it into the vitreous humour, in such a way, that the front surface of the cataract is the upper one and its back surface the lower one.

REC'REMENT, *Recremen'tum*. A humour, which, after having been separated from the blood, is again returned to it; such as the saliva, the secretion of serous membranes, &c. Such fluid is said to be *recrementital*.

RECRUDESCEN'TIA, *Palincote'sis*, *παλινκοτησις*, *Recrudes'cence*. An increase of a disease after a temporary remission.

RECTIFICA'TION, *Rectificatio*. An operation, by which certain liquids are purified by distilling them either singly, or after admixture with other substances.

RECTO-VAGINAL, *Recto-vagina'lis*. That which relates or belongs to the rectum and vagina.

The **RECTO-VAGINAL SEPTUM**, (F) *Cloison recto-vaginale* is formed by the junction—back to back—(or by what the French term *adossement*) of the rectum and vagina. It separates these two canals from each other.

RECTO-VAGINAL FISTULA is owing to a preternatural communication between the rectum and vagina, through the above septum.

RECTUM, so called from a notion that it is straight. It is not so. *Intestinum Rectum*, *Apeuthys'menos*, *Euthyen'teron*, *Longaon*, *Longas*, *Longanon*, *Archos*, *Cys'saros*, *Princeps*, *Monoco'lon* (?) The third and last portion of the great intestine. It forms the continuation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, occupies the posterior part of the pelvis and extends from the left side of the sacro-vertebral articulation to the coccyx, before which it opens outwards by the orifice called the *anus*. It is cylindrical, but *sac-cated*, as it were, at its inferior portion, where it is consequently larger, and is attached to the sacrum by the mesorectum. Like the other portions of the canal it is formed of three membranes. Towards the lower extremity, some parallel and longitudinal wrinkles are observable on its inner surface; these are the *Columns of the Rectum* or of *Morgagni*, (F) *Colonnes du rectum ou de Morgagni*. They are merely folds of the mucous membrane, between which are a number of *Lacunæ*.

The arteries of the rectum are numerous. They proceed from the inferior mesenteric, hypogastric, and internal pudic, and are called *hemorrhoidal* (q. v.) The veins open, partly into the hypogastric vein, partly into the inferior mesenteric. The nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. The rectum receives the fecal matters, which accumulate there, as in a reservoir, until it becomes necessary to void them.

RECTUS ABDOMINIS, *Pubio-sternal*, *Sterno-pubien* (Ch.), (F) *Droit de l'abdomen*. A long, flat muscle, situate at the anterior part of the abdomen, and separated from that of the opposite side by the linea alba. It is attached, above, to the cartilages of the three last true ribs; and, below, to the pubis by a very strong tendon, the outer edge of which is continuous with the fascia transversalis. This muscle is inclosed in an aponeurotic sheath; and, in its course, has three or four transverse, aponeurotic intersections. It bends the chest on the pelvis and *vice versa*.

RECTUS CAPITIS INTERNUS MAJOR, *R. internus major*, *R. anterior longus*, *Trachélo-basilaire*, *Rectus capitis anti'cus longus*, (F) *Grand droit antérieur de la tête*. This muscle is long in proportion to its breadth; flat, and broader above than below. It is situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck, and arises from the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ. It is inserted into the basilar process of the occipital bone.

RECTUS CAPITIS INTERNUS MINOR, *R. internus minor*, *Ren'uens*, *An'nuens*, *R. anterior brevis*, *Petit trachélo-basilaire*, (F) *Petit droit antérieur de la tête*. This is situate deeper than the last. It is thin, flattened, irregularly

quadrilateral, and passes from the anterior surface of the body of the first vertebra, near the origin of the transverse process, to be inserted into the basilar process.

RECTUS CAPITIS LATERA'LIS, *R. lateralis Fallo'pii*, *Transversa'lis anti'cus primus*, *Rectus lateralis*, *Trachélo-atloïdo-basilaire*, *Atloïdo-sous-occipital* (Ch.), (F) *Droit latéral de la tête*. There is a muscle of this name on each side of the head. It is flat, quadrilateral, and passes from the transverse process of the atlas to the occiput, behind the jugular fossa. It inclines the head to one side.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTI'CUS MAJOR, *R. Major*, *R. Capitis posti'cus minor* (Albinus), *Spini-axoïdo-occipitalis*, *Axoïdo-occipitale* (Ch.), (F) *Grand droit postérieur de la tête*. A flat, triangular muscle situate at the posterior and superior part of the neck. It extends from the spinous process of the second cervical vertebra to the external surface of the lower semicircular ridge of the occipital bone. This muscle extends the head; inclines it to one side; and causes it to experience a rotatory motion, which directs the face to its side.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTI'CUS MINOR, *R. Minor*, *Tuber-atloïdo-occipital*, *Atloïdo-occipital* (Ch.), (F) *Petit droit postérieur de la tête*. A flat, triangular muscle, situate beneath the last, and which passes from the posterior arch of the atlas to the occipital bone. It extends the head.

RECTUS EXTERNUS OCULI, *Abductor oculi*, *Indignabun'dus*, *Indignato'rius*, *Iracun'dus*, *Oc'ulum movens secundus*, *Orbito-extus-scléroticien*. All the recti muscles of the eye, four in number, arise from the bottom of the orbit, and are inserted into the sclerotic coat of the eye. The *Rectus externus*, (F) *Droit externe*, *Iracible*, ou *Abducteur* is divided, at its posterior extremity, into two portions, one of which is attached to the outer part of the foramen opticum, and the other to the sphenoid bone.

The RECTUS INFERIOR OCULI, *Depres'sor oculi*, *Tim'idus*, *Dep'rimens*, *Humilis*, *Oc'ulum movens quartus*, *Sous-optico-spheno-scléroticien*, (F) *Droit inférieur ou abaisseur de l'œil*, arises below the optic foramen, from the sphenoid bone. It depresses the eye.

The RECTUS INTERNUS OCULI, *Addu'cens oculi*, *Bibito'rius*, *Oculi adductor*, *Oculum movens primus*, *Orbito-intus-scléroticien*, (F) *Droit interne de l'œil ou adducteur ou buveur*. It arises from the sphenoid at the inferior part of the foramen opticum. It turns the eye towards the nose.

The RECTUS SUPERIOR OCULI, *Attol'lens oculi*, *Levator oculi*, *Superbus*, *Eleva'tor oculi*, *Oculum movens tertius*, *Sus-optico-spheno-scléroticien*, (F) *Droit supérieur, ou élévateur de l'œil*, *Dédaigneux*, is attached to the circumference of the foramen opticum.

(All the recti muscles are concerned in the

voluntary motions of the eye. The oblique muscles execute the involuntary.—Sir C. Bell.)

RECTUS FEMORIS, *Rectus sive gracilis anterior, Rectus cruris, Ilio-rotulien*, (F) *Droit antérieur de la cuisse*. A straight muscle seated at the anterior part of the thigh. It extends from the anterior and inferior spine of the ilium and the cotyloid cavity of the patella. This muscle extends the leg upon the thigh and conversely. It can, also, bend the thigh upon the pelvis or carry the pelvis forward.

RECUR'RENT, *Recurrens*; from *recur-rerē*, 'to run back.' A name given to several arterial and nervous branches, which seem to re-ascend towards the origin of the trunk whence they emanated.

RECURRENT ARTERIES. This name has been given to several arteries of the forearm, and to one of the leg.

In the forearm, there are, 1. The *Radial recurrent, Artère recurren-te de l'épicondyle* (Ch.), which arises from the superior part of the radial, and ascends between the supinator longus, s. brevis, and the brachialis internus. 2. The *anterior cubital recurrent, A. recurren-te de l'épitrochlée* (Ch.), which arises from the upper and inner part of the cubital, and ascends between the pronator teres and brachialis internus. 3. The *posterior cubital recurrent*, which arises from the preceding artery, or from the cubital itself, and ascends between the olecranon and internal tuberosity of the humerus. 4. The *posterior radial recurrent, A. recurren-te olécranienn-e*, (Ch.) It arises from the posterior interosseous, and ascends between the posterior cubital and anconeus muscles.

In the leg,—the *Arteria recurrens tibia'lis, A. recurren-te du genou* (Ch.), is furnished by the anterior tibial, and ascends to the tibialis anticus muscle.

REDUC'TION, *Reduc'tio, Reposi'tio, Res-titu'tio*. A surgical operation, the object of which is to restore displaced parts to their original situation. Thus, we say the reduction of a luxation, when the displaced parts are again brought to their proper relative situation. The reduction of a hernia is the restoration of the protruded parts to the cavity of the abdomen. This is, also, called *Taxis*.

REFRACTION, *Photocamp'sis*, from *re-tro*, 'backwards,' and *frango*, 'I break.' The change of direction, which rays of light experience, when they pass obliquely from one medium into another of different density. If the light passes from a rarer to a denser medium it approaches the perpendicular raised at the point of immersion. The contrary occurs, when it goes from a denser to a rarer medium. The theory of lenses, telescopes, and of the eye rests entirely on this property of light.

REFRIG'ERANTS, *Refrigeran'tia*,

Psych'tica, (F) *Refrachissans, Réfrigeratifs*. Medicines, which depress the morbid temperature of bodies. The chief reputed refrigerants, are the Potassæ Nitras (?), the Sodæ Boras (?), but chiefly the abstraction of caloric by ice and iced drinks, cold water, lemonades, soda water, and effervescing draughts internally; and externally cool air, ice, cold water, evaporating lotions and frigorific mixtures.

REGENERATION, *Regenera'tio, Palin-genesia*. Reproduction of a part of the body, which has been destroyed.

REG'IMEN, from *reg'erē*, 'to govern.' The rational and methodical use of food, and of every thing essential to life; both in a state of health and disease. It is often restricted, in its meaning, to *Diet*.

REGION, *Regio*. Anatomists have called *re'gions*, determinate spaces on the surface of the body or of different organs. Thus, the abdomen has been divided into several; to which different names have been given.—See Abdomen, Epigastrium, Hypochondrium, Hypogastrium, &c.

REGURGITA'TION, *Regurgita'tio*. The act by which a canal or reservoir frees itself, without effort, from substances accumulated in it. Usually, it is applied to the *puking* of infants; and to the *rising* of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult.

The substances brought into the mouth by regurgitation, the French call *Renvois*.

REINFORCEMENT, FASCICULUS OF, F. Cunea'tus. A band of fibres from the *corpus innominatum* or lateral part of the antero-lateral column of the medulla, which is continued up behind and around the corpus olivare, is lined on its inner or central surface with cineritious substance, enlarges as it ascends, passes over the upper surface of the Pons Varolii, and is expanded into the optic thalamus. It thus forms, in its course, the anterior paries of the 4th ventricle, and is brought into view by brushing away the *tuberculum cinereum* or gray matter of the ventricle. The band has received these names owing to its constantly increasing as it ascends, and being mixed up with gray matter on its inner face, from which it seems to derive new fibres.

REJEC'TIO, *Anagoge*. Every excretion by the mouth; spitting, expectoration, regurgitation or vomiting.

RELAPSE, *Hypot'ropē, Hypotropiasmus*, from *re*, 'again,' and *labor*, 'I fall down.' The return of a disease, during, or shortly after, convalescence. The French use *Rechute* in this sense; and *Récidive* (*Morbus recidi'vus*) for the return of a complaint, at a greater or less period after the complete restoration of health.

RELAXANT, *Laxans, Malact'icum*, (F) *Relâchant*. A medicine which diminishes the tension of organs. Mucilaginous and fatty substances are relaxants.

RELAXA'TION, *Chala'sis, Chalas'mos*,

(F) *Relâchement*. In *Physiology*, relaxation is opposed to contraction. In *Pathology*, it means great looseness of a part.

RELIQUAT (F). The *remnant* or remains of a disease.

REMIS'SION, *An'esis*, *Submis'sio*, *Aph'esis*, *En'dosis*, *Remis'sio*, from *remitt'ere*, 'to relax.' In a more extensive signification, a temporary diminution in the symptoms of a disease, either acute or chronic. Diminution in the febrile symptoms, such as occurs in a remittent fever, between the exacerbations.

REMIT'TENT, *Remittens*, same etymon. Any disease, which presents *remissions*, (q. v.)

A **REMITTENT FEVER**, *Febris remittens*, *Epan'etus*, is one which strikingly exacerbates and remits, but without intermission.

REM'ORA, from *remora'ri*, 'to arrest.' The name of two surgical instruments, intended to retain parts *in situ*. The one was used, formerly, in castration, to prevent the intestines from protruding at the inguinal ring: the other, called *Remora Hilda'ni*, (F) *Arrêt d'Hildan*, *Echene'is*, *εχηνις*, was employed to maintain fractures and luxations reduced. It is not now used.

RENAL, *Ren'al*, from *Ren*, 'the kidney.' That which relates to the kidney.

1. The **RENAL** or **EMUL'GENT ARTERIES** are very large and short, and commonly two in number,—one to each kidney. They arise from the sides of the abdominal aorta, forming with it a right angle. The left is commonly a little more anterior and elevated than the right. After a short course, they arrive at the fissure of the kidney, where they divide, before entering it, into three or four very considerable branches.

2. The **RENAL** or **EMULGENT VEINS**. These are very large. Their roots follow the same course as the arteries in the substance of the kidney. In the fissure or pelvic portion of the kidney, they unite into a single trunk, which passes transversely inwards, and opens at the side of the vena cava descendens.

3. The **RENAL** or **EMULGENT PLEXUSES**. These are two:—one on each side. They proceed from fasciculi of the solar and celiac

plexuses; from the outer part of the semilunar ganglion and the final expansion of the small splanchnic nerves. These plexuses begin by three or four ganglions, situate at the commencement of the renal artery; and they give off from their circumference many fine, straight filaments, which do not anastomose, and which enter the kidney with the divisions of the renal artery. These divisions they accompany.

RENNET, *Runnet*. When the fourth stomach or *Abomasus* (q. v.) of the calf is salted and dried, it possesses the property of coagulating milk, when a portion of it is soaked in water, and the infusion is added to the milk.

RENOUEUR (F), *Rebouteur*, *Rhabilleur*. A *bone-doctor*:—a *bone-setter*. One, who makes a trade of reducing fractures and dislocations.

REPEL'LENTS, *Repellen'tia*, *Repercussien'tia*, *Apocrus'tica*, (F) *Répercussifs*. Medicines which, when applied to a tumefied part, cause the fluids, that render it tumid, to recede, as it were, from it. Astringents, cold water, ice, &c. are repellents.

REPERCUS'SION, *Anac'lusis*. Disappearance of a tumour or cutaneous eruption, in consequence of the application of a repellent. The action of a repellent remedy. The French writers use the term *délitescence* for the sudden disappearance of a tumour, inflammation, eruptive disease, or purulent collection, without the disease occurring in any other part of the body: in this respect *delitescence* differs from *metastasis*: *Delitescence* of an inflammation, or 'sudden disappearance,' is distinguished by certain French pathologists from *Resolution*, (q. v.)

Repercussion also means *Ballottement*, (q. v.)

REPRODUCTION, *Regenera'tio*. The function, by which living bodies produce bodies similar to themselves. See *Generation*. As a general remark, it will be found true, that the larger animals are uniparous; and the smaller, which are more exposed to destruction, multiparous. The mammalia being of the same natural class as man, it may be useful to compare them in this respect.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REPRODUCTION IN THE CLASS MAMMALIA.

Species.	Age capable of engendering.	Duration of gestation.	Number of young at each birth.	Period of cessation of the functions.
Primates.				
Man,	14 years	9 months	1 to 3	At a somewhat advanced age.
Monkeys (large), . . .	3 years	7 months	Do.	
Do. (long tailed), . .	2 years	6 months	Do.	
Carnivora.				
Bear,	2 years	112 days	1 to 4	25 to 30 years.
Badger,			3 to 4	20 to 25 years.
Hedgehog,	1 year	1 month and 10 days	3 to 5	Produces during life
Ferret,	11 months	Do.	5 to 9 twice a year	
Otter,		3 months	3 to 4	
Pole-cat,	before 1 year	56 days	3 to 6	8 to 10 years.
Marten,				
Weasel, and				
Ermine,				
Didelphus,			4 to 6	10 years. (?)
Opossum, and				
Philander,				
Lion,	2 years	3 to 4 months	3 to 4	20 to 25 years.
Tiger,	Do.	3 months	4 to 5	Do.
Leopard,				
Lynx,		9 weeks	3 to 4	9 years.
Wild Cat,	before 1 year	56 days	4 to 6	
Wolf,	2 years	73 days	5 to 9	
Dog in the most } natural state, }	10 months	63 days	3 to 6	15 years.
Fox,	1 year	2 months (?)	Do.	10 or 12 years.
Jackall,		Do.	5 to 8	
Isatis,		63 days	6 to 7	
Phoca,		3 months (?)	2 to 3	
Rodentia.				
Squirrel,	1 year	45 days	3 to 4 twice a year	Produces during life.
Flying Squirrel, . . .			3 to 4	Do.
Ondatra,			3 to 5	Lives 6 years.
Beaver,		4 months	2 to 3	Lives 8 years.
Hare,	1 year	30 days	{ 2 to 4 several }	
Rabbit,	6 months	Do.	times a year }	
Rat,	Do.	5 or 6 weeks	4 to 8 do.	Lives 8 or 9 years.
Mouse,	Do.	1 month	5 to 6 do.	Produces during life.
Marmot,		6 weeks	Do.	Do.
Guinea Pig,	5 to 6 weeks	3 weeks	2 to 4	Do.
Dormouse,	1 year		{ 5 to 8 times }	Do.
			a year }	
			3 to 5 }	
Edentata.				
Armadilla,			4 times a year	7 to 8 years. (?)
Ruminantia.				
Camel,	4 years	11 months or 1 year	1	40 to 50 years.
Dromedary,	Do.	Do.	1	Do.
Buffalo,	3 years	9 months	1	15 to 18 years.
Beef,	2 years	Do.	1 to 2	9 years.
Lama,	3 years		Do.	12 years.
Reindeer,	2 years	8 months	1	Lives 16 years.
Buck and Doe,	1½ year	Do.	1 to 2	Lives 25 or 30 years.
Roebuck,	Do.	5 months	Do.	Lives 12 or 15 years.
Saiga (Antelope), . . .	1 year	Do.	Do.	Lives 15 or 20 years.
Chamois and Wild Goat,	Do.	Do.	1, 2, and 3	Lives 18 or 20 years.
Goat,	Do.	Do.	Do.	7 years.
Musimon,	1½ year	Do.	1 to 2	8 or 10 years.
Sheep,	1 year	Do.	Do.	8 years.
Solipedes.				
Horse,	2½ years.	290 days	1 or 2	25 or 30 years.
Ass,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Zebra,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pachydermata.				
Hog,	9 months or 1 year.	4 months	10 to 20	15 years.
Elephant,	16 years (?)	9 to 11 months	1 or 2	Lives 70 years. (?)
Rhinoceros,	5 years (?)		1 or 2 (?)	Lives 60 years. (?)
Hippopotamus,			1	
Morse,		9 months	1	

REPURGA'TIO, *Anacathar'sis*. According to Castelli—purgation by transpiration or by expectoration. Medicines, producing this effect, are called *Repurgan'tia*.

RES CONTRA NATURAM, (F) *Choses contre nature*, are those things, which tend to destroy man;—as disease, and every thing connected with it.

RES NATURA'LES, (F) *Choses naturelles*. Those things, which, by their union, were conceived to constitute the nature of man; such as the elements, temperaments, humours, spirits, &c.

RES NON NATURA'LES, (F) *Choses non-naturelles*. Those things, which, anciently, formed the matter of hygiene. See *Non-Naturals*.

RESECTION, *Resectio*, from *reseca're*, 'to cut off.' A name given, especially by the French surgeons, to operations, in which the carious extremities of long bones, or the unconsolidated extremities of fractured bones, forming irregular joints, are removed with the saw.

RESIN, *Resi'na*, *Rheti'ne*, *ῥητινῆ*. A vegetable product, commonly dry and concrete, more or less brittle, inodorous or slightly odorous, insipid, or of an acrid, warm taste; of a smooth, glassy fracture, heavier than water, inflammable, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and yolk of egg, and negatively electrifiable by friction. Many resins are used in medicine: the greater part are purgative and irritating. Some act like acrid poisons.

RESINA'TUM, *Rhetino'ton*, *ῥητινωτόν*. An epithet for wine impregnated with resin, and used by the ancients as a stomachic.

RESINOCE'RUM, *Rhetinoce'ron*, *ῥητινοκρηγον*. A mixture of resin and wax.—Galen.

RESOLU'TION, *Resolutio*, *Discus'sio*, from *resol'vere*, 'to loosen.' One of the terminations of inflammation, in which the inflamed part returns gradually, and without suppuration, to the healthy condition.

RES'ONANCE, from *re*, 'again,' and *sono*, 'I sound.' 'A return of sound.' A thrilling of the voice more loud than natural, or its existence in a part where it is not heard in health; as detected by auscultation. A thickened and hardened state of the lung, caused either by a mass of crude tubercles, or by inflammation, produces this phenomenon, by rendering the lung a better conductor of the murmur of the voice in the bronchi. Hence the origin of the term *Bronchophony*, from *βρονχος*, 'bronchus,' and *φωνη*, 'the voice.' (F) *Voix bronchique*.

RESORP'TION, *Resorptio*, from *resor-be're*, 'to absorb again.' Absorption of a fluid, which has been previously deposited in a part by the exhalants:—as of pus, blood, serum, &c.

RESPIRABLE, *Respirabilis*. Any gas is so called, which can be breathed without positive danger.

RESPIRA'TION, *Anap'noë*, from *respi'ro*, 'I take breath.' *Anapneu'sis*, *Pneu'sis*, *Spira'tio*, *Respira'men*, *Respiramentum*, *Respira'tus*, *Respir'itus*, *Spir'itus*. A function, proper to animals, the object of which is, to place the materials of the blood—the mixture of the venous blood with lymph and chyle—in contact with atmospheric air, in order that it may acquire the vivifying qualities that belong to arterial blood.

The organs, for executing this function, are,—in the mammalia, birds, and reptiles,—the *lungs*. In man, the respiration consists of mechanical and chymical phenomena. The former are *Inspiration* (q. v.), and *Expiration*, (q. v.)

The evident chymical phenomena consist in the formation of a certain quantity of carbonic acid, in the absorption of a part of the oxygen of the air, and in the disengagement of a quantity of water in the state of vapour.

In the healthy condition, the respiration is easy, gentle, regular, and without noise. In man, the respirations are, generally, about 35 per minute in the first year of life; 25 during the second; 20 at puberty; and 18 in the adult age.

RESPIRATORY. An epithet applied to the *murmur* heard by auscultation in a healthy adult, during inspiration and expiration. It marks the entrance of the air into the cells, and its passage out of them. See *Murmur*.

RESPIRATORY TRACT, *Tractus respirato'rius*; the middle column of the spinal marrow, described by Sir Charles Bell as that whence the respiratory nerves originate. See *Nerves*.

RESTAURA'TIO. Restoration of strength after disease or great fatigue. *Refec'tio*, *Analep'sis*, *Anatrep'sis*, *Anacom'ide*, *Analte'sis*, *Anacte'sis*, *Apocatas'tasis*.

RESUSCITA'TION, *Resuscita'tio*, from *resuscita're*, 'to stir up anew.' *Revivification*. The restoration of persons, apparently dead, to life. See *Asphyxia* and *Suffocation*.

RETE, *Reticulum*; a net; *Dictyon*, (F) *Réseau*. A name given to the interlacing and decussation of blood-vessels, lymphatics, fibres, and nerves, when they form a kind of network.

RETE has, also, been applied to the epiploon.—Castelli.

RETE MIRAB'ILE, (F) *Reseau admirable*, *R. merveilleux*. A name given to the ramifications and anastomoses of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries, at the base of the brain.

The **RETE MIRABILE** vel **RETE VASCULO'SUM MALPI'GHII** is the plexus formed on the cells of the lungs by the minute ramifications of the pulmonary artery.

RETE VASCULOSUM TESTIS. An irregular plexus or network, formed by the communication of the *Vasa recta* at the upper and back part of the testicle.

These *Vasa recta* are sent out at the back part of the testicle, from the convoluted seminal tubes.

The *Rete Vasculosum Testis* sends out from 12 to 18 straight tubes, called *Vasa efferentia*, which convey the semen from the testes to the epididymis.

RETENTION, *Reten'tio*, from *retine're*, 'to hold back.' Accumulation of a solid or liquid substance, in canals intended for its excretion, or in a reservoir, intended to contain it only for a short period.

RETENTION OF URINE; *Paru'ria Retentio'nis vesica'lis*, *Ischu'ria vesica'lis*, *Retentio Uri'næ*. (F) *Rétention d'urine*. A disease, in which the urine, accumulated in the bladder, cannot be evacuated; or, at least, cannot be passed without extreme difficulty. In the former case, the retention is said to be *complete*; in the latter, *incomplete*. Many writers have distinguished three degrees of this affection, to which they have given the names *Dysury* (q. v.), *Strangury* (q. v.), and *Ischury*, (q. v.) Retention of urine may depend upon loss of contractility, paralysis of the bladder, &c., or on some obstacle to the passing of the urine, as in cases of pressure of the womb on the bladder, of tumours in its vicinity, foreign bodies in its cavity, inflammation of the urethra, swelling of the prostate, stricture, &c. The pain is extremely violent, and the bladder may be found distended above the pubis.

The treatment consists in introducing the catheter, or puncturing the bladder, and in combating the cause, which has produced the retention, by particular means adapted to each case.

RETICULAR, *Ret'iform*, *Reticula'ris*, *Amphiblestroïdes*, *Dyctoi'des*, *Retifor'mis*. That which resembles a net. An epithet applied to many structures in the body.

RETINA, from *rete*, 'a net:' *Tu'nica ret'ina* seu *reticula'ris* seu *retifor'mis* seu *in'tima oc'uli*, *Involucrum reti compositum*, *Verricula'ris membra'na*, *Amphiblestroïdes*. A soft, pulpy, grayish, semi-transparent, very thin membrane; extending from the optic nerve to the crystalline, embracing the vitreous humour, and lining the choroid; without, however, adhering to either of those parts. It is constituted, according to most anatomists, by the expansion of the optic nerve. The retina appears formed of two laminæ; so joined together, that it is almost impossible to separate them. The one—the innermost—is medullary, pulpy: the other—the outer—is stronger, and fibro-vascular.

The retina is the essential organ of vision: on it the images of objects are impressed. Both it and the optic nerve are devoid of general sensibility. They may be punctured or lacerated, without pain being experienced. The nerve of general sensibility, distributed to the eye, is the 5th pair.

RETINACULUM. A surgical instrument, formerly used in the operation of castration; and in that of hernia, to prevent the

intestines from falling into the scrotum.—Scullet.

RETORT, *Retor'ta*, *Ba'tia*, *Cornu*, *Cornu'ta*, *Cornes'ta*, *Cornumu'sa*. (F) *Cornue*, from *retor'queo*, 'I bend back.' A vessel, commonly of glass or earthenware, employed in distillation. It may be *plain*, or have a *tubulure* for admitting substances, whilst the distillation is going on. In the latter case, it is said to be "tubulated."

RETRAC'TION, *Retractio*. State of a part, when drawn towards the centre of the body or backwards;—as retraction of the testicles. Sometimes, it is used synonymously with *shortening* or *drawing up*; as in *retraction of the thigh*.

RETRAHENS AURIS, *Poste'rior Auris*, *Tricauda'lis*, *Triceps Auris*, *Retrahens Auriculæ*, *R. Auriculam*, *Secun'dus proprio'rum Auriculæ*, *Bicauda'lis*, *Deprimens Auriculæ*, *Proprius Auris externæ*, *Mastoïdo-conchi-nien*, *Mastoïdo-oriculaire* (Ch.), (F) *Auriculaire postérieur*. It consists of one or more small fasciculi of fleshy, thin, somewhat irregular fibres, situate behind the ear. These are attached to the mastoid process, and pass horizontally forwards, to terminate at the convexity, formed by the concha of the ear. If this muscle had any use, it would carry the ear backwards.

RETROCES'SION, *Retrocessio*. The act of going back. A disappearance or metastasis of a tumour, eruption, &c. from the outer part of the body to the inner.

RETROVER'SIO UTERI, *Retroversion of the Uterus*, *Ædopto'sis Uteri retrover'sa*, *Retroflex'io Uteri*, (F) *Rétroversion*, *Rétraction*, *Obliquité ou Rétropulsion de la Matrice*. A change in the position of the uterus, so that the fundus of the organ is turned towards the concavity of the sacrum, whilst the neck is directed towards the symphysis pubis. This displacement is commonly attended with constipation, tenesmus, and retention of urine. Its usual period of occurrence is between the 3d and 4th months of pregnancy; before the uterus has escaped above the superior aperture of the pelvis. In the treatment, the catheter must be regularly used, twice a day, until the uterus, by its growth, rises above the pelvis. The catheter should be small, flat, and curved considerably more than common, in consequence of the distorted course of the urethra. The bowels must be kept open; and absolute rest, in a recumbent posture, be enjoined. Should it be impracticable to draw off the urine, attempts must be made to replace the uterus. The woman being on her hands and knees, the fore and middle fingers of the accoucheur's left hand are to be passed up the rectum to the fundus uteri; which they must elevate, whilst the cervix uteri is carefully depressed by two fingers of the right hand in the vagina. Should the fingers, employed to elevate the fundus, not be long enough to effect this object, a piece of whalebone may

be substituted, having a small piece of sponge, attached to one extremity, as a pad.

REVULSION, *Revul'sio*, *Antis'pasis*. The act of turning the principle of a disease from the organ, in which it seems to have taken its seat. Rubefacients vesicatories, bleeding in the foot, &c. are often used for this purpose.

RHACHI'TÆ, *Rhachiæi*, *Rachi'tæ* or *Rachia'i*. The muscles of the spine.

RHAG'ADES, *ῥαγὰδεις* *Rhag'adia*, *Scissu'ra*, *Fissu'ra*, *Rimæ*. Ruptures, chaps or narrow and long ulcers, which form near the origin of mucous membranes; especially around the anus, and which are generally owing to the syphilitic virus.

RHAGĒ or RAGĒ, *ῥαγν*, a suffix denoting violent rupture or discharge, as in *Hemorrhage*, *Menorrhagia*, &c.

RHAMNUS, *Rhamnus catharticus*, *Spina cervi'na*, *Rhamnus solutivus*, *Spina infecto'ria*, *Cervispina*, *Buckthorn*, *Purging buckthorn*. (F) *Nerprun purgatif*. Family, *Rhamnoidæ*. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. The berries,—*Rhamni Baccæ*—have a faint and disagreeable odour; and bitterish, nauseous taste. They are cathartic, and are apt to excite griping, which must be obviated by the use of diluents.

RHAMNUS ALATER'NUS, *Common alaternus*, (F) *Alaterne*. The leaves have been used as detergents and astringents, in the form of gargle especially.

RHAMNUS FRAN'GULA. The *Black Alder*, *Frangula Alnus*, *Alnus Nigra*, (F) *Aune noir*, *Bourdain*, *Bourgène*. All the parts of this tree, as well as of the common alder, are astringent and bitter. The bark is most so. The inner, yellow bark of the trunk or root acts as a cathartic. It has also been employed as an anthelmintic.

RHEUM, *R. palma'tum*, *R. compac'tum*, *R. undulatum*, *Rhabar'barum*, *Rheon*, *Rha*, *Rhæum*, *Lap'athum orientale*, *L. Chinen'se*, *Rhabar'barum ve'rum*, *R. Tartar'icum*, *R. Siber'icum*, *R. Tur'cicum*, *Rhubarb*, (F) *Rhabarbe*. Family, *Polygonæ*. Sex. Syst. Enneandria Trigynia. The root is the part used in medicine. Its odour is aromatic, peculiar, and rather nauseous; taste, somewhat aromatic, subacid, bitterish, and astringent. It colours the saliva and urine yellow. It is easily pulverized, and forms a powder of a bright buff yellow colour. Both water and spirit extract its virtues. The Chinese and Tartary rhubarbs are those generally used.

Rhubarb root is purgative, stomachic, and astringent. (?) It is chiefly used for the properties, first mentioned: externally, the powder is sometimes sprinkled over ulcers, to assist their granulation.

Dose, ʒj to ʒss of the powder. In a smaller dose, it is stomachic.

RHEUM RHAPON'TICUM, *Rhapon'tic Rhubarb*; *Rhapon'ticum*, *Rhabarbarum Dioscor'idis*, *R. Antiquo'rum*, (F.) *Rhapontique*, *Rhapontic*. The root of this seems to have

been the rhubarb of the ancients. It is more astringent than that of the *rheum palmatum*, and less purgative; for the latter purpose, two or three drachms being required for a dose.

RHEU'MATISM, from *ῥευμα*, 'a defluxion, catarrh.' *Dolor Rheumat'icus et arthrit'icus* (Hoffmann), *Myoso'tis*, *Rheuma*, *Myody'nia*, (F) *Rheumatisme*. A kind of shifting phlegmasia, sometimes seated in the muscles, sometimes in the parts surrounding the joints; and at others, within them. Hence the name, *Muscular*, *Articular*, and *Synovial*, which have been applied to it. The disease may be *acute*, or *chronic*.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM, *Arthro'sia acuta*, *Rheumatismus*, *Rh. inflammato'rius seu hypersthenicus*, *Rheumat'ic Fe'ver*, *Rheumatopyra*, *Febris rheuma'tica inflammato'ria*, *Synocha rheumat'ica*, *Myosotis*, *Myitis*, *Cauma rheumatismus*, *Arthrit'is rheumatismus*, (F) *Rhumatisme aigu*, *Fièvre rhumatismale*, usually comes on with the ordinary symptoms of fever; soon after which, or simultaneously, or even before the appearance of febrile signs. excruciating pains are felt in different parts of the body; particularly in the larger joints, which are more or less red and swollen; the pain shifting from one to the other, at times with great rapidity. The disease rarely terminates in less than six weeks, during the greater part of which period the febrile symptoms remain severe; and what is peculiar to the disease, the skin will be covered daily with a profuse perspiration, although it feels extremely hot, and the pulse appears in no way modified by it. It is one of the essential symptoms of the affection, and consequently affords no relief. The only danger to be apprehended from acute rheumatism, notwithstanding the apparent severity of the symptoms, is the translation or extension of the disease to some internal part, especially to the heart. This tendency must always be borne in mind. *Acute* rheumatism seldom terminates in the *chronic*; they who are liable to the former, are rarely so to the latter, and conversely.

The disease will generally run its course, in spite of treatment. The usual antiphlogistic plan had better be pursued, during the first days of the disease. Blood-letting may be employed, if the vigour of the patient and of the disease seems to require it; but, although the blood is generally buffy, bleeding does not usually seem to afford much relief.

The bowels must be kept open; effervescent draughts be administered, and opium given in full doses to allay pain. This is, generally, all that is necessary during the first week; after which, advantage will usually be obtained from the exhibition of the sulphate of quinine with sulphuric acid. It does not augment the excitement; and will be found proper in almost all cases. Rheumatic inflammation is very different from

other varieties, and this may account for the anomaly. After a few weeks, the disease usually goes off but leaves the patient very liable to a recurrence on slight exposures or errors of diet; at times, acute rheumatism of the joints puts on the appearance of gout, and seems to be a complication of the two affections. It is then called *Gouty* or *Arthritic rheumatism* or *Rheumatic gout*.

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC, *Arthrosia chronica*, *Rheumatismus chronicus*, *R. vulgaris* seu *inveteratus* seu *habitualis* seu *frig'idus*, *Rheumatal'gia*, *Arthrodyn'ia*, *Arthritis arthrodynia*, (F) *Rhumatisme chronique*, is attended with pains in the hips, shoulders, knees, and other large joints. These are, sometimes, confined to one joint; at others, shift from one to another, without occasioning inflammation, or fever. In this manner, the complaint often continues for a great length of time, and then goes off. There is no danger attendant upon it; but the patient may become lame, and is always liable to painful recurrences.

Neither variety terminates in suppuration; but effusion of coagulable lymph is apt to occur, so as to occasion permanent thickening of the parts. The great preventive of chronic rheumatism, and one of the most valuable curative agents, is flannel, worn next the skin. The whole class of rubefacients may, also, be used with advantage. The warm bath, especially the natural warm bath, the temperature of which does not vary, is perhaps the most successful remedy of all.

RHEX'IS, *ῥηξις*, *Rupture*. Rupture of a vessel. Spontaneous opening of an abscess.

RHICNO'SIS, *ῥιχνωσις*, *Cutis corrugatio*. Wrinkling of the skin from extenuation of the body; opposed to *εκτασις*, or distention from repletion.

RHINALG'IA, from *ῥιν*, 'the nose,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the nose.

RHINEN'CHYSIS, *Rhinenchysia*, from *ῥιν*, 'the nose,' and *ῥυχω*, 'I pour in.' An infusion or injection, made into the nostrils, with a syringe called *Rhinen'chytes*.

RHINOCNES'MUS, from *ῥιν*, 'the nose,' and *κνησμος*, 'itching.' Itching of the nose.

RHINOPHO'NIA, from *ῥιν*, 'the nose,' and *φωνη*, 'the voice.' A nasal voice, called, also, *Dyspho'nia immodula'ta nasa'lis*, *Parapho'nia nasa'lis*, *Paraphonia res'onans*, *Na'sitas*. Speaking through the nose.

RHINOPLASTIC, from *ῥιν*, 'the nose,' and *πλασσω*, 'I form.' An epithet applied to the operation for forming a new nose. The *Taliacotian operation*, so called, because described by Tagliacozzi. It consists in bringing down a portion of flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

RHINOP'TIA, from *ῥιν*, 'the nose,' and *επιτομαι*, 'I see.' The act of seeing by the nose. A deformity, caused by a disease of the greater angle of the eye or of the root of

the nose making an opening in the parietes of the nasal fossæ, through which the luminous rays can arrive at the eye.

RHIZOPH'AGUS, from *ῥιζα*, 'a root,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' One who lives on roots.

RHODELÆ'ON. Oil of roses, or oil impregnated with roses.

RHO'DIA, *Rhodiola ro'sea*, *Rosea*, *Rose-wort*, (F) *Rhodiole*. *Sex. Syst.* Diœcia Octandria. The root, *Roseroot*, when dry, has a very pleasant smell, and is slightly astringent. It is not used.

RHODITES VINUM. Wine, in which roses have been macerated.

RHODIUM LIGNUM, *Rhodium* or *Rose wood*. The wood or root of a tree, supposed to be the *Genis'ta Canariensis* of Linnæus. (F) *Bois de rose*, *Bois de Chypre*. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. The essential oil is a perfume, and possesses cordial and tonic virtues. Its smell is attractive to fish, rats, &c.

RHODODEN'DRON CHRYSAN'THEMUM, *R. Chrysan'thum*. The *Olean'der*, *Rose Bay*, *Yellow rhododendron*, (F) *Rosage*, *R. Chrysanthe*. *Nat. Ord.* Ericææ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. This plant has been recommended in rheumatism, gout, and syphilis. In an overdose, it produces acronarcotic symptoms.

ROGME, *ῥωγμα*, the same as *ῥηγμα*, 'a rupture.' A straight fracture of the skull.

RHOITES, *ῥοιτης*, a wine impregnated with the pomegranate; from *ῥοις*, *Pomegranates*.—Dioscorides. A confection, made by boiling the juice of the pomegranate in honey.—Paulus of Ægina.

RHOMBOIDEUS, from *ῥομβος*, 'a rhombus,' whose sides are equal, with two obtuse and two acute angles. *Rhomboideus major* and *minor*, *Rhomboi'des*, *Cervici-dorso-scapulaire*. A muscle, situate at the posterior inferior part of the neck, and at the posterior part of the back. It has a rhomboidal shape, and is attached, by its inner edge, to the posterior cervical ligament, and to the spinous processes of the last cervical vertebra, and of the first four or five dorsal. By its outer edge, it is attached to the spinal or posterior edge of the scapula. It is divided into two fasciculi, constituting the *Rhomboideus major* and *minor*, the latter being situate higher than the other. This muscle draws the scapula backwards and upwards, and impresses upon it a rotatory motion, which brings its inferior angle nearer to the spine; and, consequently, depresses the anterior angle and the shoulder.

RHOMBOS, *ῥομβος*. A bandage, mentioned by Galen, so called on account of its rhomboidal shape.

RHUS CORIA'RIA, *Sumach*, *Rhus Glabrum*, *Adu'rion*, *Elm-leaved Sumach*. (F) *Sumac des Corroyeurs*. *Family*, Terebinthaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. This is the only species of the genus *rhus*,

that is innocent. Both the leaves and berries have been used as astringents and tonics.

RHUS RADICANS, *Rhus vernix*, *Poison vine*, (*America*.) This plant is poisonous, (See Poisons, Table of,) and is extremely acrid, when applied to the skin, producing erysipelas and vesications, and has been used, like the next variety, in paralysis and other nervous affections.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON, *Toxicodendron*, *Poison oak* (*America*). (F) *Sumac vénéneux*. This plant has been used in paralytic affections and cutaneous eruptions. It is poisonous, like the last. Dose, gr. ss to gr. iv.

RHYTHM, *ῥυθμός*, *Measure*. The order or proportion, which reigns between the different parts of a whole. Applied, in medicine, to the pulsations of the heart—to the pulse—to express the due proportion between one pulsation and those following it.

RIBES NIGRUM, *Cassis*. The *Black currant*. (F) *Groseillier noir*. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Monogynia. The berries have been recommended in sore throat and as diuretics. The leaves have been advised for the same purpose. They are chiefly used as preserves:

RIBES RUBRUM, *Grossularia non spinosa*, the *red currant*. (F) *Groseillier rouge*; of which the *white* is only a variety. It is cultivated and affords an agreeable fruit. It possesses the qualities of the subacid fruits in general, and makes an excellent preserve.

RICINUS COMMUNIS. The *Castor-oil plant*, *Catapu'tia major*, *Ricinus vulg'aris*, *Palma Christi*, *Faba purgatrix*, *Cerua* or *Kerua*, *Cici*. (F) *Ricin*, *Fève purgatif*. *Family*, Euphorbiacæ. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Monadelphia. Castor-oil seeds, whence the oil is obtained, are inodorous; taste acrid and slightly sweetish. One or two seeds will act as a cathartic; but the oil, *O'leum ricini*, (F) *Huile de Ricin*, is, alone, used. It is obtained by bruising the castor seeds, previously decorticated, and then expressing the oil without the application of heat. Recently drawn castor oil, *Oleum de kervâ*, *O. kervi-num*, *Alker'va*, *Oleum Ric'ini*, *O. Cicinum*, *O. Palmæ liquidum*, is inodorous and nearly insipid. It is cathartic, operating speedily, and may be used in all cases, where powerfully stimulating purgatives would be injurious. Dose, 3 ss to 3 iss.

Hufeland recommends that a drop of the croton oil (q. v.) shall be added to an ounce of the Oil of Poppy, and that the mixture shall be called *Oleum Ricini officinale*.

A variety of *Ricinus* at Cape Verd is employed by the inhabitants to increase the secretion of milk. It is applied in the form of poultice, made with the green leaves, to the mammæ, or of a strong decoction, with which the mammæ and the external parts of generation are washed.

RIDING, (of Bones.) *Ossium superpositio*. (F) *Chevauchement*. Displacement of

the fragments of a bone, chiefly produced by the contraction of muscles, which occasions shortening of the limb; the fractured extremities riding over each other, instead of being end to end.

RIGIDITY, *Rigiditas*. Great stiffness of fibre, or want of suppleness. The stiffness of the dead body, (F) *Roideur cadavérique*, is one of the most certain signs of the cessation of life.

RIGOR, *Rhi'gos*, *Algor*, *Coldness*, *Cheim'ia*. (F) *Frisson*. Sensation of cold, with involuntary shivering of the whole body:—a symptom of fever.

RIMA. A fissure, a cleft; as *Rima* or *Ri'mula Glottidis*, 'the opening of the glottis,' (q. v.), *Rima vulvæ*, 'the opening of the vulva,' (q. v.)

RING, Sax. *hring*, *ring*, Germ. *Ring*, *Cricos*. (F) *Anneau*. A name given to natural, circular, or roundish apertures, with muscular or aponeurotic parietes, which serve for the passage of some vessel or canal;—as the *umbilical ring*, *inguinal ring*, &c.

RISING or *Eleva'tion of the Pulse*. *Pulsus eleva'tio*. The pulse is said to rise, when it becomes more full and frequent, as occurs in the exacerbation of acute diseases.

RISO'RIUS NOVUS. Santorini gives this name to a portion of the platysma myoides, which passes from the cheek towards the commissure of the lips.

RISUS. *Gelos*, *Laughing*. (F) *Rire* ou *Ris*. An involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, and of the lips in particular, accompanied with a sonorous and interrupted respiration, and commonly indicating mirth and satisfaction.

RISUS SARDON'ICUS, *R. de Sardo'nia*, *R. spas'ticus*, *Sardoniasis*, *Sardiasis*, *Tortura Oris*, *Distorsio Oris*, *Gelasmus*. (F) *Ris Sardonien*, *R. Sardonique*. A convulsive separation of the lips and cheeks, which precedes and often accompanies general tetanus. It is said to have been so called from similar symptoms having been induced by a kind of ranunculus that grows in Sardinia.

ROB, *Roob*, *Robub*, *Rohob*, (F) *Extrait des fruits*. This word, of Arabic extraction, means the juice of any fruit thickened to the consistence of honey by evaporation, before it has fermented.

The juice of the grape, boiled to this consistence, was called *Sapa*; and, when not quite so thick, *Defrutum*.

ROBIN'IA AMA'RA. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. The roots of the *Robinia amara* of Cochin China are bitter, and have been recommended, especially in that country, in diarrhœa and dyspepsia.

ROBINIA PSEUDO-ACACIA, *Locust Tree*—native of America. The flowers are said to possess antispasmodic properties.

ROCHE'S EMBROCATION FOR THE HOOPING COUGH. An empirical pre-

paration, composed of *ol. oliv.* 3 xvj, *ol. succin.* 3 viij, *ol. caryoph.* q. s. to scent it strongly.

RODA'TIO, from *ro'dere*, 'to eat away.' Diminution of the hair in length.

ROSA ALBA. The White Rose, (F) *Rosier blanc*. Family, Rosaceæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Polygynia. The flowers of this species possess similar but inferior qualities to the damask.

ROSA CANINA; *R. sylves'tris*, *Cynor'rhodon*, *Caniru'bus*, *Caninus Sentis*, *Cynocy'tisus*, *Cynospas'tum*, *Cynos'batos*, the Dog Rose, Wild Brier, Hip Tree, (F) *Rose du chien*, *Eglantier de chien*, *E. sauvage*. The fruit of this variety, called *Heps* or *Hips*, has a sourish taste, and is formed into a conserve. See Confectio Cynosbati. It is seldom employed, except to give form to more active remedies; as in pills, boluses, linctuses, &c.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA; the Damask Rose, *Rosa Damasc'na*, *R. Pal'lida*, (F) *Rosier à cent feuilles*, *Rhodon*, *Rosa*. The petals of this rose have an extremely fragrant odour, and subacidulous taste. They are laxative; but are scarcely used for any purposes except for the distillation of rose-water, and the formation of a syrup.

ROSA GAL'LICA; the Red Rose, *Rosa rubra*, (F) *Rosier de Provins*. The petals of this variety are astringent; and are used in infusion, conserve, &c.

ROSES, MILK OF. A cosmetic wash, formed, according to one method, of subcarbonate of potass, gr. vj; oil of almonds, 3 j; essence of bergamot, 3 ij; aquæ rosæ, 3 iij; orange flower water, 3 ij. Mix.

ROSENHEIM, MINERAL WATERS OF. R. is 34 miles S. E. from Munich in Bavaria. The waters contain sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, muriates of lime and magnesia, carbonate of soda, and oxide of iron. They are used as tonics.

ROSE'OLA, *Exanthe'sis Roseola*, *Rose Rash*. An efflorescence in blushing patches, gradually deepening to a rose-colour, mostly circular or oval: often, alternately fading and reviving: sometimes, with a colourless nucleus; and chiefly on the cheeks, neck, or arms. It is frequently found, as a symptom, in dentition, dyspepsia, &c., and is of no consequence. See Rubeola and Scarlatina.

ROSMARINUS, *R. officina'lis*, *Alchachil*, *R. horten'sis*, *Libano'tis corona'ria*, *Dendro-lib'anus*, *Rosemary*, (F) *Romarin*. Family, Labiatæ. Sex. Syst. Diandria Monogynia. The leaves and tops of this plant have a fragrant, grateful smell; and an aromatic, warm, bitterish taste, which is dependent upon an essential oil, combined with camphor.

Rosemary has been recommended in nervous headaches, in the form of infusion. It is now rarely used, except for its odour. Its oil—*Oleum Rosmarini*—is officinal. The flower is called *Anthos*, ἀνθος. From two to six or

ten drops are given in nervous complaints rubbed up with sugar.

ROSTRUM, *Rinchos*, *Ramphos*, 'a beak,' (F) *Bec*. A name given to several old forceps, on account of their resemblance to the beaks of different birds. The principal were the *Rostrum corvi'num*, *anati'num*, *psittaci'num*, *vulturi'num*, *cygneum vel olori'num*, *grui-num*, *lacerti'num*, &c.

ROTACISM, *Rotacismus*, (F) *Grasseyement*. A vicious pronunciation of the Greek *ρ*, *Rau*, common in the northern parts of England; especially near Newcastle.

ROTA'TOR, from *rota*, 'a wheel.' A name given to several muscles, which turn the parts to which they are attached upon their axes;—such as, the oblique muscles of the eye, the pronators and supinators, &c.

ROUEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. This water, known under the name, *Eau des fontaines de la Maréguerie*, is cold, and contains carbonate of iron, carbonic acid, carbonate and muriate of lime, &c. It is tonic.

ROUND, *Teres*, *Rotun'dus*, (F) *Rond*. Anatomists have given this name to many organs, whose fibres are collected in round fasciculi. See *Teres*.

FORAMEN ROTUN'DUM. A foramen of the sphenoid bone, a little behind the *foramen lacerum superius*, which gives passage to the second branch of the 5th pair of nerves, called *superior maxillary*.

THE ROUND LIGAMENTS OF THE UTERUS, *Ligamenta rotunda Uteri*, *Cordons sus-pubiens* (Ch.), *Cordons vasculaires*, (F) *Ligaments ronds de l'utérus*. Two cords, which arise from the lateral and superior parts of the uterus, whence they proceed towards the abdominal rings, which they pass through, and terminate by vanishing in the cellular tissue of the groins, *mons veneris*, and *labia majora*. These cords are whitish, flattened, and narrower in the middle than at the extremities. Their fibres, which are longitudinal, are apparently albugineous.

RUBE'DO. A redness. A diffused, but not spotted, redness on any part of the skin; like that which arises from blushing.

RUBEFA'CIENT, *Erethisma*, *Rubefa'ciens*, from *rubens*, 'red,' and *fa'cio*, 'I make.' (F) *Rubéfiant*. That which produces redness. A medicine, which causes redness of the skin. The action is called *Rubefaction*.

RUBEOLA, *Rubeola vulga'ris*, *Roseolæ*, *Exanthe'sis Rubeola*, *Vetera'na*, *Blac'ciæ*, *Bovillæ*, from *ru'beo*, 'I become red:—*Morbil'li*; *M. variolo'si*, *Scarlatina pustulo'sa*, *S. Milia'ris*, the Measles; *Febris morbillo'sa*, *Typhus Morbillosus*, *Phænicis'mus*, (F) *Rougeole*, *Fièvre morbilleuse*. One of the major exanthemata; affecting individuals but once, and produced by specific contagion. The rash usually appears on the 4th, but sometimes on the 3d, 5th, or 6th day, of a febrile disorder; and, after a continuance of four days, gradually declines with the fever. The disease ge-

nerally commences from 10 to 14 days after the contagion has been received.

The eruption first shows itself in distinct, red, and nearly circular spots; somewhat less than the ordinary areolæ of flea-bites. As these increase in number, they coalesce; forming small patches of an irregular figure, but approaching nearest to that of semicircles or crescents. These patches are intermixed with single, circular dots, and with interstices of the natural colour of the skin. On the face they are slightly raised, so as to give the sensation of inequality of surface, to the finger passing over the cuticle. The disappearance of the eruption is followed by desquamation of the cuticle.

The measles is not dangerous of itself; but it is apt to induce pneumonia in winter, and dysentery in summer, which are, at times very fatal. These are apt to come on at the time of, or soon after, the disappearance of the eruption. When they supervene, they must be treated as idiopathic affections.

Measles demands a general antiphlogistic treatment.

Willan has pointed out a kind of *Rubeola spuria*, which he calls *Rubeola sine Catarrho*. In this, the rash runs its regular course, with little fever or catarrhal affection; affording no certain security against the common or regular disease.

Willan gives the name, *Rubeola Nigra* or *Black Measles*, to an unusual appearance of the measles about the 7th or 8th day, when the rash becomes suddenly livid, with a mixture of yellow. It is devoid of inconvenience or danger; and is removed in a week or ten days by the mineral acids.

RUBIA, *R. Tinctorum*, *Erythrod'anum*, *Rubia major*, *Radix rubra*, *Dyer's Madder*, *Madder*, (F) *Garance*. Family, Rubiaceæ. Sex. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia. The roots of this plant have a bitterish, somewhat austere, taste; and a slight, not agreeable, smell. They were formerly considered deobstruent, detergent, and diuretic.

RUBIG'INOUS, *Rubiginosus*, (F) *Rouillé*. Having the colour of rust. An epithet given to the sputa in certain cases of Pneumonia.

RUBRICA FABRI'LIS. A red, heavy, earthy matter, formerly employed for making drying plasters. *Hard Ruddle*, *Red Chalk*.

RUBRICA SINOP'ICA. A heavy, compact, reddish earth: formerly used in diarrhœa.

RUBUS ARC'TICUS. The *Shrubby Strawberry*, *Baccæ Norlandicæ*. Family, Rosaceæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Polygynia. The fruit is recommended by Linnæus, as possessing antiseptic, refrigerant, and antiscorbutic qualities.

RUBUS CÆSIUS; the *Dewberry plant*, (F) *Ronce bleue*. The fruit resembles the blackberry in appearance and properties. The bark of the root of the *R. Trivialis* or *American Dewberry* is astringent.

RUBUS CHAMÆMO'RUS; the *Cloudberry Tree*, *Chamæmo'rus*, *Cloudberries*, *Knot'-berries*, (F) *Ronce de Montagne*. The ripe fruit is sometimes prepared like a jam, and used in fevers, &c., to allay thirst. It has been much extolled as an antiscorbutic.

RUBUS FRUTICO'SUS; the *Common Bramble*, which affords *Blackberries*, (F) *Ronce noire*. The berries are eaten as a summer fruit, of which they form a poor variety. The bark of the root of the *Rubus villosus* or *American Blackberry* is astringent, and has been used in the last stages of dysentery, and in cholera infantum.

RUBUS IDÆ'US; *Batos*, βατος; the *Raspberry*, (F) *Framboise*, *Ronce*. The fruit of the best varieties is extremely agreeable; and is much used. It was, formerly, called *Batimon moron*.

RUGI'TUS, *Brychethmos*, βρυχηθμος, (F) *Rugissement*. A Latin word, which ordinarily expresses the roaring of the lion: and which is used, by some medical writers, to designate a particular species of borborygmus compared to it.

RUM, *Tafia*, *Melasses Spirit*. A spirit, distilled from sugar, or melasses. See Spirit.

RUMEX ACETO'SA. The *Common Sorrel*, *Ox'alis Aceto'sa*, *Acetosa vulga'ris*, *A. praten'sis*, *Anax'yris*, *A. arven'sis*, *Sorrel*, *Sour dock*, *Acetosa nostras*, (F) *Oseille*. Family, Polygonæ. Sex. Syst. Hexandria Trigynia. The leaves are sour, and are used in cookery, and also as a refrigerant.

RUMEX ACU'TUS; *Sharp-pointed Wild dock*, *Oxylap'athum*, *Lap'athum*, *Rumex*, *Lapathos*, (F) *Patience sauvage*. The decoction of the root has been long used in cutaneous affections. It is, sometimes, employed for the cure of the itch.

RUMEX ALPI'NUS. The systematic name of the plant, that affords the *Monk's Rhubarb*, (F) *Rhabarbe des Moines*. See Rumex Patientia.

RUMEX HYDROLAP'ATHUM, *Water-Dock*, *Hydrolapathum*, *Rumex aquat'icus*, *Herba Britann'ica*, *Lapathum aquaticum*, (F) *Parelle*, *Patience d'eau*. The leaves of this plant are subacid, and said to be laxative. The root has been used as a tonic, astringent, and antiscorbutic. It has, also, been employed externally, in some cutaneous affections.

RUMEX PATIEN'TIA;—*Garden Patience*, *Rhabar'barum monacho'rum*, *Hippolap'athum*, *Patientia*, *Monk's Rhubarb*, (F) *Patience*. This root, which is supposed to possess the virtues of rhubarb, but in an inferior degree, according to Linnæus, is obtained from the Rumex patientia; according to Murray, from the *Rumex alpinus*.

RUMEX SANGUI'NEUS. The root of the *bloody dock* has an austere and astringent taste; and has been employed in dysentery. It is called, also, *Lapathum sanguineum*, (F) *Oseille ou Patience rouge*, *Sangdragon*.

RUMEX SCUTA'TUS, *French Sorrel*, *Acetosa rotundifo'lia*, *A. Roma'na*, *A. Rotundifolia hortens'is*, *Roman or Garden Sorrel*, *Green Sauce*, (F) *Oseille boucher*, *Oseille ronde*, *Petite O*. Virtues the same as those of the common sorrel.

RUMINA'TION, *Rumina'tio*, *Merycis'mus*. A function, peculiar to ruminating animals, by which they chew the food they have swallowed a second time. An analogous phenomenon is sometimes seen in man.

RUNNING, *Cursus*, (F) *Course*. A succession of leaps, executed with rapidity, to transport the body quickly from one place to another.

RUSCUS, *R. aculea'tus*, *Bruscus*, *Oxy-myrrhi'nē*, *Oxymyrsi'nē*, *Myrtacan'tha*, *Catan'gelos*, *Myacan'tha*, *Scopa regia*, *Wild Myrtle*, *Centromyri'nē*, *Butcher's Broom*, (F) *Petit houx*, *Fragon*. Family, *Smilacæ*. Sex. Syst. *Diœcia Monadelphia*. The root has been recommended as an aperient and diuretic.

RUSCUS HYPOGLOS'SUM; *Uvula'ria*, *Hypoglossum*, *Bislin'gua*, *Bonifa'cia*, *Laurus Alexandri'na angustifo'lia*, (F) *Laurier Alexandrin*. Formerly used against relaxed uvula.

RUSPINI'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH. An empirical preparation, com-

posed of *Florentine orris* 3 viij, *cloves* 3 j, *rectified spirit* ℞ ij, *ambergris* ʒ j.

RUTA, *Ruta grav'eolens*, *R. hortens'is*, *Common Rue*, *Pega'nium*, *Besa'sa*, (F) *Rue*, *Rhue*, *Rue sauvage*. Family, *Rutacæ*. Sex. Syst. *Decandria Monogynia*. The plant has a strong, ungrateful odour, and bitter and pungent taste. It is acrid, so as to blister the skin. Its properties are reputed to be tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. xv to ʒ ij.

The *Oleum Rutæ* or *distilled Oil of Rue* is antispasmodic; and, externally, rubefacient. Dose, gr. ij to vj.

RUTA'CEUM, from *Ruta*, 'rue.' Vinegar of rue.

RUTIDO'SIS, *Rytido'sis*, *Rhytido'sis*. A destruction or atrophy of the eye. Corrugation and subsidence of the cornea.

RUYSCHIA'NA TUNICA, (F) *Lame ou Membrane Ruyschienne*. According to Ruysch and the greater part of his disciples, the choroid coat of the eye is formed of two laminæ. His son gave to the inner the name *Tunica Ruyschiana* or *Membra'na Ruyschia'na seu Ruyschii*.

The *TUNICA CELLULO'SA RUYSCHIA'NA* is the cellular substance, under the peritoneal covering of the stomach. It is not numbered among the coats of that organ.

S

S. S. A. &c. See Abbreviations.

SAB'ULOUS, *Sabulo'sus*, *Areno'sus*, *Psammo'des*. The sandy deposit, often seen in urine.

SABUR'RA, *Sordes*. This word signifies, by derivation, coarse sand. In its common acceptation, it means *foulness of the stomach*, as it is sometimes called; or vitiated matters supposed to be retained and accumulated in the stomach—the result of imperfect digestion—and which have been sometimes considered as a morbid product of the mucous secretion of that organ or of the biliary secretion; at others, as a residuum from alimentary substances, badly digested. The *Sabur'ral state*, *Collu'ries gas'trica*, *Crudita'tes ventric'uli*, (F) *Embarras gastrique*, is an accumulation of saburræ in the stomach, which the Humourists considered to be the cause of a number of diseases.

SAC, *Saccus*, *Secluso'rium*.

HERNIAL SAC, *Saccus hernio'sus*, (F) *Sac herniaire*. An envelope or pouch, formed by

the serous membrane of the cavity, whence a viscus has escaped. We distinguish, in a hernial sac, its *orifice* or the opening by which it communicates with the great cavity lined by the serous membrane: its *cervix* or *neck*, (F) *Collet*, the narrow portion on the outside of the orifice, where strangulation sometimes occurs: the *body*, (F) *Corps*, which is the round prominent part; and the *fundus* or *bottom*,—the part opposite to the orifice.

SAC'CHARUM. From the Arabic, or rather Sanscrit, *Sa-kar*, 'white earth;' *Suchar*, *Succhar*, *Sutter*, *Zuchar*, *Zu'caro*, *As'sakur*, *Tigala*, *Zac'charum*, *Zozar*, *Zu'charum*, *Zuchra*, *Sugar*, (F) *Sucre*. The product of the juice of the *Sac'charum officina'rum vel officina'lē* of Linnæus, (*Cal'amus In'dicus*, *Cal'amus Sacchari'nus*, *Sugar Cane*, (F) *Canne à Sucre*, *Cannamelle*; the *Arun'do saccharifera* of Sloane. Family, *Graminæ*. Sex. Syst. *Triandria Digynia*,) and also of the beet, maple, &c.

True sugars are those with which alcoholic fermentation *may be effected*, by the addition of yeast and water. They are:—

Species.	Varieties.
1. . . .	{ Hard sugar of the cane, maple, beet, chestnut, &c.
2. . . .	{ Liquid sugar, sugar of malt, of the sweet potato, melasses, honey, &c.
3. . . .	{ Hard sugar of the grape, ripe fruits, starch, diabetes, &c.
4. . . .	Hard sugar of the mushroom.

Imperfect sugars are those in which alcoholic fermentation *cannot be effected* by means of yeast and water.

Species.	Varieties.
1. . . .	Manna.
2. . . .	Sugar of milk.
3. . . .	Sugar of jelly or glue (<i>gelatine</i> .)
4. . . .	Liquorice.
5. . . .	Picromel.

Sugar is prepared from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, boiled with the addition of quicklime or common vegetable alkali. It is used, in pharmacy, for the preparation of syrups, conserves, lozenges, &c. It is very nutritious, and is employed as an aliment, and as a demulcent and antiseptic. Dissolved in small quantities in water, as in tea, it is apt to ferment with dyspeptics; an evil, which does not always occur, when the same substance is taken more largely.

Muscovado, raw or brown or moist sugar, is the *Saccharum non purificatum*, *S. rubrum*, *Mel cannae*, or coarse sugar.

Saccharum acerinum, *S. Canadense*, Maple Sugar, is often used as a demulcent.

Saccharum album, *S. purificatum*, White Sugar, Refined Sugar, *Sal Indus*, is the Loaf Sugar. Double-refined Sugar has been called *Tabarzet*.

Saccharum Candidum, Sugar Candy, ((F) *Sucre Candi*), *Alphenic*, *Nabot*, is the crystallized juice of the cane.

Barley Sugar, *Penides*, *Saccharum hordeatum*, is a variety of sugar candy.

SACCULUS, 'a little sac.' This name has been given to two sacs formed by the membranous vestibule, which open into each other, and contain the *otolithes*, and *otoconies*; one of these is termed the *sacculus vestibuli*, the other *sacculus*. See Semicircular canals.

SACCULI MEDICINALES are bags containing medicinal substances.

SACK. A wine used by our ancestors. *Vin sec*. Probably Sherry.

SACRAL, *Sacer*, (F) *Sacré*. That which belongs or relates to the sacrum. A name given to several parts.

The SACRAL NERVES, (F) *Nerfs sacrés*, are generally six in number. They arise from the termination of the spinal marrow. The first, united with the great cord which descends from the lumbar plexus, concurs with

the three others in the formation of the sacral or sciatic plexus. The 3d and 4th, with branches of the great sympathetic, form the hypogastric plexus. The 5th and 6th are distributed to the ischio-coccygeus muscle, and to the sphincter and levator ani.

The SACRAL or SCIATIC PLEXUS,—the *sacral portion of the crural plexus* of Chaussier, constituted as just mentioned, is situated in front of the pyramidalis. It gives off, backwards, two branches, called the *pudic*, (F) *honteux*, and the *lesser sciatic*. It terminates in the great sciatic nerve.

The SACRAL ARTERIES are distinguished into, 1. The *anterior or middle sacral, Median Artery of the Sacrum* of Chaussier, which arises from the posterior part of the abdominal aorta, in front of the 4th lumbar vertebra. It descends, in a serpentine manner, upon the sacro-vertebral articulation, and on the anterior surface of the sacrum. It furnishes many lateral branches, which unite with the lateral sacral arteries, and enter the anterior sacral foramina, to be distributed to the membranes of the marrow, &c. 2. The *lateral sacral arteries* which are two in number; one on each side. They arise from the hypogastric, from the ilio-lumbar, or from the gluteal; and descend before the anterior sacral foramina, anastomosing in an arched manner, towards the coccyx, with the middle sacral.

They give off *external and posterior branches*, which enter the sacral foramina; and internal branches, which are distributed to the pyramidalis, sacrum, &c.

The SACRAL GROOVES, (F) *Gouttières sacrées*. Two longitudinal excavations, but slightly marked, at the posterior surface of the sacrum; which appear to terminate the vertebral grooves or gutters.

SACRO-COCCYGEUS. Relating to the sacrum and coccyx.

The SACRO-COCCYGEAL ARTICULATION is that of the lower extremity of the sacrum with the superior *facette* of the coccyx. It is closed by two ligaments;—an *anterior* and a *posterior sacro-coccygeal*.

SACRO-COXAL'GIA, from *sacrum*, 'the os sacrum,' *coxa*, 'the hip,' and *αλγος*, 'pain;' a hybrid term. Some authors have called thus, a rheumatic affection of the sacro-iliac symphysis.

SACRO-IL'IAC, *Sacro-Iliacus*. That which relates to the sacrum and ilium.

The SACRO-IL'IAC or ILIO-SACRAL ARTICULATION, SYMPHYSIS or SYNCHONDROSIS, is the union of two surfaces;—two inclined planes, broader above than below: one, formed by the sacrum;—the other, by the ilium. Both surfaces are incrustated by an articular cartilage. The bands, which strengthen them, are the two *sacro-sciatic ligaments*, the *sacro-spinal*, a *sacro-iliac* ligament, and some irregular fibres. The *sacro-iliac* ligament is a very thick assemblage of short, dense, irregu-

lar fibres, occupying the space which the sacrum and ilium leave between them, behind their articular surface. Some authors have termed some irregular fibres, situate in front of the sacro-iliac articulation, *anterior sacro-iliac ligaments*, in opposition to the preceding fasciæ, which they call *posterior sacro-iliac*.

SACRO-LUMBAR, *Sacro-lumba'lis*, *Sacro-lombus*. That which belongs to the sacrum and loins.

The **SACRO-LUMBA'LIS**, or *Sacro-lumba'ris Muscle*, *Lombo-costo-trachélien*, *Sacro-costa'lis*, *Dorso-trachélian portion of the Sacro-spinal* of Chaussier, (F) *Sacro-lombaire*, is seated at the posterior part of the trunk: is thick and triangular below; flat and thin in the remainder, and terminates in a point at its upper extremity. It is attached to the posterior surface of the sacrum; to the corresponding portion of the crista ilii; to the extremities of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ; to the angles of the 11 inferior ribs; to the tuberosity of the first, and the posterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the last five cervical vertebræ.

The sacro-lumbalis straightens the vertebral column when bent forwards, and maintains it straight. By means of its insertion into the ribs, it can elevate or depress these bones, according as it contracts from above to below, or from below to above. It acts, consequently, sometimes as an inspiratory, at others, as an expiratory, muscle.

From six or eight of the lower ribs arises an equal number of fleshy portions, which terminate at the inner side of this muscle, and are called *Mus'culi Accesso'rii vel Additamentum ad Sacro-lumba'lem*, (F) *Accessoires du Sacro-lombaire*.

From the upper part of the sacro-lumbalis, a fleshy slip, called *Cervica'lis descen'dens*, *Cervicalis descendens Diemerbroeck'kii*, *Transversa'lis collatera'lis colli*, *Accesso'rius ad Sacro-lumbalem*, *Transversaire grêle*, runs up, to be fixed to the transverse processes of the 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ, by three distinct tendons. These last parts, though separated by some anatomists, belong to the sacro-lumbalis.

SACRO-SCIATIC, *Sacro-ischiat'icus*. That which belongs to the sacrum and ischium.

The **SACRO-SCIATIC LIGAMENTS** are two ligaments, which assist in securing the sacro-iliac articulation. The *great* or *posterior sacro-sciatic ligament* extends from the crista ilii and the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the tuberosity of the ischium. The *less* or *anterior sacro-sciatic ligament* arises from the same point, and terminates in the spine of the ischium.

SACRO-SPINA'LIS. That which relates to the sacrum and spine. Under this name, Chaussier describes the sacro-lumbalis, longissimus dorsi, transversalis, transverso-spinalis, and inter-transversalis. It divides it into three portions.

SACRO-VER'TEBRAL, *Sacro-vertebra'lis*. That which relates to the sacrum and the vertebræ.

The **SACRO-VERTEBRAL ARTICULATION** is the junction of the last vertebra of the loins with the sacrum. The angle which these two bones form at the anterior part has been called the *Promontory of the Sacrum*, or the *Sacro-vertebral Angle*.

The **SACRO-VERTEBRAL LIGAMENT** is a strong ligament, which passes from the anterior part of each of the transverse processes of the last lumbar vertebra to be attached to the base of the sacrum. Its use is to maintain the articulation of those two bones *in situ*.

SACRUM, *Os sacrum*, *Os basila'rè*, *Os Alagas*, *Albagiazi*, *Hieron osteon*,—from *sacer*, 'sacred,' because it contributes to protect the genital organs, which were considered sacred, or because it was offered in sacrifice. The bone, which forms the posterior part of the pelvis, and is a continuation of the vertebral column. The sacrum is symmetrical and triangular; situate at the posterior part of the pelvis, and concave anteriorly. It has,—

1. A *pelvic* or *anterior surface*, which corresponds to the pelvic cavity, and has four transverse furrows, that point out the parts where the primitive portions of the bone were separated from each other. On each side there are four foramina, called *anterior sacral*; these are oblique, and decrease in size, from above downwards. Through these pass the anterior branches of the sacral nerves.

2. A *spinal* or *posterior surface*, which is convex, rough, and covered by muscles. Upon the median line are four horizontal, tubercular eminences, forming a continuation of the spinous processes of the vertebræ; and, below, a triangular notch, where the *sacral canal* terminates. On each side of this surface are four foramina, called *posterior sacral*, which are smaller than the anterior, and give passage to the posterior branches of the sacral nerves.

3. The *vertebral surface* or *base*. Its greatest extent is transversely. It is articulated with the last lumbar vertebra. On it we see the orifice of the *sacral canal*, of a triangular shape, which decreases in width from above downwards; terminates the vertebral canal; is lined by a prolongation of the cerebral membranes; contains the fasciculi of the sacral nerves; communicates, externally, by the sacral foramina; and terminates at the triangular notch on the posterior surface of the bone. At the sides of the upper orifice of the sacral canal are two articular processes, which receive the articular processes of the last lumbar vertebra. The projection, formed by the union of the base of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra, is called the *Promontory* or *greater Angle of the Sacrum*, or *Sacro-vertebral Angle*.

4. A *coccygeal face* or *apex*, (F) *Face coccygienne* ou *Sommet*, which is very narrow, and is articulated with the coccyx.

5. *Two lateral margins*, which have, above, a broad, oblique surface, articulated with the ilium.

The sacrum is developed by 30 or 36 points of ossification.

SAGAPE'NUM, *Sag'apin*, *Serapi'non*. (F) *Gomme séraphique*. A gum-resin, supposed to be obtained from the *Fer'ula Për'sica*. *Family*, Umbelliferæ. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. Its odour is fetid and alliaceous; taste pungent, bitterish, nauseous. It is in small, agglutinated masses of a yellow colour; tenacious; breaking with a horny fracture. It is a reputed antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x to 3 ss.

SAGIT'TAL, *Sagitta'lis*, from *sagit'ta*, 'an arrow.'

The **SAGITTAL SUTURE**, *Obelæ'a sutu'ra*, *O. Raphe*, *S. Virga'ta*, *Sutura juga'lis*, *S. Rhabdoi'des*. The suture which unites the two parietal bones, and which extends, from before to behind, on the median line, from the coronal suture to the lambdoidal. It is so called, from *sagitta*, 'an arrow,' because it seems to meet the coronal suture as an arrow meets the string of a bow.

The **SAGITTAL FURROW** or **GROOVE**, (F) *Gouttière sagittale*, is a channel on the median line of the inner surface of the skull-cap. It is excavated in the os frontis, in the two parietal and the occipital bones, and extends from the crista galli to the internal occipital protuberance. It lodges the longitudinal sinus, which has been called the *sagittal sinus*.

SAGITTA'RIMUM ALEXIPHAR'MACUM, *Malac'cæ Radix*, *Canna In'dica*, *Arundo Indica*. A root, cultivated in the West Indies, and supposed to be a remedy for wounds by poisoned arrows.

SAGO, *Sagus*, *Sagu*. A fecula, obtained from the pith of many kinds of palms growing in the Moluccas, Philippine Isles, &c., and which is brought to us in small grains. The same substance is, also, obtained from the West Indies, but it is inferior to that from the East.

By boiling in water or milk, sago becomes soft and transparent, and forms an agreeable and nutritious food in febrile, calculous, and other disorders. It is made palatable by sugar, lemon-juice, or wine, where the last is not contra-indicated.

SAILORS, Diseases, &c. of. Sailors, by nature of their occupation, are liable to many diseases. Several of these may, however, be ward off by proper attention to cleanliness and ventilation.

SAINT MYON, MINERAL WATERS OF. Some cold, acidulous waters at Saint Myon, near Riom, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. They contain free carbonic acid,

subcarbonate and muriate of soda, and carbonate and sulphate of lime.

SALER'NUM, SCHOOL OF. An ancient School of Medicine at Salerno in Italy. It was established by Charlemagne, in 802; and was the first Christian university, at which Medicine was taught. It was much celebrated, especially in the 12th century. The work on Hygiène, "*De Conservandâ Valetudine*," which bears its name, has passed through several editions in various languages. It is supposed to have been written by John of Milan, in 1100, and is in Leonine verses.

SALINE, *Sali'nus*, *Salina'cius*, *Salinac'idus*. That which contains a salt, or has the properties of a salt.

SALINE DRAUGHT, or Mixture. This may be made as follows:—*Potass. carbon.* ʒj, *acid. citric. vel tartar. gr.* xv, *vel succ. limon. recent.* 3 ss, *aquæ* 3 viij, *syrup cujusvis* 3j. M. Given in divided doses as a febrifuge.

The **SALINE EFFERVESCING DRAUGHT** or **MIXTURE** is made by adding a due proportion of either of the acids above mentioned or of lemon juice to the proper proportion of the carbonate of soda or potassa: about 25 grains of the acid saturate, 30 grains of the carbonate. See Powders, Soda.

SALI'VA, *Si'alon*, *Si'elon*, *Pty'alon*, *Py'e-lon*, *Spittle*. An inodorous, insipid, transparent, slightly viscid fluid; secreted by the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands, and poured into the mouth by the ducts of Steno, Wharton, and Rivinus; the use of which is to mix with the alimentary bolus, and to serve in the process of digestion. It is composed, according to Berzelius, of 992.2 parts of water, 2.9 of a particular animal matter, soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol, of 1.4 of mucus, of 1.7 of muriates of potassa and soda, 0.9 of lactate of soda and animal matter, and 0.2 of soda.

SAL'IVARY, *Saliva'rius*, from *saliva*. That which belongs to the saliva.

The **SALIVARY GLANDS** or *secreting organs of the saliva*, or *salival glands*, are situate symmetrically, to the number of three, on each side of the face; and behind and under the lower jaw. Their form is very irregular, and their extent varies according to individuals. Their excretory ducts—*Ductus saliva'rii*, (F) *Canauz* ou *Conduits salivaires*, carry the saliva directly into the mouth, without pouring into any intermediate reservoir, as happens in the case of some of the other glands. The salivary glands have been distinguished into, 1. The parotid; 2. The submaxillary; 3. The sublingual.

SALIVARY FISTULE, *Sialosyrin'ges*, are such as depend upon an accidental opening into the excretory ducts of the salivary glands. Such fistulæ are, most commonly, met with in the duct of Steno.

SALIVATION. *Saliva'tio*, *Saliva'tio cal'ida*, *Epiph'ora ptyalis'mus*, *Sialisma*, *Sialis'mus*, *Sialachus*, *Sielismos*, *Pty'alism*, *Fluxus salivæ*. (F) *Flux de bouche*, *Flux salivaire*. A superabundant secretion of saliva; occasioned either locally by the use of irritating masticatories, or under the influence of some cause which acts on the whole economy, and especially by mercurial preparations. In this last case, it is accompanied by a coppery taste in the mouth, by swelling of the gums, and, sometimes, by looseness of the teeth. Salivation may usually be diminished by the use of astringents, laxatives, &c.

The *Ptyalismus acut'us sympathet'icus*, *Salivæ fluxus cibo viso*, or *Mouth watering*, the increased flow of saliva produced by the sight, smell, or thought of agreeable food, is a species of ptyalism, as well as the *Ptyalismus acutus mellit'us*, *Apocenosia ptyalis'mus mellitus*, or *Sweet spittle*. In this, the saliva has a sweet or mucilaginous taste.

SALIX. The Willow, *Itea*, (F) *Saule*. A genus of plants in the Linnæan system.

The *Salix frag'ilis* or Crack willow; Ph. D. *Salix alba* or White willow; Ph. D. *Salix latifo'lia* or Broad-leaved willow. *Salix ca'prea* or Great round-leaved willow; Ph. L. *Salix pentan'dria*. *Salix vituli'na*. *Salix eryceph'ala*, (Ph. Americ.)

The bark of each of these has a slightly aromatic odour, and a bitter and astringent taste, which is nearly the same in all the species. It is tonic and astringent, and has been used in intermittents, and in cases of dyspepsia, worms, &c. The active principle has been separated, and called *Sal'icine*. It is equal to the quinine in medicinal efficacy. Dose, ʒj to 3j of the powder. Dose of *Salicine* from 4 to 6 grains.

SALPINGEMPHRAX'IS, from *σαλπιγξ*, 'the Eustachian tube,' and *εμπεραξις*, 'obstruction.' Obstruction of the Eustachian tube;—a cause of deafness.

SALPIN'GO-CYE'SIS, *Paracyesis tuba'ria*, *Graviditastubaria*, from *σαλπιγξ*, a 'tube or trumpet,' and *κυνσις*, 'pregnancy.' Tubal pregnancy.—See Pregnancy.

SALP'INGO-PHARYNGÆ'US, from *σαλπιγξ*, 'a trumpet,' and *φαρυγξ*, 'the pharynx.' Valsalva and Douglas have given this name to a bundle of fibres, which passes from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx.

SALSO'LA KALI, *Prickly Saltwort*, *Kali spinosum cochlea'tum*, *Tragus* sive *Tragum Matthi'oli*. This plant, as well as the *Salsola sati'va*, and the *Salsola soda*, produces the alkaline salt, commonly called *Barilla*, *Soda*, or *Kelp*.

SALT, *Sal*, *Hal*, *Hals*, (F) *Sel*. A name, formerly given to a considerable number of substances of very different nature. At present, chymists apply the term, *Salts*, exclusively to the combinations of an acid with one or more bases. *Neutral salts* are those,

in which the acid and base reciprocally saturate each other. *Acid salts* or *supersalts*, (F) *Sur-sels*, are those, in which the acid predominates over the base. *Alk. line salts* or *subsals*, (F) *Sous-sels*, those in which the base is, on the contrary, predominant.

The different denominations of the salts are compounded, 1. Of the name of the acid; the termination of which is changed into *ite*, when the name of the acid is in *ous*;—*ate*, when it is in *ic*. Thus the salts formed by the *sulphurous* acid are *sulphites*: those by the *sulphuric*, *sulphates*. 2. This name is followed up by that of the oxyd, that enters into the composition of the salt. Thus, the *sulphate of protoxyd of iron* is a combination of sulphuric acid with the protoxyd of that metal. Frequently, to shorten the name, the word *oxyd* is suppressed; and *proto*, *deuto*, *trito*, &c. put before the acid;—as *protosulphate of iron*. *Simple salts* are those, resulting from the combination of an acid with a single base: *double salts*, with two different bases: *triple*, with three, &c.

When *salt* is used in an abstract sense, it means the muriate of soda.

SALU'BRITY, *Salu'britas*. Any thing, which contributes to the health of individuals or of communities. Situations differ materially from each other in this respect; and the cause of the difference is often an interesting topic of inquiry.

SAL'UTARY, *Peries'ticos*, *Salutaris*, *Salubris*, *Hygiei'nos*, from *salus*, 'health.' That which is favourable to health. Some diseases have been considered salutary, but this is doubtful.

SALVATEL'LA, from *serva're*, 'to preserve or save.'

The **VENA SALVATEL'LA**, is situate on the back of the hand, near its inner margin. It begins on the posterior surface of the fingers and dorsal surface of the hand, by a plexus, formed of a number of radicles, frequently anastomosing with each other; it then ascends to the inner part of the forearm, where it takes the name—*posterior cubital*.

The ancients recommended this vein to be opened in certain diseases, as in melancholic and hypochondriacal affections; and they attributed to such abstraction of blood considerable efficacy in the cure of disease: hence its name.

SAL'VIA, *S. officina'lis*, *S. hortens'is*, *Elelis'phacos*, *Sage*, (F) *Sauge*, *Thé de France*. Family, Labiatae. Sex. Syst. Diandria Monogynia. Sage has a peculiar, aromatic odour, and a warm, aromatic, bitterish taste. Its virtues depend upon an essential oil. It is tonic, stimulant, and carminative. In the form of a weak infusion, it is occasionally used as a diluent, and as a wash for sore mouth. Dose, gr. xv. to xxx or more.

SALVIA SCLA'REA, *Sclarea*, *Gallit'richum*, *Æthiopis*, *Biser'mas*, *Colus Jovis*, *Common Clary*, (F) *Orvale* ou *Toute-bonne*. The leaves

have been recommended as corroborants and antispasmodics.

The *SALVIA HORMINUM*, or *Horminum*, (F) *Sauge hormin*, of the Pharmacopœias, is used in similar cases.

SAMBU'CUS, *Sambucus nigra*, *S. vulgaris*, *S. arborea*, *Acte*, *Infe'lix lignum*; the *Elder*, (F) *Sureau commun*. Family, Caprifoliaceæ. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. (The flower, and bark were formerly called *Cano'pum*.) The flowers, berries, and bark of the elder have been used in medicine. The flowers have been reputed diaphoretic and discutient: the berries, aperient and sudorific: the bark, purgative, and, in small doses, deobstruent.

The flowers are sometimes used in fomentations: and to form a cooling ointment.

SAMBUCUS EB'ULUS, *Ebulus*, *Chamæactê*, *Od'ocos*, *Sambucus Chamæactê* seu *Helion*, *Sambucus hu'milis*, *S. herba'cea*, *Dwarf-elder*, *Danewort*, (F) *Hièble*. The root, interior bark, leaves, flowers, berries (*Baccæ* seu *Grana Actes*), and seeds have all been given in moderate doses as resolvents and deobstruents; and in large doses, as hydragogues.

The berries of the *Sambucus Canaden'sis* are made officinal in the American Pharmacopœia.

SAMI TERRA, *Samian Earth*. An argillaceous earth, found in the island of Samos, and to which were ascribed virtues, similar to those of the Terra Lemnii.—Galen, Dioscorides.

SAMIUS LAPIS. A stone found in the Isle of Samos, which the ancients believed to be astringent and refrigerant.

SAMPSYCH'INON, *Sampsu'chinum*. An ointment composed of the *σαμψύχον*; which was, perhaps, the marjoram.—Dioscorid.

SAN GIULIANO, MINERAL WATERS OF. At the foot of the mountain San Giuliano, a league and a half from Pisa, are several mineral springs, temp. from 84°, to 107°, Fahr.

The spring *Pozzetto* contains carbonic acid, sulphate of soda, lime and magnesia; muriates of soda and magnesia; carbonates of lime and magnesia; argil and silica.—Santi.

SAN'DARAC, *Sandara'cha*, *Gum Ju'niper*, *Gum Sandarach*, *Pounce*, *Gummi Juniperi*, *Sandara'ca*, *Vernix sicca*, *Resi'na Juniperi*. A name given, by the Arabs, to an odorous resin, that flows from the *Thuya aphylla*. Family, Coniferæ. Sex. Syst. Monœcia Monadelphia. It is stimulant, like all the resins, but very little used.

SANDASTROS, *Garamati'tes*. Ancient name of a precious stone, spotted with yellow, which the ancients ranked amongst the cordials and antidotes.

SANGUINA'RIA CANADEN'SIS, *Blood-root*, *Puccoon*, *Indian Paint*, *Tur'meric*. Nat. Ord. Papaveraceæ. Sex. Syst. Polyanthia Monogynia. A North American plant, the root and seeds of which are used in medi-

cine. They are emetic. Dose, of the powder, 8 to 20 grains. They are said to reduce the velocity of the pulse, like the digitalis.

SANGUIN'OLENT, *Sanguinolen'tus*. That which is tinged with blood. An epithet applied, particularly, to the sputa when so tinged.

SANGUIPUR'GIUM. Purgation of the blood. A name, given by some authors to mild fevers; from an idea that they purged the blood of noxious matters.

SANGUISOR'BA OFFICINA'LIS. The *Italian Pim'pinel*, *Pimpinel'la Ital'ica*. (F) *Pimprenelle noire*. It was, formerly, used as an astringent and tonic, in hæmorrhages, dysentery, &c.

SANGUISU'GUM. A barbarous term, to denote too great an accumulation of blood in the heart.—Bonetus.

SANIC'ULA, *S. Europæ'a*, *Cuculla'ta*, *Dodeca'theon*, *Sym'phytum petræ'um*, *Sanic'ula mas*, *Diapen'sia cortu'sa*, *San'icle*. (F) *Toute-saine*. Family, Umbelliferæ. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. This herb was, formerly, used as a mild astringent. It is bitterish, and somewhat austere.

SANIDO'DES, *Sanio'des*, 'resembling a board,' from *σάγις*, gen. *σαγιδος*, 'a board,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' One whose thorax is narrow, and, as it were, contracted.

SANIES, *Ichor*, *Ta'bum*, *Virus*, *Pus malignum*, *P. corrosi'vum*. (F) *Sanie*. A thin, serous fluid, presenting some of the qualities of pus and blood, and commonly exhaled at the surface of ulcers.

SANITAI'RE (F). That which relates to the health—as *Etablissement sanitaire*; *Police sanitaire*.

SAN'ITAS, *Hygiei'a*, *Valetu'do*, *Hygei'a*, *Health*. (F) *Santé*. Health has been defined,—a state, in which all the functions are exerted with regularity and harmony. A person may, however, be in health, although certain functions are not performed. A blind man, for example, has health when all his functions, except sight, proceed with regularity.

SAN'TALUM ALBUM, *S. cit'rinum*, *S. pal'lidum*, *Yellow Saunders*, *Sir'ium myrti'folium*, (F) *Santal*. Sex. Syst. Tetrandria Monogynia. The virtues of the wood of the white saunders reside in a volatile oil and resinous principle. The odour is fragrant, and resembles a mixture of ambergris and roses. It has been used as a stimulant and sudorific, but is not now employed. The Saunders woods are called in (F), collectively, *Santaux*.

SANTORI'NI, FISSURES OF, (F) *Inci'sures* ou *Scissures de Santorini*. Some clefts at the upper and back part of the fibro-cartilaginous portion of the external ear.

SANTORINI, TU'BERCLES OF. Small, cartilaginous projections at the top of the arytenoid cartilages, which support the ligaments of the glottis.

SAPHA'DA. Paracelsus has given this

name to reddish scales adherent to the hair in some eruptions of the hairy scalp.

SAPHE'NA, from *σαφης*, 'manifest,' 'evident.' A name given to two subcutaneous veins of the lower limb. These are,—

1. The GREAT SAPHENA VEIN, or *Saphena inter'na*, *Tibio-malleolar*, (Ch.) Its radicles occupy the inner part of the great toe, and form a transverse arch on the back of the foot, which unites with the saphena externa, and receives at its convex part, which is turned forwards, a number of branches coming from the toes. These radicles, when united, ascend before the inner ankle, and form a trunk, the size of which is farther increased by several branches that proceed from the region of the tarsus and that of the metatarsus. This trunk ascends vertically at the inner part of the leg; passes behind the inner condyle of the femur; proceeds along the inner part of the thigh; receives other subcutaneous veins, such as the abdominal subcutaneous, the external pudic, &c., and passes through the inferior opening of the crural canal to empty itself into the femoral vein.

2. The LESSER VENA SAPHENA or *Saphena externa*; the *Peroneo-malleolar Vein* of Chaussier, commences by several roots, which are spread over the dorsum and outer side of the foot, and embrace the outer ankle. Behind this, they unite into a single trunk, which ascends obliquely, approaching the tendo Achillis, and proceeds vertically towards the ham to open into the popliteal vein.

SAPIDITY, *Sapor*. The quality of bodies that gives them taste.

SAPIN'DUS SAPONA'RIA. (F) *Savonnier commun*. The name of the plant, that affords the *Soap nuts*, *Sapona'riae Nuculae*, *Baccæ Bermuden'ses*, *Soap-berries*. A spherical fruit, about the size of a cherry, the cortical part of which is yellow, glossy, and so transparent, as to show the spherical, black nut that rattles within, and includes a white kernel. The cortical part of this fruit, which has similar effects with soap, in washing, has been recommended in chlorosis; and as a stomachic and deobstruent.

SAPO, *Soap*, *Smegma*. (F) *Savon*. A product, obtained by treating fatty bodies with caustic alkalies dissolved in water.

MEDIC'INAL SOAP, *Sapo amygdal'inus*, (F) *Savon médicinal*, is made with oil of sweet almonds and half its weight of caustic alkali.

COMMON or SOFT SOAP, *Sapo mollis*, *S. viridis*, *S. niger*, *S. ka'licus*, (F) *Savon mou*, *Savon noir*, is made of potass and oil or tallow.

SPANISH or CASTILE SOAP, *Sapo durus*, (F) *Savon dur*, of olive oil and soda.

BLACK SOAP, *Melanosmegma*, is a composition of train-oil and an alkali: and GREEN SOAP, of hemp, linseed, or rape oil with an alkali.

YELLOW SOAP is formed of turpentine, oil, and alkali. The Castile soap, being made of

fine olive oil, is generally used internally. The yellow and soft soaps are the most stimulating; and are, consequently, best adapted for particular cutaneous eruptions.

An ACID SOAP is a combination of a fixed oil with an acid.

Internally, soap is purgative and diuretic: externally, it is detergent and stimulant. Soapy water is used, with the greatest success, in cases of poisoning by acids. It is most commonly applied externally to bruises and sprains. In *Pharmacy*, it is used to favour the solution of resins.

SOAP OF THE COCOA NUT OIL, *Sapo coco'neus*, *S. cacaotinus*. (F) *Savon de cacao*. It has been much used in Germany in herpetic affections.

LIQUID SOAP, *Lotio saponacea*, is a cosmetic, which is composed of olive oil 3 iv, ol. tartari per deliquium 3 ss. Rub together, and add aquæ rosarum 3 xij.

SAPONA'RIA. *Soap-wort*, *Bruise-wort*, *Strut'hium*, *Lana'ria*, *Lychnis sylvestris*, *Ibix'uma*. (F) *Saponaire*. Family, Caryophyllæ. Sex. Syst. Decandria Digynia. A decoction of the leaves of this plant has been recommended in scrophula, cancer, old syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, jaundice, visceral obstructions, &c. It is hardly ever used.

SAPO'NEA. A pectoral medicine, prepared with sweetened syrup of violets and oil of sweet almonds.

SAPON'ULES, *Sapon'ula*, (F) *Savonules*. Combinations of volatile or essential oils with different bases.

ACID SAPON'ULES, are combinations of such oils with different acids.

SAPO'TA, *Acras Sapota*, *Oval-fruited Sapota*, (F) *Sapotier*, *Sapotillier*. Sex. Syst. Hexandria Digynia. A tree which grows in the Antilles, and particularly at Saint Domingo. Its fruit is much esteemed. It resembles the marmalade of quinces; and hence has been called *natural marmalade*. The seeds make an emulsion, which has been given in nephritic affections. The bark has been recommended as a febrifuge.

SAPROS'TOMUS, from *σαπρος*, 'foul, of a bad odour,' and *στομα*, 'mouth.' One who has an offensive breath.

SAR'APUS, *Sar'apous*. One who has a large foot; whose toes are largely separated, or whose feet are much asunder in walking: from *σαρξ*, 'I grin,' and *πους*, 'the foot.'

SARATOGA, MINERAL WATERS OF. The Saratoga springs in New York are 10 miles N.E. from Ballston. They contain the same ingredients as those of the latter place: and are much frequented by visitors from every part of the United States.

SARCOCE'LE, *Hernia carno'sa*, *Scirrhus Testic'uli*, from *σαρξ*, 'flesh,' and *κελη*, 'a tumour;' *Sarco'ma scroti*, (F) *Hernie charnue*. Scirrhus or cancer of the testicle. This disease affects the adult particularly; and appears, most commonly, after an inflammatory

swelling of the testicle. Sometimes, it is dependent upon a blow; at others, it makes its appearance without any appreciable cause.

It is known by a hard, heavy, ovoid or spherical swelling of the testicle, which is, at first, slightly, if at all, painful, and merely causes an unpleasant traction on the spermatic cord. There is no heat or change of colour of the skin: the spermatic cord is swollen, and participates in the affection: very painful shootings occur: the lymphatic glands of the abdomen become swollen, and form a tumour, which may, at times, be felt through the abdomen; and the patient, at length, dies with every sign of the cancerous diathesis. The prognosis is very unfavourable. The only means, indeed, that can save life is the extirpation of the testicle.

SARCOCOLLA, (F) *Colle-chair*, from σαρκξ, 'flesh,' and κολλα, 'glue.' A resinous matter, obtained from the *Penæa Sarcocolla*, an African shrub, which has been so called, from a belief that it facilitates the consolidation of flesh. It is in the form of small, oblong, semitransparent globules; of a yellowish or reddish blue, and smells like aniseed. It was once employed as an astringent and detergent.

SARCO-EPIPLOCE'LE, from σαρκξ, 'flesh,' επιπλοον, 'the epiploon,' and κηλη, 'a tumour.' Epiplocele, complicated with sarcoma or sarcoccele.

SARCO-EPIPLOM'PHALUS; from σαρκξ, 'flesh,' επιπλοον, 'the epiploon,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' Umbilical hernia, formed by scirrhus epiploon or complicated with sarcoma.

SARCOL'OGY, *Sarcolo'gia*, from σαρκξ, 'flesh,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' The part of anatomy, which treats of the soft parts. It comprises myology, angiology, neurology, and splanchnology.

SARCO'MA, *Emphy'ma Sarcoma*, *Sarcomatous tumour*, *Sarco'sis*, *Porrus*, *Sarcophyia*, *Ecsarco'ma*, *Exsarco'ma*, *Tumor car'neus*, *Excrescen'tia carno'sa*. Any species of excrescence, having a fleshy consistence.

The COMMON VASCULAR OR ORGANIZED SARCOMA of Abernethy, *Emphy'ma Sarcoma Vasculo'sum*, is vascular throughout: texture simple: when bulky, mapped on the surface with arborescent veins. Found over the body and limbs generally.

SARCOM'PHALUS, from σαρκξ, 'flesh,' and ομφαλος, 'the navel.' A scirrhus or fleshy tumour, developed at the navel.

SARCOPYO'DES, from σαρκξ, 'flesh,' πυον, 'pus,' and ειδος, 'resemblance.' Having the appearance of pus mixed with flesh. An epithet, given to certain excreted matters, and particularly to the sputa of those labouring under consumption.

SARCO'SIS, σαρκωσις. The formation of flesh. Also, Sarcoma.

SARSAPARIL'LA GERMAN'ICA, *Gra-*

men major, *G. rubrum*, *Salsaparil'la German'ica*, *Carex Arena'ria*, (F) *Laiche*, *L. des Sables*, *Salsepareille d'Allemagne*. Family, Cyperoidæ. Sex. Syst. Monœcia Triandria. A plant, which grows plentifully on the sea-coasts of Europe. It has been recommended in some mucous affections of the trachea, rheumatism, gout, &c.

SARTO'RIOUS, from *Sartor*, 'a tailor,' because used in crossing the legs. *Suto'rius*, *Longis'simus Fem'oris*, *Il'io-cresti-tibial*, *Fascia'lis*, *Ilio-prétibial*, (Ch.) A muscle, situate at the anterior part of the thigh. It is long, small, and flattened, and extends, obliquely, from the anterior and superior spine of the ilium to the superior and inner part of the tibia. This muscle can, also, bend the pelvis on the thigh, and conversely.

SATELLITE, *Satelles*. That which guards:—that which is placed near.

SATELLITE VEINS are those, that accompany the arteries.

SATI'ETY, *Satietas*, *Satu'ritas*, *Plethos*, *Plesmone*. Disgust for food; commonly produced by repletion.

SATURA'TION, *Satura'tio*, from *satis*, 'enough.' That state of a compound, in which its elements are combined in such proportions, that a fresh quantity of either cannot be added without producing excess.

SATUREIA HORTEN'SIS, *Satureia*, *S. sati'va*, *Cuni'la sativa* Plinii, *Thymbra*, *Summer Sa'vory*, (F) *Sarriète*. Family, Labiatae. Sex. Syst. Didynamia Gymnospermia. An aromatic plant, cultivated for culinary purposes. It has been used, as an excitant, in anorexia, anaphrodisia, &c.

SATUREIA CAPITA'TA, *Cil'iated Sa'vory*, *Thymus*, *Thymus sylves'tris*, *Thymus Cret'icus*, *Cunila*, (F) *Sarriete de Crète*. Possesses similar properties to thyme.

SATYRI'ASIS, from Σατυρος, 'a Satyr;' because the Satyrs are said to have been greatly addicted to venery. *Satyriasis*, *Priapis'mus*, *Salac'itas*, *Brachu'na*, *Aros'con*, *Satiri'asis furens*, *Lagne'sis Salac'itas*, *Lagnesis furor masculin'us*, *Tenti'go veretri*. An irresistible desire, in man, to have frequent connexion with females, accompanied with the power of doing so without exhaustion. The causes are commonly obscure. Sometimes, the abuse of aphrodisiacs has occasioned it.

The principal symptoms are:—almost constant erection; irresistible and almost insatiable desire for venery; frequent nocturnal pollutions. Cold lotions; the cold bath; a mild diet; active exercise, &c., are the only means that can be adopted for its removal.

SAUER KRAUT (G), 'Sour Cabbage,' (F) *Chou-croute*. A culinary preparation, made with chopped cabbage, left to attain an incipient state of acetous fermentation. It is reputed, by the Germans, to be salubrious, easy of digestion, and eminently antiscorbutic.

SAVOUR, *Sapor, Taste*, (F) *Saveur*. Quality of bodies, by which they act upon the sense of taste. The taste is not the same in all sapid bodies. It may be sweet, bitter, metallic, &c. Chymists, at times, avail themselves of this quality of bodies to analyze an unknown substance.

SAVOURY, *Sap'idus*, (F) *Savoureux*. An epithet given to bodies that have taste; and particularly to those, that excite a very agreeable impression on the organ of taste.

SAW, *Prion, Serra*, (Dan.) *Sawe*, (Sax.) *raga*, (F) *Scie*. A surgical instrument, made like a common saw; and used for sawing the bones in amputations, or for removing exostoses, &c.

Saws, of different sizes and shapes, are used in surgery. The crown of the trepan is nothing more than a species of circular saw.

SAW, HEY'S. An instrument used by Mr. Hey, of Leeds, in fractures of the cranium. It consists of a long handle, to which a small saw with a convex, or straight edge is attached: and by which a piece of bone of any shape may be removed, whilst with the trephine it must always be circular.

SAXIFRAGA CRASSIFOLIA. *Family*, Saxifragæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Digynia. The root of this species of Saxifrage has been extolled by Pallas, as preeminently antiseptic.

SAXIFRAGA GRANULATA, *S. alba, Sanic'ula, Sedum, White Saxifrage*, (F) *Saxifrage granulée*. Recommended as diuretic and lithontriptic: but not used.

SAXONICUS PULVIS. A powder, prepared with the roots of the wild and cultivated angelica; the *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, &c. It was considered, formerly, as an antidote. *Pharm. Aug.*

SCAB, from *Sca'bies*. An incrustation, which forms upon a sore, owing to the concretion of the fluid discharged from it.

SCABBY or SCABBED; covered or diseased with scabs.

SCABIOSA, *S. Arven'sis, Field Scabious*, (F) *Scabieuse ordinaire*. *Family*, Dipsacæ. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The plant is bitter and substringent; and was formerly used in the cure of leprous affections and diseased lungs.

The SCABIOSA SUCCI'SA, *Succisa, Morsus Diab'oli*, (F) *Mors du Diable*, has similar properties.

SCALA. 'A ladder.' A machine, formerly used for reducing dislocations of the humerus.

The SCALE OF THE COCHLEA, (F) *Rampes ou Échelles du Limaçon*—called, also, *Canals* and *Gyri*—are the cavities in the cochlea, separated from each other by the spiral septum. The one—*Scala exte'rna, S. Tym'pani*—would communicate with the *cavitas tympani* by the *fenestra rotunda*, were it not for the membrane that closes it. The other—*Scala inter'na, S. vestib'uli*—opens into the

cavity of the vestibule. The *scalæ* communicate with each other by an opening at the top of the partition.

SCALE, *Squama, Lepis*, (F) *Écaille*. An opaque and thickened lamina of cuticle: commonly produced by some degree of inflammation of the true skin, over which it is formed.

SQUAMÆ or SCALY DISEASES, *Lepido'ses*, form the second order in Willan and Bateman's system of cutaneous diseases.

SCALE'NUS; 'irregular or unequal.' Geometers employ this word to designate a triangle whose three sides are unequal. Anatomists have given the name to two muscles.

1. The SCALENUS ANTI'CUS, *Portion of the Costo-trachelian* (Ch.), (F) *Scalène antérieur*, is situate at the lateral and inferior parts of the neck. It is long and triangular; and is inserted, below, at the upper surface of the first rib; and, above, at the anterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ. This muscle bends the neck, and draws it to its side. It can, also, raise the first rib.

The SCALENUS POSTI'CUS, *Portion of the Costo-trachelian* (Ch.), is situate behind the last. (F) *Scalène postérieur*. It is, also, long and triangular; but more bulky than the *S. anticus*. It is attached, below, to the outer surface of the two first ribs; and terminates, above, at the summit of the transverse processes of the six last vertebræ of the neck. This muscle bends the neck laterally, and can elevate the two first ribs. Some anatomists, as Albinus and Sommering, have described five *scaleni* muscles on each side, and have called them, *Scalenus prior, S. minimus, S. lateralis, S. medius, S. posticus*. Riolan and Chaussier only describe one *scalenus* muscle on each side. Cowper and Douglas, and the generality of English anatomists, admit three, *S. anticus, medius*, and *posticus*; or *Primus, secundus*, and *tertius*;—Winslow, Boyer, and many of the French anatomists,—two, as above described.

SCALP. Teut. *Schelp*e, 'a shell.' The integuments covering the head. The hairy scalp is called, also, *Capillitium, Trichotom*.

SCAL'PEL, *Scalpel'lum, Culter, Incisori'um, Smi'leon*; from *scal'po*, 'I rasp, I cut.' A cutting instrument, formed of a blade of well-tempered steel, very sharp, of variable shape and size, and fixed solidly in a handle. Its use is to divide the soft parts in operations, dissection, &c.

SCAMNUM HIPPOCRATIS, *Bathron Hippocrati'on* of Galen, (F) *Banc d'Hippocrate*. A machine invented by Hippocrates for reducing fractures. It was a sort of bed, six feet long; on which the patient was fixed. Straps were attached above and below the fracture or luxation, and the extension and counter-extension were effected by a winch.

It is described in Galen, Oribasius, Scultetus, &c.

SCANDIX CEREOFOLIUM, *Cerrefolium*, *Daucus Seprini*, *Chærophyl'ium*, *Chærefolium*, *Chervil*. (F) *Cerfeuil*. Family, Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. A culinary herb, which is slightly aromatic and grateful. It is said to be gently aperient and diuretic.

SCANDIX ODORATA; the *Sweet Cic'ely*. Properties the same as the other.

SCAPHA, σκαφη, 'a skiff or cock-boat;' from σκαπτω, 'I make hollow.' The excavation or cavity of the external ear, between the helix and anthelix. Also, the name of a bandage for the head, mentioned by Galen, and called, likewise, *Tholus Diocle'us*.

SCAPHIUM OCULA'RE, *Pelvis Ocularis*, *Eyeglass*. (F) *Bassin oculaire*, *Gondole oculaire*. A small porcelain, glass, or metallic vessel, used for applying lotions to the eye.

SCAPHOID, *Scaphoides*, from σκαφη, 'a skiff,' and εδος, 'form.' A name given to several parts.

1. **OS SCAPHOIDES MANUS**, *Os navicula'rē*, *Boat-like bone*. (F) *Scaphoïde de la main*. The first bone of the first row of the carpus. The upper surface is convex, and articulated with the radius. The under and outer surfaces are also convex,—to be articulated with the trapezium and trapezoides. Between the upper and under cartilaginous surfaces, there is a *rough fossa* for the insertion of the capsular ligament. The anterior and inner surface has an *oval cavity*, which gives name to the bone, where it is articulated with the os magnum. There is a *process*, on the outer end of the bone, for the attachment of part of the anterior transverse ligament of the wrist.

2. **OS SCAPHOIDES PEDIS**, *Os navicula'rē*, *Boat-like bone*. (F) *Scaphoïde du Pied*. This bone is situate at the forepart of the astragalus and inner part of the foot. The *posterior surface* forms a cavity, somewhat like that of a boat, for receiving the head of the astragalus. There is a prominence at the inner side of the bone, for the insertion of tendons, muscles, and strong ligaments. The forepart of the bone is convex, and divided into three articular surfaces for articulation with the ossa cuneiformia. Between the os naviculare and astragalus, the foot has its principal lateral and rotatory motions; although each of the other joints of the tarsus contributes a little. Part of the tibialis posticus is inserted into it.

FOSSA SCAPHOIDES, (F) *Enfoncement Scaphoïde*. A small cavity at the upper part of the internal ala of the pterygoid process, in which the peristaphylinus internus is attached.

SCAPHOIDO-ASTRAGALAN, *Scaphoïdo-astragala'nus*. That which relates to the scaphoid bone and astragalus. The articulation of these bones is so called; and the ligament, which strengthens it, is termed the *Scaphoïdo-astragalan ligament*.

SCAPHOIDO-CUBOID, *Scaphoïdo-cuboidæ'us*. That which relates to the scaphoid and cuboid bones. The articulation of those bones is so called.

SCAP'ULA, *Scap'ulum*, *Plata*, *Omopla'ta*, *Homopla'ta*, *Scop'tula*, *Epino'tion*; the *Blade-bone*, the *Shoulder-blade*, (F) *Omoplate*. An irregular, broad, flat bone, of a triangular shape, situate at the posterior part of the shoulder. It has, 1. A *posterior* or *dorsal surface*, or *Dorsum*; divided transversely into two parts, by a triangular process, called *Spine of the Scapula*; which terminates by a considerable eminence, called *Acromion*. Above the spine, is the *Fossa supraspinata*; below it, the *F. infra-spinata*. 2. An *anterior* or *costal surface*, or *Venter*; forming the *Fossa subscapularis*. 3. A *superior* or *cervical edge*, which is thin, and terminates, anteriorly, by a strong, curved apophysis, called the *coracoid process*. 4. A *posterior* or *vertebral edge*, called, also, the *base*. 5. An *outer* or *axillary* or *inferior edge*, having a thick, truncated angle, in which is the *glenoid cavity*. With this is articulated the head of the humerus. The glenoid cavity is separated from the body of the bone by a narrower part, called the *cervix* or *neck*. The edges or margins are, also, called *Costæ*.

The scapula has three angles—an *inferior*, *superior*, and *anterior*.

SCAP'ULAR, *Scapula'ris*, from *scapula*, 'the shoulder-blade.' That which relates or belongs to the scapula: *Scap'ulary*.

1. **SCAPULAR APONEURO'SIS**. A broad, thin, aponeurosis, with decussating fibres; which is attached, *above*, to the spine of the scapula; *below*, to a crest between the teres major and infra-spinatus; *within*, to the spinal edge of the scapula; and which, at its middle, unites with the thin aponeurosis, that covers a part of the external surface of the deltoid.

2. The **SCAPULAR AR'TERIES**. These are several.

a. The *superior scapular*, *superficial scapular* of Sommering, *Dorsa'lis scapulæ superior*, *Transversa'lis scapulæ*, *T. Hu'meri*. This arises from the subclavian; and often from the inferior thyroid, or from a trunk common to it and the *posterior scapular* or *transverse scapular* or *cervical*. It passes behind the clavicle, above the superior edge of the scapula, and buries itself between the dorsal surface of that bone and the muscles inserted into it.

b. The *inferior scapulary* or *common scapulary*, or *internal scapular* or *subscapular artery*, *A. Thorac'ica axilla'ris* vel *ala'ris*, is of considerable size. It arises from the inferior part of the axillary artery, behind the brachial plexus; gives off several branches to the armpit, and divides into two branches:—the one, *Scapula'ris inter'na*, and the smaller of the two, is distributed, almost entirely, to the serratus major anticus, and latissimus dorsi: the other—the larger of the two—the

Dorsa'lis Scap'ulae infé'rior vel Circumflex'a Scapula'ris, which distributes its branches to the subscapular, and supra-spinal,—and infra-spinal regions.

3, The SCAPULAR VEINS follow the same course as the arteries,—which they accompany.

SCAP'ULARY, from *scapula*. A broad, linen bandage, divided into two tails for three quarters of its length, the undivided extremity of which is attached to the posterior and middle part of a bandage carried round the body; each of the tails passing over a shoulder; and being attached to the anterior part of the body bandage, to prevent it from slipping down.

SCAPULO-HU'MERAL. An epithet given to the *shoulder-joint*. It is an orbicular articulation, resulting from the reception of the head of the humerus into the glenoid cavity of the scapula. To keep the bones in connexion, there are: 1. A very strong, conoidal capsular ligament; passing from the circumference of the glenoid cavity around the neck of the humerus. 2. A *fibro-cartilaginous ring*, called the glenoid ligament, and a synovial capsule.

SCAR'BOROUGH, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Scarborough Spa*. A celebrated English chalybeate, at Scarborough, in Yorkshire. One of the springs is a simple, carbonated chalybeate, like that of Tunbridge: the other has an admixture of purging salt. Scarborough, having the additional advantage of sea-bathing, is much frequented by invalids.

SCARIFICA'TION, *Scarifica'tio*, *Am'y-chē*, (Galen), *Amyg'mos*, *Amyx'is*, *Schasis*, *Catachas'mos*, *Catachas'mus*, *Encharax'is*, from *σκαρίζω*, 'to cut.' A small incision, made into the skin with a lancet, bistoury, or scarificator, for different therapeutical purposes: as to draw blood, or to discharge some effused fluid.

When the scarifications are very superficial, and do not go farther than the skin, they are termed, by the French, *Mouchetures*.

SCARIFICA'TOR, *Scarificato'rium*. An instrument for making scarifications. It consists of a small brass box, of a cubical shape; in which 10 or 12 lancet points turn upon a common pivot. By means of a spring, all these blades can be made to issue at once, and make as many scarifications.

SCARLATINA, from *scarlatto*, (I) 'a deep red.' *Enanthé'sis Rosa'lia*, *Rosa'lia*, *Rossa'lia*, *Morbil'li ignei*, *Morbus scarlatino'sus*, *Febris scarlatino'sa*, *Gutturis morbus epidem'icus Foresti*, *Pur'pura*, *Typhus scarlati'nus*, *Febris rubra*, (F) *Fièvre rouge*. The characteristic symptoms of scarlatina are:—a scarlet flush, appearing about the second day of fever, on the face, neck, and fauces; and progressively spreading over the body; terminating about the 7th day. Two great varieties may be reckoned;—the S.

simplex, *S. febris*, *S. benigna*, in which the fever is moderate and terminates with the efflorescence; the prostration of strength being trifling, and the contagious property slight;—and the *S. Angino'sa*, *S. Paristhmit'ica*, *S. Cynanch'ica*, in which the fever is severe; the throat ulcerated; the eruption later in its appearance and less extensive; often changing to a livid hue; the fever being highly contagious.

The *Scarlatina maligna* has been reckoned a variety of this, in its worst degree. It agrees with the *Cynanche maligna* of Cullen.

Scarlatina belongs to the *Major exanthemata* (q. v.), and is a disease, chiefly, of children. The eruption differs from measles, in being an efflorescence, not raised above the cuticle. Measles, too, is attended with catarrhal symptoms, whilst the complication, in scarlatina, is cynanche.

The treatment of simple scarlatina need not be much. It must be antiphlogistic. If the throat is very much ulcerated, acid gargles and counter-irritants must be employed; and if the affection becomes manifestly typhoid, and the sore throat of a malignant character, the case must be treated like typhus gravior; along with antiseptic gargles of bark, acid, &c.

Anasarca, sometimes, supervenes on scarlatina, and requires attention. Purgatives are here demanded as well as the use of sorbents, such as mercury and squill, &c.

SCHERBET', *Sherbet'*, *Serbet'*. A drink prepared by the Turks, Persians, &c., with sugar and the juice of acid fruits.

SCHERLIEVO, *Mal di Scherlievo*, *Mal di Breno*, *Mal di Fiume*, *Margaretizza*, *Morbus croatus*, *M. fluminiensis*, *Falcadina*, *Malo di Scarlievo*, *Scabies vene'rea contagio'sa*. A name, given to a particular form of syphilis, observed in Illyria. It is said to be capable of being communicated without immediate contact; and, that its principal symptoms are:—pains in the bones, ulceration of the fauces, pustules, and fungi in different parts of the body.

SCHERO'MA. A dryness of the eye from the want of lachrymal secretion.—Dictionaries.

SCHIDAKE'DON, from *σκίζω*, 'I cleave.' A longitudinal fracture of a bone.—Galen.

SCHINDYLE'SIS, *σχινδυλισις*, *Schindale'sis*, *Schindal'mos*. An articulation of bones,—by furrowing, as it were; as in that of the bones of the septum narium with each other. Also, the act of splitting into small pieces.—Hippocr.; from *σχίμδωλειω*, 'I split into small pieces.'

SCHINELÆ'ON, from *σχινος*, 'the mastic tree,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' *O'leum lentis'cinum*. Oil of mastic.—Dioscorides.

SCHIZATRICH'IA, *Trichoschi'sis*, *Schizotrich'ia*, from *σχίζω*, 'a cleft,' 'a split.' The splitting of the hairs at their extremities.—J. P. Frank.

SCHOOL, Schola. A place of education, (F) *École*. In Europe, the large Medical Schools are usually attached to the universities. In England, however, there has been no medical school of celebrity at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge; owing greatly to their provincial situation. Of late, two schools have existed in London, attached to the London university—University college and King's college. Excellent private schools have, however, long existed in that metropolis. The medical schools of Europe which have been most celebrated are those of Edinburgh, Leyden, Berlin, Halle, Tubingen, Paris, Montpellier, Bologna, Padua, Pavia, and Pisa. In the United States, the medical schools are numerous; at this time, not fewer than 30. Those most numerous attended are the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and the medical department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, MINERAL WATERS OF. The waters of this New Jersey Spring are chalybeate. According to Dr. McNeven, they contain, extractive, muriate of soda, muriate of lime, muriate of magnesia, carbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, silex, and carbonate, and oxide of iron.

SCHWALBACH, MINERAL WATERS OF. S. is a town of Germany, seated on the Aa, 32 miles west of Frankfort. The waters contain muriate of soda, carbonates of lime and magnesia, iron, sulphate of lime, carbonic acid, and oxygen, &c. Employed as a tonic.

SCHWENDECK, MINERAL WATERS OF. These waters are about 5 leagues from Munich in Bavaria. They contain carbonic acid; carbonate, sulphate, and muriate of lime; muriate of magnesia; carbonate of soda, and oxide of iron, and are much used for cutaneous affections.

SCIATIC, Ischiaticus; from *ισχίον*, 'the haunch.' A word, formed by contraction from *ischiatric*, which latter is still used. See *Ischiatic*.

The great **SCIATIC NOTCH, or FORAMEN**, (F) *Grande échancrure sciatique*, ou *grand trou sciatique*, is a large notch, at the posterior edge of each os innominatum, below the posterior and inferior iliac spine, which is converted into a foramen by the sacrum and sacro-sciatic ligaments.

The **SCIATIC SPINE** or *Spine of the Ischium*, or *Spinous process of the Ischium*, is a short, flat, pyramidal eminence on the os innominatum, above the preceding foramen; which gives insertion to the lesser sacro-sciatic ligament.

The **LESSER SCIATIC NERVE**, *Inferior gluteal branch of the sacral plexus*, *lesser fem'oro-poplite'al nerve* (Ch), (F) *Nerf petit sciatique*, which seems especially formed by the 2d and 3d sacral, is given off from the

lower part of the sciatic plexus, and escapes from the pelvis beneath the pyramidalis muscle. It gives branches to the glutæus maximus,—a *sciatic branch* or *infra-pelvic cutaneous*, which passes under the tuberosity of the ischium, and furnishes filaments to the glutæus maximus, and to the muscles of the perinæum, urethra, penis, scrotum, &c.—and a *posterior femoral cutaneous branch*, the filaments of which traverse the femoral aponeurosis to be distributed on the skin of the posterior part of the thigh. The principal branch of the lesser sciatic nerve divides, near the ham, into two or three filaments, which descend under the integuments almost as far as the inferior part of the leg.

The **GREAT SCIATIC NERVE**, *Great fem'oro-poplite'al* (Ch), (F) *Grand nerf sciatique*, ought to be esteemed a continuation of the sacral plexus. It issues from the pelvis between the pyramidalis and superior gemellus; descends along the posterior part of the thigh; and, after having given branches to the gemini, quadratus, obturator externus, glutæus maximus, semi-membranosus, semi-tendinosus, biceps and third adductor muscles, it divides, about the inferior third of the thigh, into two branches; the one, named the *external popliteal*; the other the *internal*.

SCILLA, Scilla maritima, Aschil, Schinos, Oc'ulus Typhonis, Ornithog'alum marit'imum, Squilla—the squill or sea onion.—The *Eye of Typhon*, (F) *Oignon marin*. Family, Liliacæ. Sex. Syst. Hexandria Monogynia. Native of Spain, Austria, &c.

The bulb or root of the squill has a bitter, nauseous taste, and is extremely acrid; inflaming the skin when rubbed on it. Its acrimony, on which its virtues depend, is destroyed by heat, drying, and keeping. It is extracted by vinegar, spirit, and water.

In large doses, the squill is emetic and purgative; in small doses, diuretic and expectorant. Its active principle has been called *scillitine*.

Dose, gr. j to v of the dried root, united or not with mercury.

SCINCUS, σκινκος. A species of *Saurus* or *Lacer'ta*, common in Egypt, and much extolled, by the ancients, as alexipharmic and aphrodisiac.

SCINTIL'LA VEN'ERIS. A name given, by Paracelsus, to the impotence and loss of power in the limbs, produced by syphilis.

SCIRRHUS, Squirrhus, Scirrho'ma, Scirrho'sis, Indura'tio malig'na, Scirrhocèle, Sclirrus, Sclerus; from *σκιός*, 'marble,' (F) *Squirre, Scirrhe, Skirre*. A disease so called, from the hardness, that characterizes it. It is a state of induration, of a peculiar kind, affecting glandular structures generally, but capable of occurring in other textures. It usually precedes carcinoma, of which it may, indeed, be considered as the first stage. Scirrhus must not be confounded with the induration, which succeeds inflammation;

although the two states are often complicated, and may stand, occasionally, in the relation of cause and effect to each other.

Scirrhus is ordinarily accompanied by violent, shooting pains. It is, also, irregular on its surface; and, when cut into, has a bluish or grayish-white colour.

When the surgeon is satisfied of the existence of scirrhus, it had better be at once removed. No other treatment seems to possess much advantage. Galen uses the term *Scirrhus* for a livid excrescence, caused by inflammation.

SCIRRHOUS SARCO'MA OF ABERNETHY. *Emphy'ma sarcoma scirrhusum.* Hard, rigid, vascular infarction of glandular follicles; indolent, insentient, glabrous; sometimes shrinking and becoming more indurated. Found in glandulous structures.

SCISSORS, *Forfex, Forpex, Psalis, Tomis.* (F) *Ciseaux.* A well known instrument, in common use, and often employed in surgery. Scissors are composed of two cutting blades crossing each other and moving upon an axis. They are *straight* or *curved*. Sometimes, the curve is on the flat side, when they are called in France *Ciseaux a cuiller*, at others, on their edges. The scissors, bent so that the blades make an obtuse angle with the handles, are also much used. They are called, in France, *Ciseaux coudés*.

Scissors are used for dividing soft, loose, isolated parts, which it would be difficult to stretch and to cut with the bistoury. They are employed, likewise, in the operation for harelip; and for removing warts, fungous excrescences, &c.

SCLERIASIS. *Sclero'ma, Sclero'sis, Scleria, Sclerismus,* from *σκληρος*, 'hard.' Any kind of hardness or induration. Sometimes hardness of the eyelids, *Callositas palpebrarum, Scirrholepharon'cus*; at others, hardness of the genital organs of the female;—probably synonymous with scirrhus.—Galen. Paulus.

SCLEROSARCO'MA, from *σκληρος*, 'hard,' and *σαρκωμα*, 'a fleshy tumour.' A hard, fleshy tumour, seated on the gums, and resembling a cock's comb.

SCLEROTIC, *Sclerot'ica*; from *σκληρῶω*, 'I harden.' *Cornea opa'ca, Sclero'des, Tunica innomina'ta seu dura seu albugin'ea seu du'rrior et crass'ior seu ex'tima seu alba seu can'dida seu innomina'ta oc'uli, Sclero'tis.* (F) *Sclérotique, Blanc de l'œil.* A hard, resisting, opaque membrane; of a pearly white colour and fibrous nature, which covers nearly the posterior four fifths of the globe of the eye, and has the form of a sphere, truncated before. It is strengthened by the expansion of the muscles of the eye; to which expansion many anatomists have given the name *Tunica albuginea*.

The sclerotic is penetrated, posteriorly, by a round opening, for the passage of the optic nerve; and, anteriorly, it has a much larger

opening, into which the transparent cornea is received. There are, besides, many small, oblong apertures in it for the passage of nerves and vessels, proceeding to the interior of the eye. In the fœtus, the sclerotic may be separated into two very distinct laminæ.

SCLEROTICONYX'IS, *Scleronyx'is*, from *σκληρος*, 'hard,' and *νυξικ*, 'puncturing.' Perforation of the sclerotica in the operation for cataract by depression.

SCLEROTITIS, *Rheumatic ophthalmia, Ophthalmia arthritica.* Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

SCLERYS'MA, *σκληρυσμα.* Induration; also, induration of the liver.

SCOBs, *Prisma, Xysma, a shaving, Ramen'tum, Rasu'ra.* Also, an *alkali*; and the scoria of any metal.

SCOLIO'SIS, *σκολιασις*, from *σκολιος*, 'crooked.' A distortion of the spine.

SCOLOPOMACHÆ'RION, from *σκολοπαζ*, 'the woodcock,' and *μαχαίρα*, 'a knife;' so called because it is bent, a little, at the extremity, like a woodcock's bill. A sort of blunt-pointed bistoury.—Sculletus.

SCOOP. Teut. *Schoepe.* *Cochlea'rē.* (F) *Curette.* A surgical instrument of the shape of a spoon, which is used for the extraction of certain foreign bodies. The scoop is often employed to extract balls, impacted in the soft parts; to remove calculi from the urinary bladder in lithotomy, &c. A small scoop is, sometimes, used to extract foreign bodies from the meatus auditorius externus, nasal fossæ, &c.

SCOPE, *σκοπη, Scopia, σκοπια, Scopus, σκοπος*, from *σκοπειω*, 'I look around.' A common suffix to words meaning 'view and inspection,' as *cranoscopy, stethoscopy, &c.*

SCORACRA'SIA, *Scoracra'tia, Scatacra'sia, Scatacra'tia, Copracra'tia*; from *σκαζ*, 'the excrement,' and *ακρασια*, 'debility.' Want of power to retain the fæces. Involuntary evacuation of the fæces.

SCORBU'TIC, *Scorbu'ticus.* That which belongs to scurvy. One affected with scurvy.

SCORPION, *Scorpio*, from *σκορπιω*, 'I puncture.' A genus of insects, having a sting at the extremity of the tail, with which they make dangerous wounds. An Oil of Scorpion was once made from them, which is not now used.

SCORZONE'RA, *S. hu'milis, Escorzone'ra, Vipera'ria, Serpenta'ria Hispan'ica, Offic'inal viper's grass, Viper's grass, Goat's grass.* Family, Cichoraceæ. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia. The roots have been used as alexipharmics, and in hypochondriacal disorders and obstructions of the viscera. The root of the *Scorzonera Hispanica* is esculent, but inefficacious as a drug.

SCOTODYN'IA, *Scotodinia, Scoto'mia, Dinus Scoto'ma, Scotoma, Scotodine, Tenebrico'sa verti'go, Scotos, Scotas'ma, Scoto'sis.* Giddiness, with impaired sight, often succeeded by headache.

SCOTT'S ACID BATH, *Nitro-muriatic acid bath*. A bath of dilute Aqua Regia, employed by Dr. Scott, of India, as a remedy in hepatic diseases. Three pints by measure of muriatic acid, and two of nitric acid, were mixed to form the Aqua Regia. In preparing this for use, a pint of it was mixed with an equal quantity of water. The acid bath consisted of 3 oz. of this dilute acid to every gallon of water.

SCROBICULUS CORDIS, *Anticar'dium*, *Procar'dium*. (F) *Fossette du cœur*, *Avant-cœur*, *Anticœur*. The pit of the stomach. The depression at the anterior part of the abdomen, below the xiphoid cartilage.

SCROFULA, *Scroph'ula*, *Scrophulæ*; from *scrofa*, 'a sow;' because swine were presumed to be subject to a similar complaint. *Scrophulo'sis*, *Morbus scrophulo'sus*, *Vitium scrophulo'sum*, *Cachex'ia seu Dyscrasia scrophulo'sa*, *Pædatroph'ia glandulo'sa*, *Struma*, *Chærus*, *Coiras*, *Chræas*, *King's evil*. (F) *Scrophules*, *Ecouelles*, *Humeurs froides*, *Tubercules des glandes lymphatiques*. A state of the system, characterized by indolent, glandular tumours, chiefly in the neck; suppurating slowly and imperfectly, and healing with difficulty; the disease ordinarily occurring in those of a sanguine temperament, with thick upper lip, &c. The tumours, after supuration, degenerate into ulcers; which, in process of time, cicatrize, leaving scars. The internal organs are apt to be attacked in those disposed to scrophula; hence they are, often, the subjects of phthisis and mesenteric affections. Scrophula is hereditary; and is, frequently, excited by insufficient or improper regimen, and by a close, confined air, during the first years of existence.

The best treatment is:—to strengthen the system by animal diet; pure air, and exercise, and cold bathing, or sea water bathing, &c.

SCROPHULARIA AQUATICA, *Beton'ica aquat'ica*, *Fica'ria*, *Ferra'ria*, *Castran'gula*, *Greater Water Figwort*, *Water Bet'ony*. (F) *Scrofulaire aquatique*. The leaves are celebrated as correctors of the bad flavour of senna. They were, at one time, regarded as eminently antiscrophulous, stomachic, and carminative.

SCROPHULARIA NODO'SA, the *Figwort*, *Kneltwort*, *Scrofula'ria foet'ida*, *Scrophularia vulga'ris*, *Millemor'bia Scrophula'ria*. (F) *Scrofulaire*, *Herbe aux écrouelles*. The root and leaves of this plant have been celebrated, both as an internal and external remedy, against inflammations, piles, scrophulous tumours, ulcers, &c.

SCROTOCE'LE. A hybrid term; from (L) *Scrotum*, and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' *Hernia scrota'lis*, *Scrotal hernia*. Inguinal hernia, descending into the scrotum—*Oscheocele*, (q. v.)

SCROTUM, *Scrotum* (a leather purse), *Os'cheon*, *Och'eus*, *Perin*, *Scortum*, *Marsu'*

pium, *Bur'sula*, *Bursa tes'tium seu viri'lis*, *Os'cheus*, *Or'chea*, the *Purse*, *O'scus*. (F) *Les bourses*. The integuments, which cover the testes. These are nothing more than a prolongation of the skin of the inner part of the thighs, perinæum and penis. The skin is remarkable for its brown colour, for the numerous rugæ, especially when the scrotum is contracted; for the great number of sebaceous follicles it contains; and for the long and few hairs, which issue from it, in the adult. The scrotum is divided into two equal parts by a raphe, which extends from the anus to the root of the penis. Its organization is similar to that of the skin of other parts of the body; except that the chorion is thinner.

SCRUPLE, *Diob'olon*, *Scrupulus*; a weight of 20 grains, Troy; 24 grains, Poids de marc.

SCURF, Sax. *reurf*, Teut. *Schorft*, *Furfura*. Small exfoliations of the cuticle are so called.

SCUTELLARIA GALERICULA'TA, *Tertiana'ria*, *Skull-cap*. (F) *Casside bleue*. Family, *Personæ*. Sex. Syst. *Didynamia Angiospermia*. This plant has a bitter taste and a garlic smell. It has been esteemed especially serviceable in tertian ague.

SCYBALA, plural of *Scybalon*, *σκυβαλον*, 'dung.' *Enterolithus Scyb'alum*, *Excrementa Alvi siccio'ra*. Hard fecal matters, discharged in round lumps.

SEA-AIR. The air, in the neighbourhood of the sea, contains saline particles commingled with it, which render it a valuable change for scrophulous and debilitated individuals. The sea and sea coast are usually, also, more equable in their temperature than places inland.

SEARCHING, *Sounding*; from (F) *Chercher*. The operation of ascertaining whether a patient has a stone in the bladder, by the introduction of a metallic instrument.

SEBA'CEOUS, *Seba'ceus*; from *sebum*, 'suet.' That which has the nature of suet.

The **SEBACEOUS GLANDS**, **FOL'LICLES** or **CRYPTS**, *Mil'iary glands*, are small hollow organs of a rounded or pyriform shape, seated in the substance of the skin, and opening on its surface by a small, excretory duct; furnishing a yellow, unctuous humour, having some analogy with suet, which is destined to lubricate the surface of the body.

Follicles of a similar nature exist around the corona glandis of the male, and under the skin of the labia majora and nymphæ of females. They secrete a sebaceous matter, which emits a peculiar odour; and, hence have been called *Glandulæ odoriferæ*.

SEBESTINA, *Cordia myxa*, *Sebes'ten*, *Sebsten*, *Myxa*, *Cornus sanguinea*, *Prunus sebestena*, *Smooth-leaved Cordia* or *Assyr'ian plum*. (F) *Sebestier myxa*. The dark, black fruit of the *Sebestina* possesses glutinous and aperient qualities, and is exhibited in decoction, in various diseases of the chest.

SECA'LE. *S. cerea'le.* The *Rye plant.* (F) *Seigle.* Rye is chiefly used as an article of diet, particularly in the northern parts of Europe, where they, also, extract a spirit from it. The grain is disposed to acescency: and hence its internal use, at first, generally produces a laxative effect.

SEC'ONDARY, from *secun'dus*, 'the second.' Something that acts subordinately to another; as the *secondary symptoms* of a disease; i. e. those which supervene on the *primary*.

SECRE'TION. *Secre'tio apoc'risis*, from *secer'nerè*, 'to separate.' An organic function, which is chiefly executed in the glands, and consists in an elaboration or separation of the materials of the blood, at the very extremities of the arterial system, or rather of the vascular secretory system; and which differs, in each organ, according to its particular structure; hence the formation of different fluids;—bile, saliva, urine, milk, &c. The secretions are of three kinds:—*exhalant*, *follicular*, and *glandular* (q. v.)

SEC'UNDINES. *Hys'tera, Deu'tera, Deuter'ia, After-birth, Secun'dæ, Secundi'næ.* (F) *Arrière-faix, Sécondines, Délivre.* All that remains in the uterus, after the birth of the child,—viz. the placenta, a portion of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum. These are, commonly, not expelled till some time after the birth of the fœtus; hence their name. See *Delivrance*.

SED'ATIVES. *Pauonta, Sedan'tia, Ad-ec'ta,* (F) *Calmants, Temperants,* from *sedo*, 'I settle or assuage.' Medicines which directly depress the vital forces, and which are consequently employed whenever it is necessary to diminish preternaturally increased action. The chief reputed sedatives are: *Acidum Hydrocyanicum, Acidum Hydro-sulphuricum, Tabacum, Missio Sanguinis,* and certain gases by inhalation, as azote, carbonic acid, (?) carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen.

SED'IMENT. *Sedimen'tum.* (F) *Dépôt.* A deposit, formed by the precipitation of some one or more of the substances held in solution or suspension by a liquid. That which is formed in urine, at the time of cooling, has been called *Hypostasis, Hyposte'ma, Residen'tia, Subsiden'tia.* This sediment or deposit varies in different states of the system. In calculous affections, it is one of the most important objects of attention.

SEDLITZ, MINERAL WATERS OF. *Seidlitz or Seydschütz water.* Springs in Bohemia, near Prague, which are simple salines. They contain a large quantity of sulphate of magnesia, a little sulphate of soda and sulphate of lime, carbonic acid, carbonates of lime and magnesia, and a resinous matter. (?) They are employed, as purgatives, in a multitude of diseases.

SEDLITZ POWDERS may be formed of *Soda tartarizata* ʒij, *Sodæ carbon.* ʒij, in one pa-

per. *Acid tartaric.* xxxv, in another. For half a pint of water.

SEDUM. *Sedum acré, Illece'bra, Vermicula'ris, Piper mura'lè, Sedum minus, Sem-pervi'vum acré, Wall pepper, Stone crop, Aei-chryson, Æonion.* (F) *Joubarbe âcre, Orpin brûlant, Vermiculaire brûlante, Sédon brûlant.* Family, Crassulaceæ. Sex. Syst. Decandria Pentagynia. In its recent state, it is very acrid, and proves both emetic and cathartic. Externally, in the form of cataplasm, it produces vesications and erosions. It has been recommended in cancerous and malignant ulcers.

SEDUM TELE'PHIUM, *Faba crassa, Cras'sula, C. major, Illece'bra major, Tele'phium, Faba'ria cras'sula, Anacamp'seros, Orpine.* (F) *Sédon reprise, Orpin reprise, Grand orpin, Fève épaisse, Joubarbe des vignes, &c.* Formerly used as a cataplasm in cuts, hemorrhoids, corns, whitlows, &c.

SEGRAY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Near Pithiviers, in Gâtinais, in the French department of Loiret, there is a chalybeate spring, which has some reputation.

SELI'BRA, Sembella, half a pound. Six ounces, Troy; eight, Avoirdupois.

SELINI'TES, *σελινιτης.* Wine impregnated with the seeds of the *σελινον* or *smallage*.—Dioscorides.

SELLA TUR'CICA, *Ehip'pium, Fossa Pituita'ria, Turkish Saddle, Cella Tur'cica, Sella, S. equina seu sphenoida'lis,* (F) *Selle Turcique ou du Turc.* A depression at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which is bounded, anteriorly and posteriorly, by the clinoid processes; and lodges the pituitary gland. It is so called from its resemblance to a *Turkish saddle*.

SELTZ or SELTZER, MINERAL WATERS OF. Cold, acidulous springs, the source of which is at Seltz, nine leagues from Strasburgh and in the Department of the Bas-Rhin. They contain carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda, muriate of soda, and much carbonic acid. They are refrigerant, tonic, diuretic, and aperient.

ARTIFICIAL SELTZER WATER may be made from *muriat. acid.* gr. xxxv, *water* ℥j, *white marble,* gr. iij. Stop up till dissolved. Add *carbonate of magnesia,* gr. v, and, after some time, *subcarbonate of soda,* gr. xxxij. Close it till used.

SEMEIOL'OGY, *Semeiot'icè; Semiology,* or *Semiot'icè,* from *Semeio'sis, σημειωσις,* 'signification,' 'designation,' (F) *Séméiotique.* The branch of pathology, whose object is an acquaintance with the signs of disease.

SEMI, from *ἡμισυ,* 'half.' *Semi* or *demi,* in composition, universally signifies 'half;' both in French and English.

SEMICIRCULAR, Semicircula'ris. That which represents the half of a circle.

The **SEMICIRCULAR CANALS,** *Canal'es semicircula'res seu tubæformes seu circula'res, Semicir'culi ossei, Funes seu Canalic'uli semi-*

annula' res, (F) *Canaux demi-circulaires*, are seated in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, and open into the vestibule, behind which they are situate. They are three in number, of which one is *superior* or *vertical*; another *posterior* or *oblique*; and the third *exterior* or *horizontal*. Their parietes are formed of a bony, compact, hard plate. Their uses in audition are not known: at their termination they have the elliptical arrangements, called *ampul'lae*; and by both extremities they open into the vestibule, in the sac at its superior part—the *Sac'culus Ellip'ticus*, *Al'veus commu'nis*, *utricle*, *sinus* or *Alveus utriculo'sus*, *Sacculus vestibuli* or *Median sinus*. In front of the S. ellipticus, nearer the cochlea, and opposite the foramen ovale, is the *Sac'culus sphericus* or *sacculus*.

SEMI-CON'GIUS. Half a gallon, or 4 pints, English.

SEMI-CU'PIUM, *Inses'sio*, *Inces'sio*, *Encathis'ma*, *εγκάθισμα*, *Excathis'ma*, (F) *Demi-bain*. A half-bath, or such as receives only the hips or extremities.

SEMIL'LA DEL GUACHARO. Various kinds of hard and dry fruits, found in the stomachs of the young Guacharoos, a sort of nocturnal bird;—a celebrated South American remedy in ague.

SEMILU'NAR, *Semiluna'ris*, (F) *Demi-lunaire* ou *Sémi-lunaire*. Having the shape of a half-moon.

The SEMILUNAR CARTILAGES or *Semilunar fibro-cartilages* are two fibro-cartilages, which exist between the condyles of the os femoris and the articular surfaces of the tibia. The innermost, which is longer from before to behind than transversely, is nearly semicircular. The outermost forms almost an entire circle; an arrangement, in both cases, corresponding to the different surfaces of the tibia. They are thicker at their outer circumference, which is convex, than at the inner which is concave, and very thin. Both are inserted, before and behind, into the spine of the tibia, by means of fibrous fasciæ.

The SEMILUNAR GANGLION,—*Ganglion abdomina'le seu splanchnicum seu transversum seu solare*, *G. surréal* (Ch.), belongs to the great sympathetic. These ganglia present considerable variety; and are deeply situate in the abdomen, above and behind the suprarenal capsules. They correspond, posteriorly, to the pillars of the diaphragm and the aorta. They have the shape of a crescent reversed, often surrounded by other ganglia of a smaller size. From their periphery the numerous filaments proceed, which go to the formation of the solar plexus.

SEMI-MEMBRANO'SUS, *Ischio-popliti-fémoral*, *Ischio-popliti-tibial* (Ch.), (F) *Demi-Membraneux*. A muscle situate at the posterior part of the thigh. It is flat, thin, narrow, and aponeurotic in its upper third; broader and fleshy in the middle, and tendinous below.

It is attached above, to the tuberosity of the ischium; and below, by a tendon, which has three divisions,—to the outer condyle of the femur, and to the posterior and inner part of the internal tuberosity of the tibia. This muscle is a rotator inwards, and a flexor of the leg. It can, also, bend the thigh upon the leg. In standing, it maintains the pelvis in position, and can even draw it downwards.

SEMI-SICIL'ICUS. A weight of one drachm or three scruples.—Rhodius.

SEMI-SPEC'ULUM. An instrument, used for dilating the incision made into the neck of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.—Fabricius Hildanus.

SEMI-SPINALIS COLLI, *Transver'so-spinalis Colli*, *Spinalis cervi'cis*, *Spinalis Colli*, *Transversa'lis Colli*, *Transverso-spinal*. (F) *Demi-épineux* ou *transversaire-épineux du cou*. This muscle arises from the transverse processes of the six uppermost dorsal vertebræ, by an equal number of distinct tendons, which run obliquely under the complexus, and is inserted into the spinous processes of all the cervical vertebræ, except the first and last. Its *action* is,—to extend the neck obliquely backwards and to one side.

SEMI-SPINALIS DORSI, *Semi-spinalis exter'nus*, *Transver'so-spinalis dorsii*, *Semi-spina'tus* (Riolan), *Transverso-spinal*, (F) *Demi-épineux du dos*, *Transversaire-épineux du dos*. This muscle arises from the transverse processes of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th dorsal vertebræ, by as many distinct tendons, which soon grow fleshy; and, then, again become tendinous, and are inserted into the spinous processes of the 6 or 7 uppermost dorsal, and two lowest cervical vertebræ, by as many tendons. Its *action* is,—to extend the spine obliquely backwards.

SEMI-TENDINO'SUS, *Semi-nervo'sus*, *Ischio-crêti-tibial*, *Ischio-prétibial* (Ch.), (F) *Demi-tendineux*. This muscle is situate at the posterior part of the thigh. It extends obliquely downwards and inwards, from the tuberosity of the ischium—to which it is attached by a flat tendon, common to it and the biceps,—as far as the posterior and inner part of the tibia, to which it is attached by means of another round tendon. Its fibres are commonly interrupted by an aponeurosis. Its *uses* are the same as those of the semi-membranosus.

SE'MINA FRIG'IDA MAJO'RA. The *greater cold seeds*. The ancients gave this name to the emulsive seeds of the cucumber, melon, gourd, and water-melon.

SEMINA FRIGIDA MINORA. The *lesser cold seeds*. The ancients gave this name to the seeds of the lettuce, purslane, endive, and chicory.

SEMINIF'EROUS, from *semen*, 'sperm,' and *fero*, 'I carry,' *Seminiferus*. An epithet given to the vessels, which secrete and convey the seminal fluid.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTO'RUM, *House-*

Leek, Sedum majus, Aizoön, Beialhalalen, Bupthalmus, Barba Jovis, Sengreen, Agriocin'ara, Andrachahara, Chrysosper'mum, (F) Joubarbe des toits. The leaves have a mild, subacid austerity, and are often applied to bruises and old ulcers.

SENE'CIO, *S. vulga'ris, Erig'gerum, Cor'talon, Erigeron, Groundsel, (F) Seneçon commun.* Family, Corymbiferæ. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua. A common plant in Europe; frequently applied, bruised, to inflammations and ulcers, as refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

SENECIO JACOBÆ'A, *Jacobæ'a, St. James' Wort, Ragwort, (F) Jacobée.* The leaves have a roughish, bitter, subacid, and extremely nauseous taste. A decoction has been used in dysentery. A poultice of the leaves has been recommended in rheumatic affections; and a decoction of the root has been often employed in cases of wounds and bruises.

SENECTA AN'GUIUM. The cast-skin of a serpent. A decoction of it is said to cure deafness!

SENECTUS, *Geras, Old age, (F) Vieillesse.* The last period of life, commencing, according to some, at 60 years of age, but varying according to numerous circumstances. It is characterized by the progressive diminution of the physical and moral faculties.

SEN'EGAL, GUM. The exudation from the *Mimosa Senegal, Family, Leguminosæ.* Sex. Syst. Polygamia Monœcia, which grows in the country of Africa, through which the river Senegal runs. It is in loose or single drops, much larger than Gum Arabic, or the gum which exudes from the cherry tree; and is much more difficult of solution than the former.

SENSA'TION, *Sensa'tio, Æsthe'ma.* An impression, caused by external bodies, on the organs of the senses, and transmitted to the brain, which appreciates it. It is not necessarily, however, confined to bodies external to us: for we can receive an impression by touching any part of our own body. The body, which communicates the impressions, needs but to be external to the part impressed.

Sensations are divided into *external, internal* and *morbid*. The *external* are communicated by the five organs of the senses. The *internal* are such as occur within the body, and arise from some alteration in the function of the part, for the time being. Hunger and thirst are internal sensations, as well as all the natural wants.

Morbid sensations may be either internal or external.

SENSE, *Sensus, Æsthe'sis, (F) Sens.* A faculty, possessed by animals, of receiving impressions from external objects. (F) *Sentiment.* The senses are five in number: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Of these, the two first and the last administer more to the intellect; and, hence, have been called, by some, the *intellectual senses*: the

other two seem more destined for the nutrition of the body; and, hence, have been termed *corporeal* or *nutritive senses*.

Other senses have been suggested—as the intense sensation experienced during the venereal act; a sense of heat and cold: a muscular sense, a common sense or Cœnæsthesia (q. v.), &c.

SENSIBIL'ITY, *Sensibil'itas, Æsthema.* The faculty of receiving impressions, and having the consciousness of them. Bichat defines it as the property, possessed by living bodies, of receiving impressions, whether the individual is conscious of them or not. In the former case, where conscious, he calls the sensibility, *animal*: in the latter, where not, he terms it *organic*. This last is common to vegetables and animals, and presides over nutrition, absorption, exhalation, secretion, &c. The other does not exist in vegetables: it is the origin of the sensations,—olfaction, vision, gustation, audition, thirst, hunger, pain, &c.

There are few parts of the animal body, but what are sensible,—if not in health—in disease. The free extremities of the hair, and nails, and the epidermis are not so. See Insensibility.

SENSO'RIMUM, *Senso'rium commune, Organon senso'rium internum, Senito'rium, Empo'rium spirituum, Æsthetè'ron.* The common centre of sensations.

SENTIENT, *Sentiens.* Feeling.

The SENTIENT EXTREMITIES of nerves are their minute terminations in the organs.

SEPARATO'RIMUM, from *se'paro*, 'I separate.' A surgical instrument, for separating the pericranium from the skull. A *Sep'aratory*—*Vitrum Hypoclepticum*,—is, also, a pharmaceutical vessel for separating fluids of different densities from each other.

SEPEDONOGEN'ESIS, *Sepedogen'esis*, from *σπρεσσω*, 'putrescency,' and *γενεσις*, 'generation.' A septic disposition or tendency: such as is met with in typhus gravior.

SEPHI'ROS. A word used, by some writers, for the hardness that follows small abscesses, from which the pus has been absorbed; as in the case of furuncles.

SEPIA, *S. officina'lis, Sepium, Præcip'itans magnum, Cuttle-Fish, (F) Sèche.* The shell of the cuttle-fish has been used as an absorbent; and is often added to tooth-powders.

SEPLASIA'RIUS. A name formerly given to those, who sold perfumes, ointments, &c. It is derived from *Seplasia*,—the name of a public place at Capua, where these kinds of preparations were frequently sold.

SEP'TENARY. Consisting of seven. The septenary years, of the old believers in critical periods, were supposed to be times at which important changes might be expected to take place. The grand climacteric (q. v.) was fixed at 63, and it was considered, that if a person passed that age, he had well-founded expectations, that his life might be protracted to 90.

SEPTIC, *Sep'ticus.* That which produces putrefaction. Any substance, which corrodes

and disorganizes the soft parts, without causing much pain.

SEPTUM, (F) *Cloison*. A part intended to separate two cavities from each other, or to divide a principal cavity into several secondary cavities.

These septa are numerous in the human body. The chief are the following.

SEPTUM CORDIS, *Septum medium cordis*. The partition, which separates the two ventricles of the heart.

SEPTUM LU'CIDUM seu *pellu'cidum* seu *tenuet* *et pellucidum* seu *medium* seu *Spec'ulum lu'cidum* seu *Lapis specula'ris* seu *Mediasti'num* seu *Diaphrag'ma ventriculo'rum latera'lium cer'e'br'i*, *Spec'ulum*, *Septum mé'dian* (Ch.), (F) *Cloison transparente*. The soft portion or medullary substance, which separates the two lateral ventricles of the brain from each other. This septum is composed of two laminæ; between which a small cavity exists, filled by a serous fluid, and called the *Fossa of Syl'vius*, *5th ventricle of Cuvier*, *Sinus of the mé'dian septum*, (Ch.) The brothers Wenzel are of opinion, that this cavity is lined by a peculiar membrane.

SEPTUM NA'RIVM, *Interseptum*, seu *Dissepi-men'tum*, seu *Interfinium*, seu *Discri'men*, seu *Imbrex*, seu *Diaphrag'ma narium*, (F) *Cloison des Fosses nasales*, the partition between the nares. It is formed by the vomer, the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone, and a cartilage of a triangular shape. These parts are lined by the pituitary membrane, which receives a considerable number of nerves and vessels.

SEQUESTRUM, from *seques'tro*, 'I separate.' The portion of bone, in necrosis, which is dead, and separated from the living bone; acting, whilst retained, as an extraneous body. When the sequestrum is superficial and small, it is called *Exfoliation*, (q. v.)

SE'RIOUS, (F) *Sérieux*, *Grave*. A term, applied to diseases and symptoms, that are attended with danger.

SER'ICUM, *Silk*, from *Seres*,—the Thibetans probably—from whom it was first obtained. (F) *Soie*. The thread spun by the *Bombyx Mori* or *Silkworm*. Silk is used by surgeons for ligatures, &c.

SERPENT, *Serpens*, *Anguis*, *Ophis*, from *serpo*, 'I creep.' A snake.

SNAKE BROTH was, at one time, recommended as a restorative.

Many serpents are venomous: and the bites of some fatal. See Poisons (Table of).

SERPIG'INOUS, from *serpere*, 'to creep.' An epithet given to certain superficial ulcerations which, as they cicatrize in one part, extend to another.

SERRATULA AMA'RA, *Family*, *Cynaroccephalæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia æqualis. A species of *Sawwort*, recommended in ague.

SERRA'TUS MAGNUS. So called from its serrated appearance. *Serratus major anti'*

cus, *Serratus major*, *Costo-basi-scapulaire*, *Costo-scapulaire* (Ch.), (F) *Grand dentelé*. A very broad (especially anteriorly), thin, flat, irregularly quadrilateral muscle, situate at the sides of the thorax. It is attached, before, to the external surface of the first 8 or 9 ribs, by as many distinct digitations; and, behind, to the spinal edge of the scapula. The superior fibres are almost horizontal; the lower become gradually more and more oblique upwards and backwards. This muscle carries the scapula forwards, and causes it to execute a movement of rotation, which directs its inferior angle forwards, and the anterior upwards. When the shoulder is fixed, it raises the ribs.

SERRATUS POSTI'CUS INFERIOR, *Dorso-lombo-costal*, *Lombo-costal* (Ch.), (F) *Petit dentelé postérieur et inférieur*. A broader and thinner muscle than the following, but nearly of the same shape. It is situate obliquely, at the lower part of the back; and extends from the spinous processes of the two or three last dorsal vertebræ, and the two or three first lumbar, to the inferior margin of the four last false ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs, and thus concurs in expiration. It is an antagonist to the next.

SERRATUS POSTI'CUS SUPERIOR, *Cervi'ci-dorso-costal*, *Dorso-costal* (Ch.), (F) *Petit dentelé supérieur*. A flat, thin, quadrilateral muscle; situate obliquely at the posterior inferior part of the neck, and the superior part of the back. It passes from the posterior cervical ligament, the spinous process of the last cervical vertebra; from the spinous processes of the two or three first dorsal, to the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs; into which it is inserted by as many digitations. It raises the ribs, and is, consequently, an inspiratory muscle.

SERUM, *Orrhos*, *Seros'ity*. The most watery portion of animal fluids, exhaled by serous membranes. It is a constituent part of blood, milk, &c.

The **SERUM OF THE BLOOD**, (F) *Sérum du Sang*, is the liquid, which separates from the blood, when coagulated at rest. It is of a greenish-yellow colour; viscid; slightly coagulable by heat, acids, and alcohol. It is composed of water; muriate of soda; certain phosphates; gelatine; and albumen, constantly united to soda, almost in a saponaceous combination.

SERUM LACTIS; the *Serum of Milk*, *Whey*, (F) *Sérum du lait*, *Petit lait*. That part of milk, from which the butter and caseous matter have been separated. It is a transparent, citrine-coloured liquid, containing sugar of milk, mucilage, acetic acid, phosphate of lime, and some other saline substances. It is used as a slightly nutritious diluent and refrigerant.

The **SERUM LACTIS HOFFMAN'NI**, (F) *Petit-lait d'Hoffmann*, is a name given to the liquid, resulting from treating with boiling water,

milk which has been evaporated to an almost solid consistence. It is not much used.

RENNET WHEY is made thus: *milk* 2 pints; *rennet* 3ss, infused in a little hot water: mix, and keep in a gentle heat for some hours, then strain.—Gray.

SERUM OF SEROUS MEMBRANES, *Serum membranarum serosa'rum*, *Water of Dropsy*, (F) *Sérum des membranes séreuses*, *Eau des hydro-piques*. It resembles the serum of the blood,—especially in cases of hydrocele. The water of hydrothorax and ascites contains much less albumen:—sometimes, enough to coagulate on the application of heat: at others, not.

SESAMOID, *Sesamoïdes*, *Sesamodes*, *Sesamoideus*, from *σισαμν*, 'a grain of sesamum,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.'

The SESAMOID BONES are small bones, situate in the substance of tendons, near certain joints. Their number is various. They are commonly more in the male than female. Two are constantly met with, beneath the metatarso-phalangeal articulations of the great toe. Sometimes, the articulations of other bones of the metatarsus with the phalanges of the toes have them likewise. In the hand, there are two before the metacarpo-phalangeal joint of the thumb. At times, they are met with in the other metacarpo-phalangeal articulations. Occasionally, two exist, behind the condyles of the femur, in the tendons of the gastrocnemii muscles. A considerable os sesamoideum is also met with in the tendon of the peronæus longus.

These bones are commonly round, and flattened only on one surface, which is incrustated with cartilage. Their size is very variable, according to the joints in which they exist.

Traces of sesamoid bones are not observed in infants: in them, they are replaced by small, cartilaginous concretions. They are developed by a single point of ossification; and are, like the patella (which is a true sesamoid bone), composed of much cellular substance, covered by a thin layer of compact tissue.

The use of these bones is,—to allow the tendon to be inserted into the lever at a greater angle; and, thus, enable the power to act more advantageously.

Riolan has given the name *Ossa sesamoïdea*, to two bony points, sometimes met with;—the one at the outer side of the carotid canal of the temporal bone; and the other at the edge of the cavernous sinus, at the side of the internal carotid artery.

SESAMUM ORIENTALE, *Bennè*, *Oily Grain*. The seeds of this African plant are cultivated in Georgia and South Carolina, where the negroes use them with Indian Corn as an article of food. They yield a larger proportion of oil than any other vegetable; one hundred weight producing ninety pounds of oil, which is, at least, equal to Florence oil.

The *Benne Oil*, *Sesami Oleum*, is used in the Southern States as a laxative. The leaves afford, by infusion, an excellent mucilage.

SESCUN'CIA, *Sesquiun'cia*, *Hemiolion*. An ounce and a half.

SES'ELI TORTUOSUM, *Seseli Massiliensè*, *Hartwort of Marseilles*. The seeds have a warm taste; and a greater degree of pungency than those of the *Laserpitium Siler*, which is the *Seseli* of the Pharmacopœias.

SESQUI. This word, joined with any number, weight, measure, &c., signifies one and a half; as *sesquigranum*, 'a grain and a half.'

SETA EQUI'NA, *Hairworm*, *Helmin'thus Gordii*. A kind of worm, found in stagnant water, from 4 to 6 inches long, and twisted into various knots and contortions. Colour pale-brown, with dark extremities. It is common in the intestines of the Laplanders; causing the *Col'ica Lappon'ica*, in which the gripings are, at times, exceedingly severe.

SETA'CEUM, *Seto*, *Seton*, from *seta*, 'a bristle.' A long strip of fine linen or cotton twist, passed through the skin and cellular membrane, to keep up an issue; or through suppurating cavities, between the fragments of fractured bones, &c. to fulfil certain indications. The term is, also, applied to the issue so established.

The operation is simple. It consists in laying hold of a fold of skin, and passing a seton needle through it, with the thread attached. Every day, a fresh portion of the thread is drawn through the sore.

Setons are established in many diseases;—in obstinate ophthalmiæ, cephalalgæ, epilepsy, thoracic and abdominal affections, &c., but they are not as much used as formerly.

SEVUM, *Sebum*, *Stear*, *Adeps ovil'li*. Suet, mutton suet.

The SEVUM PRÆPARA'TUM, *Ovil'li Sevum Præpara'tum* or *prepared Suet*, (F) *Graisse de Mouton, Suif*, is formed by cutting the suet in pieces; melting over a slow fire, and straining through linen. It is emollient, and is sometimes boiled in milk (3 ij to ℥ j), and used in diarrhœa and dysentery. Its principal employment is in the formation of plasters.

SEX, *Sexus*, *Genos*, *Physis*. The physical difference between male and female in animals and vegetables;—as the *male sex*, *Sexus po'tior*, *S. virilis*; the *female sex*, *Sexus se'quior*, *S. mulie'bris*. In France, "the sex" means the female sex.

SEXTANS, *Sexta pars libræ*. The sixth part of a pound.—Galen.

SEXTA'RIOUS. An ancient measure, for liquid and solid substances. See *Weights and Measures*.

SEX'TULA. The sixth part of an ounce.

SEX'UAL. That which relates to the sex; which characterizes the sex.

The SEXUAL ORGANS are the genital organs; and the SEXUAL FUNCTIONS, the genital functions.

SHAMPOO'ING, (F) *Massage*. A Hindoo process, which consists in pressing the body of the bather in a peculiar manner; cracking the various joints, and employing blows and friction.

"Kneading" consists in pressing alternately upon a part of the body to arouse the muscles to more energetic action. It is employed at times in dyspepsia.

SHIN, *O'chrea*. The *spine* or anterior part of the tibia or leg. It is, also, called *Anticne'mion*, and *Crea*.

SHORT, Sax. *recept*, from *reipian*, 'to cut, to shear,' *shored*, *shor'd*, *short*, (F) *Court*. A word used, by anatomists, in opposition to *long*; and to distinguish parts from each other that have otherwise the same name.

SHORT BONES, for example, are those in which the three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—are nearly alike; such are the *vertebræ*, bones of the *carpus*, *tarsus*, &c.

SHRUB. Perhaps from Arabic, *sharab*, 'syrup.' A compound of spirits, lemon juice, and sugar.

SHUD'DERING. *Frem'itus*, *Phryagma*, from (G) *Schauer*, *Schauer*, (F) *Frémissement*, *Tressaillement*. A peculiar sensation, felt either externally or internally; and which seems to be the result of a spasmodic movement of the parts, in which it occurs. A slight feeling of cold sometimes accompanies it. It is, at times, the result of a moral cause, and is often the precursor of shivering.

SIAGO'NAGRA, from *σιανον*, 'the jaw,' and *αγχα*, 'a seizure.' A gouty or rheumatic affection of the joint of the lower jaw.

SIAL'AGOGUE, *Sialago'gus*, *Sialogogue*, *Ptyalagogue*, *Ptyas'magogue*, *Sali'vans*, *Apophlegmatismus* seu *apophlegmatisans per os*, from *σιαλον*, 'saliva,' and *αγω*, 'I expel.' That which provokes the secretion of saliva. *Pyrethrum* and *mercury* are *sialagogues*.

Sialagogues may be of two kinds: those which act through the circulation, and those which act immediately on the salivary organs. *Mercury* belongs to the former—the *pyrethrum* to the latter class. The chief *sialagogues* are *armoracia*, *calamus*, *mezereum*, *pyrethrum*, *tabacum*, and *zingiber*.

SIALOLO'GIA, from *σιαλον*, 'saliva,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the saliva.

SIBBENS, *Sivvens*. An infectious disease in the mountainous parts of Scotland, viewed to be of the venereal kind. *Siwin*, in the Keltic, means raspberry; and it is said that, in this affection, fungi appear like raspberries. From *siwin*, the inhabitants have made, *sievin*, *sibbin*, *sibbens*, and *sivvens*. By some, this affection is regarded as a complication of the venereal and itch. In the Orkneys, *sibbens* means itch.—Jamieson.

SICCANT'IA, *Xeran'tica*. (F) *Siccatis*. Drying medicines.—Galen.

SICCHA'SIA, *σικχασια*, 'disgust.' A distressing disgust for food; such as is experienced by women with child.

SICIL'ICUM, *Sic'lium*, *σικλιον*. A weight of four drachms; and, according to some, of only two drachms.

SICK, Sax. *reoc*, *Æger*, *Ægro'tus*, *Nos'eros*, *Noso'des*, (F) *Malade*. Labouring under disease. Such is its acceptation in old English, and generally in the United States. In England, it most commonly means, disorder of the stomach,—nausea.

SICKLY, *Morbo'sus*, *Valetudina'rius*, *Adyn'atos*, (F) *Maladif*. One who is subject to be sick.

SIDERA'TIO, *Sydera'tio*, from *Sidus*, 'a star,' because the condition was thought to be produced by the influence of the stars. The state of one struck suddenly, without apparent cause, and as if by the influence of the stars. The ancients comprised, under this name, different morbid conditions, such as paralysis, apoplexy, and gangrene.

SIFFLEMENT (F), from *siffler*, 'to whistle.' Whistling.

SIFFLEMENT MODULÉ, ou *chant des artères*, 'modulated whistling, or music of the arteries.' A kind of sound heard on auscultation, resembling, at times, the humming of certain insects.

The sound is chiefly met with in those labouring under chlorosis.

SIGMOID, *Sigmoi'dal*, *Sig'matoid*. That which has the form of the Greek S or C; from *sigma* and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.'

The **SIGMOID CAVITIES** or **FOSSÆ** of the *Ulna*, (F) *Cavités ou Fosses sigmoïdes*, are two notches at the upper part of that bone: one for the reception of the humerus; the other for that of the radius.

The **SIGMOID** or **SEMILU'NAR VALVES**, *Valvulae Sigmoïdeæ*, *Proces'sus Sigmoi'des*, (F) *Valvules sigmoïdes* ou *semilunaires*, are three valvular folds, at the commencement of the pulmonary artery and aorta. These valves have the form of a crescent, when applied against the parietes of the vessel. When the blood is sent from the ventricles by their contraction, the valves are applied against the sides of the vessel; but, during the diastole of the ventricle, they are depressed, and prevent the blood from returning to the heart. At the middle of the convexity of each valve is a small, hard, triangular granulum, called *Corpusculum Arantii*, which completely closes up the passage. It is, also, called *Corpusculum Morgagni*, and *C. Sesamoideum*, (F) *Globule d'Arantius*.

The **SIGMOID FLEXURE OF THE COLON** is the turn the colon takes immediately before its termination in the rectum.

SIGN, *Signum*, *Semi'on*, (F) *Signe*. Any present or past circumstance, afforded by the examination of a patient, or of matters concerning him, whence a conclusion may be drawn, regarding the nature and seat of his disease.

The phenomena, which precede the disease, are called *anamnes'tic* or *commem'orative*.

signs;—those, which accompany it, are termed *diagnos'tic*, if they reveal the nature or seat of the disease;—*prognos'tic*, when they indicate its probable duration and termination.

SIGNATURE, *Signatu'ra*, *Signa'tio*, *Episphagismos*. This term was applied, in the Eastern countries, in the middle ages, to mystic characters of good or bad augury, with which it was pretended, that every one was marked by the star under which he was born.

The **SIGNATURES OF PLANTS** meant certain peculiarities in their conformation or colour, by which they were judged proper for particular diseases:—as in the case of the *Lungwort*, *Liverwort*, &c.

SILACH, *Silac*. An Arabic word, used to designate thickening of the eyelids, *Cras-si'ties Palpebra'rum*; and, also, *Alopecia*.—Forest., Stephanus.

SILENE VIRGIN'ICA, *Ground Pink*, *Catch Fly*. The root has been employed in decoction, as an efficacious anthelmintic.

SIL'QUA, *Cera'tion*; the carat. A weight of about four grains.

SIMPLES. Medicinal herbs. One, skilled in simples, is called a *Simplist*, a *Rhizotomist*.

SINAPELÆ'ON, from *σινᾶπι*, 'mustard,' and *ελαιον*, 'oil.' Oil, impregnated with mustard.

SINA'PIS, *Sinapis nigra*, *Napus*, *Eru'ca*, *Sinapē*, *Sinapi*, *Common Black Mustard*, (F) *Moutarde noire*, *Sénévé*, *Sanve*. Family, *Cruciferae*. Sex. Syst. *Tetradynamia Siliquosa*. The seeds are inodorous, when entire; but, when bruised, the odour is very pungent; taste bitterish and acrid. They yield their virtues to water, and afford a bland oil by expression.

The seeds are stimulant, diuretic, emetic, and rubefacient. They are, sometimes recommended to be swallowed whole, in dyspepsia, torpor of the bowels, &c. Externally, they are applied in the form of cataplasm. See *Sinapism*.

The *White Mustard*, *Sinapis Alba*, is also used medicinally. It is somewhat less pungent than the black. The distilled oil—*Oleum Sinapis*—is a powerful stimulant and rubefacient.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD consists of oil of turpentine, camphor, and a portion of spirit of rosemary: to which is added a small quantity of flour of mustard. It is a celebrated embrocation for rheumatism, &c.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD PILLS consist of yellow resin and balsam of tolu, enough to make into pills.

SINAPIS'MUS, from *σινᾶπι*, 'mustard.' A cataplasm, of which mustard forms the basis; and which is used for exciting redness, and acting as a counter-irritant. It is prepared by mixing flour of mustard and vinegar together, to the due consistence. See *Cataplasma Sinapis*.

SIN'CIPUT, *Sincip'ital Region*, *Bregma*, *Syn'ciput*, *Mesocra'nium*; the top of the head. The French use it synonymously with *vertex*. By some, it is applied to the frontal region or forepart of the cranium. The parietal bones have been called *sincipital bones*, *Ossa sincipitis*.

SINDON (F), *Sindo*, Linen. Cloth, made at Sidon in Phœnicia. A small piece of rag, or a round pledget, supported by a thread at its middle, and introduced into the opening in the cranium, made by the trephine.

SINGUL'TUS, *Lynx*, *Lygmus*, *Clonus Singul'tus*, *Hiccough*, *Hiccup*, (F) *Hoquet*. A noise made by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, and the simultaneous contraction of the glottis, which arrests the air in the trachea. It is a symptom of many morbid conditions, and especially of gangrene, but occurs, frequently, in persons otherwise in good health.

SIN'UOUS, *Sinu'o'sus*, (F) *Sinueux*. An epithet given to certain ulcers, and especially to certain fistulæ, which are tortuous.

SINUS, *Sinu'o'sitas*, *Colpos*, *Abscon'sio*, *Eurycho'ria*, (F) *Clapier*. Any cavity, the interior of which is more expanded than the entrance. In this sense, anatomists have applied the term to cavities in certain bones of the head and face. It has been, also, applied to certain venous canals, into which a number of vessels empty themselves; such as the sinuses of the dura mater and of the spine; the sinus of the vena porta; uterine sinuses, &c.

In surgery, it means a long, narrow, hollow track, leading from some abscess, diseased bone, &c.

SINUSES OF BONES. All these form part of the nasal cavities. They are the frontal, sphenoidal, maxillary, &c. The name has also been given, occasionally, to the ethmoid and mastoid cells.

The **SINUSES OF THE DURA MATER**, *Sinus seu Fis'tulæ seu Cavita'tes seu Ventric'uli seu Tu'buli seu Sanguidu'ctus seu Receptac'ula Duræ matris* are formed by a separation of the layers of the dura mater, which act as a substitute for the outer membrane of veins. Bichat admits only four great sinuses, of which all the others seem to be dependencies;—the *two lateral sinuses*, the *straight sinus*, and the *longitudinal sinus*. To the lateral sinuses belong,—the *petrous sinuses*, superior and inferior; the *transverse sinus*; the *cavernous sinuses*; the *coronary sinus*, and the *occipital sinuses*. To the straight sinus belongs the *inferior longitudinal*. The longitudinal sinus, properly so called, has no sinus under its dependence.

SINUS CORONA'RIVS, *Sinus circula'ris*, *S. circula'ris Ridleyi*. It surrounds, in a more or less regular manner, the pituitary fossa and gland, emptying itself into the corresponding cavernous sinus by each of its extremities.

SINUS DEXTER CORDIS, *Sinus vena'rum cava'rum*, *S. veno'sus*, *Saccus vena'rum cava'rum*. The right auricle of the heart:—*A'trium cordis dextrum*. See Auricula.

SINUSES, LATERAL, *Sinus transver'si*, *S. magni*, *S. laterales*, (F) *Sinus latéraux*. Each of these sinuses, distinguished into right and left, begins at the torcular herophili, or confluence of the sinuses; and terminates at the sinus of the jugular vein.

SINUSES, LONGITUDINAL, *S. longitudina'les*. These are two in number.

1. The **SUPERIOR LONGITUDINAL SINUS**, *S. falcifor'mis superior*, *S. triangula'ris*, *Sinus médian*, (Ch.) A long, triangular canal; convex above, concave below, which occupies the whole of the upper edge of the falx cerebri. It is broad behind, and much narrower before, where it commences by a *cul-de-sac*, at the crista galli of the ethmoid bone. It passes along the frontal or coronal crest, sagittal suture, and the vertical groove of the occipital bone. It receives several veins from the dura mater; and all those that are spread over the convex and plane surfaces of the two hemispheres of the brain. It discharges itself into the upper part of the torcular herophili.

2. The **INFERIOR LONGITUDINAL SINUS**, *Sinus falcifor'mis inferior*, *Vena falcis cer'ebr'i*. This is much narrower than the last, and occupies the inferior edge of the falx cerebri, from its anterior third to the tentorium cerebelli, where it terminates, commonly by two branches, in the straight sinus.

SINUS OCCIP'ITAL, *Sinus occipita'lis*. These sinuses commence at the sides of the foramen magnum ossis occipitis, and ascend—becoming broader and nearer each other—into the substance of the falx cerebelli, where they frequently unite. Each opens into the inferior part of the torcular herophili. They receive the veins of the falx cerebelli, of the dura mater which lines the fossæ cerebelli, and of the posterior part of the cerebellum. Haller and Sömmerring have given them the name of *posterior occipital sinuses*, to distinguish them from the transverse sinus, which they have called *anterior occipital sinus*.

SINUS PULMONA' LIS, *S. sinis'ter cordis*, *Atrium cordis sinis'trum*, *S. vena'rum pulmona'lium*, *S. arterio'sus*, *Saccus vena'rum pulmona'lium*. The left auricle of the heart. See Auricula.

SINUS QUARTUS, *S. perpendicula'ris*, *Sinus choroïdien* (Ch.), *Straight Sinus*, (F) *Sinus droit*. This sinus,—triangular throughout; wide posteriorly; narrower anteriorly; slightly oblique downwards and backwards,—passes along the base of the falx cerebri, from the termination of the inferior longitudinal sinus to the torcular herophili. It receives the inferior longitudinal sinus, the veins of the lateral ventricles or *venæ Galeni*, the superior cerebellous veins, &c.

SINUS TRANSVER'SUS, *S. occipita'lis ante'*

rior. This sinus lies transversely at the anterior part of the basilar process of the occipital bone. It forms a communication between the two petrous sinuses, and the cavernous sinus of one side and those of the other. Its breadth is commonly very great. It is situate between two layers of the dura mater, and presents, internally, a kind of cavernous tissue.

SINUS UTERI'NI, *U'terine sinuses*. A name given to cavities, formed by the uterine veins in the substance of the uterine parietes. They are very large during pregnancy.

The **SINUSES OF VALSAL'VA** are three depressions in the aorta and pulmonary artery, immediately opposite the semilunar valves. Their use is to leave the edges of the valves free, so that they can be caught by the reflux blood.

Where the aorta is about to send off the first of its large branches, at the top of the thorax, it is of great size, and has been called the *Large Sinus of Valsalva*.

SINUSES, VER'TEBRAL, (F) *Sinus vertébraux*. Two great venous sinuses, different from those of the dura mater, which extend the whole length of the vertebral canal, from the occipital foramen to the end of the sacrum, behind the bodies of the vertebræ, before the dura mater, and at the sides of the posterior vertebral ligament. At their inner side, they communicate with each other by means of branches, which form true *transverse sinuses*. They are situate at the middle of the body of each vertebra, passing under the posterior vertebral ligament. They receive, at their middle part, the veins that arise in the spongy tissue of the vertebræ. By their external side, the vertebral sinuses communicate with the posterior branches of the vertebral, intercostal, and lumbar veins. At their posterior side they receive the veins, which creep on the prolongation of the dura mater that envelopes the marrow.

SISON AMMI. *Family*, Umbelliferae. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Digynia. The plant, that affords the *Ammi verum* of the shops. (F) *Ammi des Boutiques*. The seeds were once used as a carminative.

The **SISON AMO'MUM**, (F) *Amome faux*, is considered to be excitant and diuretic. It is the *field honewort*.

SISYMBRIUM NASTUR'TIUM, *Nasturtium aquat'icum*, *Laver odora'tum*, *Cratevæsium*, *Cressi*, *Cardami'nê fonta'na*, *Water Cress*, (F) *Cresson de fontaine*. *Family*, Cruciferae. *Sex. Syst.* Tetradynamia Siliquosa. Water cresses are commonly used in salad. They have obtained a place in the *Materia Medica* for their antiscorbutic qualities.

SISYMBRIUM SO'PHIA; the *Herb Sophia*. *Sophia Chirurgo'rum*, *Flix* or *Flux weed*, (F) *Sagesse des Chirurgiens*. It was once reputed to be anthelmintic, and valuable in hysterical affections. It is not used.

SIUM, *Sium nodiflorum*, *Creeping Water-parsnep*, (F) *Berle nodiflore*. Family, Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. It is stimulant, and supposed to be diuretic and lithontriptic. It is, sometimes, employed in cutaneous eruptions.

SIUM NINSI. The plant, whose root is called *Radix Ninsi*, *Ninzi*, *Nindsin*. This root was long supposed to be the same as ginseng, and it possesses similar, though weaker properties.

SKELETOL'OGY, *Sceletologia*, (F) *Squelettologie*, from σκελετος, 'a skeleton,' and λογος, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the solid parts of the body. This part of anatomy comprehends *Osteology* and *Syndesmology*.

SKEL'ETON, *Scel'etum*, from σκελετος, *cadaver exsiccatum*, (F) *Squelette*, *Skeleton*, a dried body; from σκελλω, 'I dry.' The aggregate of the hard parts of the body, or the bones. A skeleton is found in almost all animals, although it may not be always formed in the same manner. In some, as in the crustacea and testacea, it is wholly or partly *external*. In others, as in birds, the mammalia, &c., it is *internal*. It serves as a support for other organs. On it the general shape of the body and of its various parts is greatly dependent. When the bones are united by their natural ligaments, the skeleton is said to be *natural*: when articulated by means of wires, *artificial*.

SKELETOPE'IA, *Sceletopœia*, from σκελετος, 'a skeleton,' and ποιω, 'I make.' The part of practical anatomy which treats of the preparation of bones, and the construction of skeletons. Bones are prepared to exhibit their conformation, structure, chymical composition, mode of developement, and changes;—the different cavities formed by their union; and to demonstrate their connexions, relations, modes of union, &c.

SLAVERING, from *Saliva*, *Ptyalis' musiners*, *Driv'elling*, (F) *Bave*. Involuntary flow of saliva, from sluggishness of deglutition, without increased secretion. It is seen in the infant, the aged, and the idiot.

SLEEP, *Somnus*, *Sompnus*, *Sopor*, *Dormitio*, *Hypnos*, (F) *Sommeil*. Temporary interruption of our relations with external objects. A repose of the organs of sense, intellectual faculties, and voluntary motion.

The act of quitting this condition is called *awaking*, (F) *Évigilation*, *Reveil*. Sometimes, this is progressive and natural; at others, sudden and starting, (F) *Reveil en sursaut*, as in nightmare, affections of the heart, hypochondriasis, &c.

SLING, (G) *Schlinge*, *Mitel'la*. A bandage, employed to keep the forearm bent on the arm, in cases of injury done to those parts, in fracture of the clavicle, injury of the hands, &c. A handkerchief is often sufficient for this purpose. It must be folded diagonally, and tied, by the extremities, round the

neck. The French surgeons have used many varieties of *Echarpes* or *slings*: as the *Grande écharpe*, *Écharpe moyenne*, *Petite écharpe*, *Écharpe de J. L. Petit*, &c.

SMALT, *Protoxide of Cobalt*, *Smaltum*, *Safre*, *Azur*, *Blue Starch*. This oxyd has been given in rheumatism, in the dose of 10 to 20 grains. A larger quantity excites vomiting.

SMARAG'DUS, σμαραγδος, (F) *Émeraude*. The emerald. It was formerly regarded as a tonic.

SMILAX CHINA, *China*, *China orientalis*, *Sankira*, *Gauquara*, *Smilax aspera Chinensis*, *China Root*, (F) *Squine*, *Esquine*. Family, Smilacæ. Sex. Syst. Diœcia Hexandria. Formerly much used in cutaneous, and venereal affections.

SMILAX PSEUDO-CHINA, *Smilax Indica spinosa*, *China occidentalis*, *China spu'ria nodosa*; *American* or *West India China*. In scrophulous disorders, the root has been often preferred to the oriental kind. In other cases, it possesses similar virtues.

SMILAX SARSAPARIL'LA, *Sarsaparil'la*, *Smilax aspera Peruvia'na*, *Sarsa*, *Carivillan'di*, *Iva Pecan'ga*, *Macapatli*, *Zarsa*, *Zarzaparil'la*, (America.) (F) *Salsepareille*. The root of the Sarsaparilla is inodorous; taste bitterish, feculaceous, and fibrous. It is of a dark colour externally; white within. It is possessed of diuretic and demulcent properties; and has been often employed in the sequelæ of syphilis; when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, ulcerations, &c. continue. It has also been advised in scrophula, chronic rheumatism, &c., but its efficacy is, to say the least of it, a matter of doubt. Dose, ʒj to ʒj of the powder.

SMILĒ, σμιλη. A curved, two-edged bistoury.

SMYR'NIUM OLUSA'TRUM, *Hippose-linum*, *Smyr'nium*, *Macero'na*, *Macedonis'ium*, *Herba Alexandri'na*, *Gri'elum*, *Agriose-linum*, *Alexan'ders*. A plant, formerly cultivated for culinary purposes. The seeds are bitter and aromatic, and the roots more powerfully bitter. They have been recommended as resolvents, diuretics, emmenagogues, &c.

SNEEZING, from (G) *Niesen*, *Clonus Sternuta'tio*, *Sternuta'tio*, *Sternutamen'tum*, *Ptarmos*, (F) *Éternuement*. A convulsive motion of the expiratory muscles, by which the air is driven rapidly, and rushes sonorously, through the nasal fossæ, carrying with it the mucus and foreign bodies, which adhere to the pituitary membrane, and which have occasioned the movement.

SNORING, *Ronchus*, *Rhoncus*, *Stertor*, *Renchus*, (F) *Ronflement*. Noise made in the posterior part of the mouth and nasal fossæ, during the movements of inspiration, particularly in sleep, both when the person is in health, and in disease, as in apoplexy. In certain affections of the chest—in some cases of pulmonary catarrh—a kind of snoring may

be distinctly heard by applying the ear, or the stethoscope, to the chest.

SNOW, Sax. *rnap*, *Nix*, *Chion*, (F) *Neige*. Water, in a solid state, which falls from the atmosphere in white flakes. It is used externally, as a tonic and discutient.

SNUFFLES, Teut. *Snuffelen*, *Grave'do neonato'rum*, *Rhinangia*, *Rhinanch'onè*. Breathing hard through the nose. An affection to which infants are liable. It is relieved by oiling the interior of the nostrils.

SOB, from Sax. *reorjan*, 'to grieve.' (F) *Sanglot*. A spasmodic, sudden, and momentary contraction of the diaphragm, immediately followed by relaxation; by which the little air, that the contraction has caused to enter the chest, is driven out with noise. It is an evidence of corporeal or mental suffering.

SOCIETY, *Soci'etas*, (F) *Société*. An association for the promotion of some common object.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES, or associations of medical gentlemen for the promotion of science, have been numerous, and productive of valuable results.

In the United States, societies exist in many of the States, possessing the power of examining into the qualifications of every one, who may be desirous of practising within their particular jurisdiction. In some of the States, however, the qualified and unqualified are permitted to exercise their profession with equal privileges and immunities.

Amongst the medical associations, that have published, from time to time, their useful transactions, are the following.

In AMERICA. The *Massachusetts Medical Society*; the *Physico-medical*, and *Medical Society of the State of New York*; the *College of Physicians of Philadelphia*.

In EUROPE. The *Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland*:—the *Medico-Chirurgical*, and *Phrenological Societies of Edinburgh*:—the *College of Physicians*, the *Medico-Chirurgical*, and *Medical Societies of London*:—the *Associated Apothecaries and Surgeon-Apothecaries of England and Wales*, and the *Provincial Medical and Surgical Association*:—the *Royal Academy of Surgery*, the *Royal Society of Medicine*, the *Société Médicale d'Émulation*, the *Société de Médecine*, the *Royal Academy of Medicine*, and the *Société Médicale d'Observation*, of *Paris*:—the *Medico-Chirurgical Academy of Vienna*:—the *Medical Societies of Berlin and Copenhagen*, &c. &c.

In ASIA. The *Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta*.

Valuable medical essays are likewise contained in the published *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*; of the *Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, Göttingen*, &c.; of the *Royal Academy of Sciences of*

Paris; the *Imperial Society of Sciences of St. Petersburg*; the *Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin*; the *Academia Imperialis Leopoldina Naturæ Curiosorum*, &c.

SODA. An Arabic word. *Soda impu'ra*, *Baril'la*, *Barigl'ia*, *Baril'lor*, *Soda Hispan'ica*, *Ana'tron*, *Natron*, *Ana'ton*, *Nitrum Antiquo'rum*, *Kelp*, *Aphronit'rum*, *Sal alkali'nus fixus fos'silis*, *Car'bonas Sodæ impu'rus*, *Subcar'bonas Sodæ impu'ra*, *Anachron*. The mineral alkali, as soda is termed, is obtained from several sources;—by nature, in Egypt: artificially, from the incineration of marine plants; and from the decomposition of sulphate of soda, &c. It is principally, however, derived from plants growing on the sea-coast;—as the *Salso'la sati'va*, *S. soda*, *S. tragus*, *Salicor'nia herba'cea*, *Salicornia Arabica*, &c. The *Barilla* ashes are from the ashes of the *Salicor'nia Europæ'a*:—the *Kelp*, *Soude de Varecq*, from the *Fucus vesiculo'sus* and other varieties:—the *Turkey Barilla*, *Rouquette*, *Cendre du Levant*, *Rochet'ta Alexandri'na*, from the *Mesembryan'themum Copti'cum*:—the *Alicant Barilla*, *Soda Alicanti'na*, *S. Alonen'sis*, from the *Mesembryan'themum nodiflo'rum*:—and the *Carthage'na Barilla*, from the *Salicor'nia* and *Salso'la*.

The impure subcarbonate, (F) *Soude du commerce*, consists of subcarbonate of soda, potash, chloride of sodium, clay, and other earthy substances. It is chiefly used for preparing the pure subcarbonate.

SODA ACETA'TA, *Sodæ Ace'tas*, *Ac'etate of Soda*, *Terra folia'ta minera'lis*. This salt is used in similar cases with the acetate of potass.

SODA, CAR'BONATE OF, *Sodæ Carbonas*, *Carbonas Nat'ricum*, *Soda Aera'ta*, *Bicar'bonate of Soda*, *Carbonate of protox'ide of So'dium*, (F) *Carbonate de Soude*, *S. effervescente*, *Soude aérée*, *S. crayeuse*. (*Sodæ subcarb. ℞ aquæ distill. ℥iij.*) Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda, and pass carbonic acid through the solution; set it aside to crystallize. Its use is the same as the subcarbonate, than which it is less caustic, and is better adapted for effervescing draughts.

SODA CAU'STICA, *Protoxide of Sodium*, *Caustic Soda*, (F) *Soude caustique*, *S. à la Chaux*, *Soude pure*. The impure subcarbonate, treated by quicklime, and consequently deprived of its carbonic acid. It may be used as a caustic, like the *Potassa fusa*, and is even preferable to it, as it does not deliquesce, and run.

SODA, CHLORATE OF, *Sodæ Chloras*, *Oxy-muriate of Soda*. This salt is used as a disinfecting agent; both to remove offensive smells in chambers, and to alter the condition of fetid ulcers.

SODA, MU'Riate OF, *Sodæ murias*, *Soda muria'ta*, *S. muriat'ica*, *Al'kali minera'le sali'num*, *Sal commu'nis*, *Sal culina'ris*, *Sal font'ium*, *Sal gemmæ*, *Sal mari'nus*, *Natron muria'tum*, *Sal albus*, *Natrum muriat'icum*,

Common salt, Sea salt, Hydrochlorinas Natricus, Sal fos'silis, Sal lu'cidum, Muria, Rock salt, Bay salt, White salt, Quadrichlo'ruret of Sodium, Hydrochlo'rate of protox'ide of Sodium, Hydrochlo'rate of Soda, Chlorure'tum So'dii, (F) Sel de Cuisine. In an impure state, this salt is one of the most abundant of natural productions. It is soluble in 3 parts of water, and is tonic, purgative, and anthelmintic. Externally, stimulant. It is a well known and useful culinary substance.

SODA, NITRATE OF, *Sodæ Nitras, Alkali minera'le nitra'tum, Nitrum Cu'bicum, Nitrate of protox'ide of Sodium, Protoni'trate of Sodium, Nitrum Rhomboida'le, Nitras Na'tricum.* Its virtues are similar to those of the nitrate of potass, for which it has been substituted.

SODA, PHOSPHATE OF, *S. phosphara'ta, Subphosphate of protox'ide of Sodium, Phosphas Na'tricum, Natrum Oxyphosphoro'des, Subprotophosphate of Sodium, Alkali minera'le phosphora'tum, Tasteless purging salt, (F) Sel admirable perlé.* Cathartic, in the dose of from 3ss to 3j.

SODA, SUBCARBONATE OF, *Sodæ Subcarbonas, Subcarbo'rate of protox'ide of Sodium, Mephite of Soda, Natron præpara'tum, Sal Sodæ, Salt of Soda, Flos Salis, Sagi'men Vitri, Salt of Baril'la, Sal al'kali, Carbonas Sodæ, of some. (F) Sous-carbonate de Soude.* The impure subcarbonate, dissolved in water; the solution filtered and crystallized. Soluble in 2 parts of water at 60°. It is much used as an antacid: and, also, as a deobstruent in scrophulous, and other affections. Dose, gr. x to 3ss.

The dried Subcar'bonate of Soda, *Sodæ Subcar'bonas exsicca'ta, Carbonas Sodæ sicca'tum, (F) Sous-carbonate de Soude desséché,* is employed as an antacid and lithontriptic. Dose, gr. x to xv.

SODA, SULPHATE OF, *Sodæ Sulphas, Natron vitriola'tum, Sal cathar'ticus Glaube'ri; Alkali minera'le sulphu'ricum, Natrum sulphu'ricum, Soda vitriola'ta, Sulphas na'tricus, Sal mirab'ilis Glaube'ri, Ape'rient Salt of Frederick, Glauber's Salts.* Obtained from the salt that remains after the distillation of muriatic acid; the superabundant acid being saturated with subcarbonate of soda. It is soluble in 3 parts of water at 60°; is purgative; and, in small doses, diuretic. Dose, 3vj to 3x.

The LYMINGTON GLAUBER'S SALTS is a Sulphate of Magne'sia and Soda, and is obtained from the mother liquor of sea water, or by dissolving Epsom salt in a solution of Glauber's salt.

SODA, TARTRATE OF, *Soda Tartariza'ta, Tar'tarized Soda, Sal Rupellen'sis, Rochelle Salt, Sal Polychres'tum Seignet'ti, S. Seignetti, Seignette's Salt, Natron tartariza'tum, Tartris Potas'sæ et Sodæ, Tartras Potas'sæ et Sodæ. (Sodæ subcarb., p. 1; potass. supertart., p.*

3; aq. ferv., p. 15. Dissolve the subcarbonate in water; and add, gradually, the supertartrate. Filter the solution, and crystallize. It is a gentle cathartic. Dose, 3ss to 3j.

SOLA'NUM, *S. nigrum, S. vulga're, Common Nightshade; Garden Nightshade, (F) Morelle à fruit noir. Family, Solanæ. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia.* A narcotic poison. The *Huile de Morelle* is made, by macerating in oil, for several days, the leaves and fruit of this plant. The oil is anodyne and discutient.

SOLANUM DULCAMA'RA; the *Bittersweet, Dulcamara, Solanum Scandens, Glycipicros, Amara dulcis, Solanum ligno'sum, στεγχνος* of Theophrastus, *Woody Nightshade, (F) Douce-amère, Morelle grimpanie.* The taste of the twigs is bitter, followed by sweetness; hence its name. It has been used in many diseases, as a diuretic and sudorific; especially in chronic rheumatism, humoral asthma, dropsy, various skin diseases, scrophula, and jaundice. Dose in powder, ʒj to 3j.

SOLANUM LYCOPER'SICUM; the *Love apple plant.* The fruit of this, called *Toma'ta* or *Love-apple, (F) Pomme d'amour,* is much eaten in the United States; and with the French, Spaniards, Portuguese, &c., forms an esteemed sauce.

SOLANUM MELON'GENA, *Melongena, Egg plant, (F) Aubergine.* The *Mud Apple plant;* a native of Asia, Africa, and America. Its oblong, egg-shaped fruit, *Pomum Melon'genæ, Malum insa'num,* is prepared in soups and sauces in those countries, like the tomato.

SOLANUM SANCTUM; the *Palestine Nightshade.* The fruit of this is globular, and is much eaten in the countries where it is a native.

SOLANUM TUBEROS'UM, *Bata'bas, Solanum esculen'tum, Papas America'nus, Pappus America'nus, America'num Tubero'sum, Bata'ta Virginia'na, Convol'vulus In'dicus; the Pota'toe, (F) Pomme de Terre.* A native of Peru. A nutritious and wholesome vegetable; one of the most useful, indeed, that exists. One hundred pounds of potatoes afford 10 pounds of starch; which is equal to arrow root, as a nutrient and demulcent. It is called *Potatoe Flour, P. Starch, French Sago, Petit Sague, Common Arrow Root, &c.*

SOLAR, *Sola'ris.* Having rays like the sun.

The SOLAR PLEXUS, *Centrum commu'nē, Cer'ebrum abdomina'le.* A collection of ganglions and filaments, interweaving and anastomosing with each other repeatedly, and belonging to the system of the great sympathetic. This vast plexus, lying on the vertebral column, the aorta, and the pillars of the diaphragm, has a very irregular shape. The ganglions and filaments, composing it, are soft, reddish, and almost all issue from the semilunar ganglions. It receives, also, branches from the pneumogastric. It seems

to be chiefly intended for the aorta, and accompanies all its branches; furnishing many secondary plexuses, which are called the *infra-diaphragmatic, celiac, superior mesenteric, inferior mesenteric, renal or emulgent, spermatic, &c.*

SOLE, *Solum*, *Pe'dion*, *Peza*, *Pelma*, *Planta'ris superficies pedis*, *Facies concava seu inferior seu Planum seu Concavum seu Pars inferior seu Planities seu Planta Pedis*, (F) *Plante du Pied*. The sole of the foot; the under surface of the foot.

SOLENA'RIMUM, from *σωλην*, 'a canal.' An instrument of surgery, representing a kind of gutter, in the cavity of which the penis was placed, like a limb in a *cradle* (q. v.)—Galen. The word *Solen* itself—*σωλην*, *Cana'lis*—was used, in antiquity, for a grooved channel, in which a fractured limb was placed.

SOLE'US, *Gastrocne'mius inter'nus*, *Tibio-calcaneus* (Ch.); (F) *Soléaire*, from *solea*, 'a sole of a shoe.' A muscle, situate at the posterior part of the leg. It is broad, flat, and almost oval; and is attached, above, to the posterior edge of the fibula, to the oblique line on the posterior surface, and to the inner edge, of the tibia. It terminates, below, by a large tendon, which unites to that of the *gastrocnemius externus*, to form the *tendo Achillis*. This muscle extends the foot on the leg, and conversely.

SOLID, *Sol'idus*, *Stereos*. A body, whose integrant molecules are so united by the force of cohesion, that they will not separate by their own weight. The solids, in the human body, are the bones, cartilages, tendons, muscles, ligaments, arteries, veins, nerves, membranes, skin, &c. The anatomy, or rather study, of the solids, is called *Stereol'ogy*, from *στερεος*, 'solid,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.'

SOLIDA'GO VIRGAU'REA, *Virga aurea*, *Herba do'rea*, *Cony'za coma aurea*, *Sym'phytum*, *Petræ'um*, *Elich'rysum*, *Consol'ida Saracen'ica*, *Golden Rod*. *Nat. Ord.* *Compositæ Corymbiferae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Syngenesia superflua*. (F) *Verge d'or*. The leaves and flowers have been recommended as aperients and tonics, in urinary diseases, and in internal hemorrhage.

SOL'IDISM. The doctrine of those physicians, who refer all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. To the believers in this doctrine, the appellation *Solidist* has been given.

The *Solidists* think, that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties; that they alone can receive the impression of morbid agents, and be the seat of pathological phenomena. *Solidism* is, perhaps, the prevalent doctrine of the present day. It is scarcely necessary to say, that, in all our investigations, the condition of both solids and fluids must be regarded.

SOLUBIL'ITY, *Solubil'itas*. That property of a body, by virtue of which it can be dissolved in a menstruum.

TABLE OF THE SOLUBILITY OF SOME SUBSTANCES
IN WATER.

Names of Salts.	Solubility in 100 parts water.	
	at 60°.	at 212°.
<i>Acids.</i>		
Benzoic, - - -	0.208	4.17
Citric, - - -	133	200
Oxalic, - - -	50	100
Tartaric, - - -	very soluble	
<i>Salts.</i>		
Acetate of Potass, -	100	
— Soda, -	35	
Carbonate of Ammonia, -	50	
— Magnesia, -	2	
— Potass, -	25	
— Soda, -	50	
Chlorate of Potass, -	6	40
— Soda, -	35	35
Muriate of Ammonia, -	33	100
— Lime, -	200	
— Magnesia, -	100	
— Potass, -	33	
— Soda, -	35.42	36.16
Nitrate of Potass, -	14.25	100
— Soda, -	33	100
Phosphate of Soda, -	25	50
Sulphate of Ammonia, -	50	100
— Copper, -	25	50
— Iron, -	50	100
— Magnesia, -	100	133
— Potass, -	6.25	20
— Soda, -	37	125
Subborate of Soda, -	8.4	16.8
Supersulphate of Potass, -	5.0	100
Supertartrate of Potass, -	1.5	3.3
Tartrate of Potass, -	25	
Tartrate of Potass } and Soda, }	20	
— of Antimony } and Potass, }	6.6	33

SOLU'TION, *Solu'tio*, *Lysis*, (F) *Dissolution*. An operation, which consists in dissolving a solid body in a menstruum. Also, the product of such operation.

It means, also, with many, the termination of a disease:—with others, a termination accompanied by critical signs;—and with others, again, it is synonymous with crisis.

A **SOLUTION OF CONTINU'ITY** is any division of parts previously continuous;—as a wound, a fracture, &c.

SOLUTIO SULPHA'TIS CUPRI COMPOS'ITA, *Aqua vitriol'ica cæru'lea*, *Sydenham's Styp-tic Water*. (*Sulph. cupri*, 3 iij, *alum.*, *acid. sulph.*, aa 3 ij, *aquæ*, 3 viij: dissolve, and filter.)

SOLVENT, (F) *Fondant*, form *sol'vere*, 'to dissolve.' A medicine, supposed to possess the property of dissolving or removing obstructions and extraneous substances. Thus, we have *solvents* of the stone in the bladder, &c.

SOMATOL'OGY, *Somatolo'gia*, from *σῶμα*, 'the body,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the human body.

SOMNAM'BULISM, *Somnambula'tio*, *Hypnoba'te'sis*, *Hypnob'asis*, *Selenoga'mia*, *Nyctoba'te'sis*, *Seleniasis*, *Selenias'mus*, *Somnambulis'mus*, *Nyctob'asis*, *Noctambula'tio*, *Paroni'ria am'bulans*, *Sleep-walking*, *Nocti-sur'gium*, *Oneirodyn'ia acti'va*, *Somno-vigil*. A condition of the brain, which occasions the individual to execute, during sleep, some of those actions that commonly take place when awake. It has been imagined, that the somnambulist is guided, solely, by his internal senses; but there are many facts, which induce the belief that the external senses are not always entirely suspended. The causes of somnambulism are very obscure; and the principal indication of treatment is,—to so arrange the bed-chamber of the somnambulist, that he cannot get out of it during sleep; and to avoid suppers, as well as all bodily and mental excitement.

MAGNET'IC OR ARTIFI'CIAL SOMNAMBULISM is that peculiar nervous condition, into which individuals have been occasionally thrown by the *Animal Magnetizers*. It has occurred, only, in those of weak nervous temperaments; in hysterical females, &c.

SOMNAM'BULIST, *Somnam'bulus*, *Hypnob'ates*; from *somnus*, 'sleep,' and *ambula're*, 'to walk.' *Noctam'bulus*. A sleep-walker.

SOMNIF'EROUS, *Hypnot'icus*, *Soporif'ic*, *Soporif'erous*, *Soporati'vus*. A medicine, which causes sleep:—as *opium*.

SOM'NIUM, *Enyp'nion*, *Insomnium*, *A dream*, (F) *Rêve*, *Songe*. A confused assemblage, or accidental and involuntary combination of ideas and images, which present themselves to the mind during sleep. Dr. S. Mitchell, of New York, used the word *Somnium* to signify the state between sleeping and waking, in which persons perform acts of which they are unconscious.

For 'waking dreams,' see *Hallucination*.

Those distressing dreams, which occur during a state of half sleep, are called, by the French, *Réveilleries*.

SOM'NOLENCY, *Somnolen'tia*, *Heaviness*, *Carus Lethar'gus*, *Cataph'ora*, *Cataph'ora*, *Coma Somnolen'tum*, *Caro'sis*, *Slumber*, (F) *Assoupissement*. A state, intermediate between sleeping and waking. It is often a symptom of disease.

SONCHUS OLERA'CEUS, *Cicer'bita*, *Sow Thistle*, (F) *Laiteron doux*. Family, *Cichoraceæ*. Most of the species of *Sonchus* abound with a milky juice, which is very bitter, and said to possess diuretic virtues.

SONDE A CONDUCTEUR (F). A modification of the ordinary catheter;—to facilitate the changing of catheters, without the fear of making false passages. It is a common catheter, open at its beak. The *Stylet* or *Mandrin* is one half longer than that of the ordinary catheter. To use the instrument, the stylet is pushed into the cavity of the bladder through the catheter. The latter

is then withdrawn by slipping it over the stylet, which is kept in its place, and serves as a guide to a fresh catheter.

SONDE BRISÉE (F), *Eyed probe*. A long, straight stylet, composed of two parts, which may be screwed to each other: blunt at one end, and furnished, at the other, with an eye: so that it may be used either as a probe for punctured wounds, or for a seton needle.

SONDE D'ANEL. A very fine stylet of silver; awl-shaped at one end. It is used for probing the lachrymal passages, through the punctum lachrymale.

SONDE DE BELLOC. An instrument, invented by Belloc for plugging the nasal fossæ in cases of hemorrhage. It consists of a curved, silver canula, open at both ends, and furnished with a button. This instrument is passed through the nares to the throat; and a plug is attached to the button, so that, when the instrument is drawn forwards through the nose, the posterior nostril is stopped.

SONDE DE LAFOREST. A small, crooked canula, used for probing the nasal duct from below upwards, and for throwing up injections into it.

SONDE OU PINCE DE HUNTER. A cylindrical, silver canula; of the size of a common catheter; open at both extremities, and containing a wire of iron, one of the ends of which is split into two parts; each being terminated by a small scoop, and separating from each other by virtue of their elasticity, when pushed out of the canula, and again approximating when drawn in. It has been used for laying hold of small calculi in the urethra.

SOPHORA HEPTAPHYL'LA, *Anticholeric'ica*. Family, *Leguminosæ*. Sex. Syst. *Decandria Monogynia*. The root and seeds of this shrub are intensely bitter, and are said to have been found useful in cholera, colic, dysentery, &c.

SOPHORA TINCTO'RIA; *Podalyr'ia Tincto'ria*, *Indigof'era*, *Wild Indigo*, *Indigo Weed*, *Broom*. An American plant, the taste of whose root is unpleasant, subacid, and nauseous—very similar to *Ipecacuanha*. In a large dose, the bark of the root acts both as an emetic and cathartic. It has been considered antiseptic and febrifuge, and has been used, in the form of fomentation or cataplasm, in phagedenic and gangrenous ulcers. A liniment, prepared by simmering the cortical part of the root in cream, has been found an efficacious application to sore nipples and to ulcerated breasts.—Coxe.

SOPOR. A profound sleep, from which the person can be roused with difficulty. It is a symptom in many of the neuroses.

SORBEFACIENT, *Sorbefaciens*, from *sorbere* 'to suck in,' and *fa'cere*, 'to make.' A remedy that promotes absorption.

The following are the chief Sorbefacients.

Acida Vegetabilia,	Spongia usta,
Alkalia,	—
Ammoniacum,	Compression
Brominum,	(Methodical,)
Galbanum,	Friction,
Hydrargyri Præparata,	Mental Sorbefacients,
Iodinum,	(Imagination, Emo-
Liquor Calcis Muriatis,	tions.)

SORBUS DOMESTICA, *Sorbus*, *Oie*, *Service* or *Sorb Tree*, (F) *Cormier*. Family, Rosaceæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Trigynia. The fruit of this tree, *Sorbum*, is astringent, and has been recommended in diarrhœa and dysentery. It is given in the form of rob. A kind of cider is made from it, and also brandy.

SORBUS ACUPARIA, *Mes'pilus*, *Mountain Service*, *Mountain Ash*, *Quicken Tree*, *Roan Tree*, (F) *Sorbier des Oiseleurs*. The berries of this tree are employed for similar purposes as the last.

SORDES, *Rhypos*. A dirty-looking sanies, discharged from ulcers. The French call an ulcer, exhibiting such an appearance, *sordid*. Also, dirt of any kind.

SORE, BAY. A disease, which Mosely considers to be a true cancer. It is endemic in the Bay of Honduras.

SORENESS, from Teut. *seer*, (G) *Sehr*, 'very,' Sax. *rap*, *Parap'sis acris teneritu'do*. Painful uneasiness or tenderness, local or general, on being touched with a pressure, that does not usually excite distressing feeling. Often, a febrile symptom. Also, the tenderness of a wound, ulcer, &c.

SORORIA'TIO. The period at which the breasts of the female become developed. A young maiden, whose mammæ begin to show, was formerly called *sororians virgo*.—Plautus.

SOTIREL'LA. Ancient name of a medicine, composed of *opium*, several *narcotics*, *nutmeg*, *saffron*, *camphor*, and *soot*. It was used in certain diseases of the teeth.

SOUND, *Specillum*, *Stylus*, *Exploratorium*. An instrument used, by surgeons, to discover whether there is a stone in the bladder. It is usually made of highly polished steel, and is shaped like the catheter.

(F) *Sonde*. [This word has, however, a more extensive signification. It means, different instruments, introduced into cavities of certain organs, or into wounds, fistulas, &c. to investigate their condition; or to fulfil some therapeutical indication.] See *Sonde*, in the Index.

SPA, MINERAL WATERS OF. A town, 7 miles S. E. of Liège, where there are several springs, possessing a sharp, acidulous taste; containing much carbonic acid, carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia; subcarbonate of soda, and muriate of soda. The water is much used as a tonic.

ARTIFICIAL SPA WATER. *Sodæ subcarb.*, gr. viij; *magnesiæ carbon.* ʒ j; *limat. ferri*, gr. iij; *sodæ muriat.*, gr. j; *aquæ*, ℥ iij. Im-

pregnate with gas from *marble powder* and *sulph. acid.*, aa ʒ x.

SPAG'IRISTS, from *σπαω*, 'I separate,' and *αγαιω*, 'I assemble.' A sect of physicians, who pretended to account for the changes, that occur in the human body in health and disease, in the same manner as the Chymists, of their day, explained those of the inorganic kingdom. *Medici'na Spagir'ica* was, likewise, called *Hermetica*; because it was believed that the means of cure, adopted in it, had been found in the books of Hermes.

SPANOPO'GON, from *σπανος*, 'rare,' and *παγων*, 'beard.' Loss of beard, or thinness of beard.—Vogel.

The Greeks called those who had little beard, or who had lost it, *Spanopogo'nes*, *σπανοπαγω'νες*.

SPARADRA'PUM, *Sparadrapus*, *Tela emplas'tica*, *Spandarapum*, (F) *Sparadrap*. Any adhesive plaster, spread upon linen or paper. The chief Sparadraps are the following.

SPARADRAPUM PRO FONTIC'ULIS, *Issue Plaster*; which is sometimes made of *simple diachylon*, ℥ ij; *Burgundy pitch*, and *sarcocolla*, each ʒ iv; *common turpentine*, ʒ j. Spread upon linen, and polished with a moistened calendering glass rubber.

SPARADRAPUM VIRIDE, *Corn Plaster*. This may be made of *yellow wax*, ℥ ij; *Burgundy pitch*, ʒ xij; *common turpentine*, ʒ vj; *verdigris*, ʒ iij; spread on cloth, and polished.

Kennedy's Corn Plaster is made of *yellow wax*, ℥ j; *Ven. Turpentine*, ʒ ij; *verdigris*, ʒ j.

SPARADRAPUM SEU TELA GALTERI, *Defensive Plaster*, (F) *Toile de Gautier*. This is made of *olive oil*, ℥ ss; *suet*, ʒ iv; *wax*, ʒ x; *litharge*, *common turpentine*, *thus*, and *mastic*, aa ʒ ij; *bole armeniac*, *flour*, aa ʒ j. Pour it, while liquid, upon cloth, and spread. To issues, and to keep on dressings.

SPARADRAPUM ADHESI'VUM, *Adhesive Plaster*. A spread plaster of the *Emplastrum adhæsivum* (q. v.) It is, also, called *Strapping*.

The ENGLISH COURT PLASTER is a Sparadrap, (F) *Taffetas agglutinatif*, *T. gommé*, *Taffetas d'Angleterre*, *Ser'icum Ang'licum*, *Emplas'trum Ang'licum*, *E. Anglica'num*, *E. adhæsivum Woodstock'ii*, *E. Ichthyocol'læ telæ induc'tum*, *E. glulino'sum*, *Tela Ichthyocol'læ glu'tinans*. It is made by stretching black silk, and brushing it over with a solution of *isinglass*, ʒ j, in *proof spirit*, ʒ xij, to which *tinct. benz.* ʒ ij, are added. When dry, this is repeated five times; after this, two coats are given it of a solution of *tereb. chiæ* ʒ iv, in *tinct. benz.* ʒ vj, which renders it less liable to crack.

SPARADRAPIER, the name of a machine for spreading sparadraps. A *Plaster machine*. It consists of a table, with two

raised pieces, movable, and furnished with points; by which the cloth can be stretched: and a lamina or blade of metal to extend the plaster over it.

SPARAL'LIUM, *Clyster uteri'nus*. An injection into the vagina.—Ruland and Johnson.

SPAREDIA, a ligature, covered with the white of egg.—Paracelsus.

SPAR'GANON, *σπαργανον*, 'swathing clothes;' forming a kind of bandage, with which children were formerly surrounded.—Foësius.

SPARGANO'SIS, *Intumescen'tia lactea mamma'rum*, *Mastody'nia polygala*, *σπαργανωσις*, from *σπαργαω*, 'I swell.' Extreme distention of the breasts by milk.—Galen.

SPARTIUM SCOPA'RIUM, *Genis'ta*, *Broom*, *Cytiso-genista*, *G. Tincto'ria*, (F) *Génet. Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. *Broom Tops*—*Spartii Cacu'mina*—have a bitter taste, and are possessed of diuretic properties. They have been used in dropsies. Dose, of the powder, ʒj to ʒj. All the genistæ have similar virtues.

A decoction of the genista, along with cauterization of the pustules under the tongue, has been recommended in hydrophobia.

SPASM, *σπασμος*, *Sparag'mos*, from *σπασω*, 'I draw.' The Greeks gave this name to all kinds of convulsion. It is now usually applied to involuntary, muscular contractions; and these, again, have been divided into tonic spasms (see Tetanus), which consist in complete rigidity and immobility of the muscles, that are the seat of it; and into clonic spasms, which consist in alternate contractions and relaxations, (see Convulsion.)

Cullen has a class, Spasmi.

SPASMOL'OGY, *Spasmolo'gia*, from *σπασμος*, 'spasm,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise.' A treatise on spasms.

SPASMOT'ICUS, *Spas'ticus*, *Spasmod'ic*. Any thing relating to spasm. Also, an anti-spasmodic. *Morbi constricto'rii*, *M. spasmod'ici*, &c., are diseases accompanied with spasm.

SPAS'NIA. A term, used by Mercurialis to designate the lancinating pain, produced, at times, in the chest by violent fits of coughing.

SPATHES'TER, from *σπασω*, 'I draw.' (?) A surgical instrument, used for drawing the prepuce over the glans, when too short.—P. Amman.

SPAT'ILĒ, *σπατιλη*, 'human excrement.' A liquid fæcal evacuation.—Hippocr.

SPAT'ULA. Diminutive of *Spa'tha*, *σπαθη*, 'a broad sword.' *Spathome'lē*, *σπαθομελη*, *Specill'um latum*. An instrument, used for spreading plasters, stirring ointments, &c.

SPECIF'IC, *Specif'icus*. A substance, to which is attributed the property of removing, directly, one disease rather than any other. It is doubtful whether any such remedy exists.

Mercury in syphilis, and *sulphur* in the itch have been regarded as the strongest examples we possess.

SPECIL'LUM, *Melē*, *Stylus*, from *Spe'cio*, 'I examine,'—*Specula'rion*, *Spicil'lum*: a probe, (F) *Styilet*, *Sonde*, (q. v.) A surgical instrument, employed for examining wounds, fistulas, and for passing setons, &c. It is, usually, formed of silver; and is terminated, at one end, by an olive-shaped button. The eyed probe has an aperture at the other extremity.

SPEC'TACLES, *Conspicil'la*, (F) *Besicles*, *Lunettes ordinaires*, *Conserves*. Glasses to assist the sight; arranged so as to be adapted to both eyes at the same time. These glasses are more or less concave or convex, according as the sight is more or less short (*Myopic*); or long (*Presbyopic*).

SPECULA'RIS LAPIS. A transparent mineral, but of what nature is not clear, which was formerly employed in epilepsy.

SPEC'ULUM, *Catop'ter*, *Catop'tron*, *Diop'tron*. In Latin, 'a mirror.' In surgery, it means different instruments for dilating cavities, and facilitating their examination. See Dilator. There are various instruments of this kind,—the *S. Ani*, *S. Matri'cis*, *S. Oculi*, *S. Oris* (F) *Baillon*), *S. Gutturis*, *S. Vesicæ*.

SPERM, *Spermat'ic fluid* or *liquor*, *Sem'i-nal fluid*, *Seed*, *Semen*, *S. viri'le* seu *masculi'num*, *Genita'le*, *Humor genita'lis* seu *semina'lis*, *Uri'na genita'lis*, *Genitu'ra*, *Sperma*, *S. viri'le*, *Tho'rē*, *Tho'ros*, *Lac maris*, *Male's milk*, *Propagatory* or *genital liquor*, *Vita'le virus*, *Vital* or *quicken'g venom*, from *σπυρω*, 'I sow.' A whitish, viscid fluid, of a peculiar smell, secreted by the testicles, whence it is carried by the vasa deferentia to the vesiculæ seminales, to be thrown into the vagina, during coition, through the ejaculatory ducts and the urethra. It is the fecundating fluid, and must come into actual contact with the germ of the female. The *Aura sem'inis* is incapable of effecting fecundation. The semen, at the time of emission, is composed of two different fluids: the one liquid and milky, which is considered to be the secretion of the prostate;—the other, white, and as thick as mucilage,—the product of the testicular secretion. The sperm contains, according to Vauquelin, 900 parts of water, 50 of animal mucilage, 10 of soda, and 30 of calcareous phosphate.

Microscopic observations seem to show, that, like many other animal secretions, it contains animalcules—*Spermatozo'a*, (q. v.)

SPERMAT'IC, *Spermat'icus*, *Semina'lis*. That which relates to the sperm. A name given to different parts, connected with the organs of generation.

The SPERMATIC ARTERIES, *A. Spermaticæ*, *A. præparan'tes*, *Artères testiculaires*, *A. de l'ovaire* (Ch.), are two in number;—one on each side,—and arise from the sides of the

aorta, sometimes from the renal arteries. They descend, almost vertically, at the sides of the vertebral column, and are distributed differently in the two sexes. In man, the spermatic artery, situate at the side of the vas deferens, issues by the abdominal ring; gives numerous ramifications to the spermatic chord, and divides into two fasciculi of branches, one of which goes to the testicle,—the other to the epididymis. In the female, the spermatic artery dips into the pelvis, and passes to the ovarium, Fallopian tube, and round ligament.

The SPERMATIC VEINS are two or three in number, on each side. They accompany the spermatic artery, and open:—those of the right, into the vena cava inferior:—those of the left, into the corresponding renal vein. These veins form, above the testicle, a kind of venous network, called, by some, the *Spermatic Plexus*; and another plexus before the psoas muscle, called the *Corpus pampiniforme*.

The SPERMATIC PLEXUSES of nerves, *Plexus testiculares*, are two in number, and are furnished by the renal plexuses. Their filaments, called *Spermatic nerves*, follow the arteries of the same name to the testicle in man; and to the ovary and fallopian tube in the female. They cannot be traced into the substance of those organs.

The SPERMATIC or TESTICULAR CHORD, *Funiculus Spermaticus*, *Corpus varicosum*, (F) *Cordon spermatique ou testiculaire*. The vascular and nervous chord, by which the testicle is suspended. It is composed of the spermatic artery and veins; of other small vessels; of lymphatics; of nervous filaments from the spermatic plexus, and from the genito-crural branch of the lumbo-abdominal plexus; of the vas deferens; and, very often, of a fibro-cellular chord, which unites the peritoneum to the upper part of the tunica vaginalis, and in which, encysted hydrocele of the spermatic chord occurs. All these parts are united together by a very lax, cellular tissue, and surrounded by coats, which, reckoning from without, are;—1. The skin and cellular membrane. 2. A fibro-cellular membrane, formed by the fascia superficialis. 3. A very thin layer, formed by fibres of the cremaster muscle, united archwise before, and often, also, behind, the chord. 4. The proper sheath of the spermatic vessels, or the tubular prolongation, furnished by the fascia transversalis to the chord, on a level with the superior orifice of the inguinal canal. The spermatic chord is commonly shorter on the right side than on the left; and of a different size in different individuals. It ascends, almost vertically, from the superior margin of the testicle, as far as the lower orifice of the inguinal canal: passes through this canal, and enters the abdomen, crossing the epigastric artery. Here it forms an evident elbow, directing its course backward. At this part,

also, the organs, composing it, separate from each other:—the vas deferens descending into the pelvis to pass behind the bladder;—the blood-vessels and lymphatics ascending towards the lumbar region, &c.

The SPERMATIC PASSAGES or WAYS, *Viae Spermaticæ*, are the canals concerned in the excretion of semen.

SPERMATOCELE, *Her'nia semina'lis Scroti*, *Oscheoce'le semina'lis*, *Gonocé'le*, from *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' The ancients gave this name to certain swellings of the testicle, which were regarded as produced by an accumulation of sperm in the organ.

SPERMATOL'OGY, *Spermatolo'gia*, from *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,' and *λογία*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on sperm.

SPERMATOPCE'US, *Spermatopoicus*, from *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,' and *ποιον*, 'to make.' Food, to which has been attributed the property of augmenting the secretion of semen; and, consequently of exciting the venereal act. Very succulent and very nutritious substances have been so considered.

SPERMATORR'HŒA, *Spermorrhœ'a*, *Spermacrásia*, *Gonacrásia*, *Gonacratia*, (F) *Flux de Sperme*. An involuntary emission of sperm, without copulation. See *Gonorrhœa*.

SPERMATOZO'A, from *σπέρμα*, 'sperm,' and *ζωον*, 'animal.' *Zoospermes*. Spermatic animalcules. Animalcules said to have been seen in the sperm, and by some supposed to be the formative agents in generation.

SPHAC'ELUS, *σφακελος*, *Gangræ'na Sphacelus*. This word is used, by some, synonymously with Gangrene (q. v.); by others, with gangrene when it occupies the whole substance of a limb. Commonly, it means the disorganized portion, in cases of mortification, which must be thrown off—is, in other words, totally dead. The foul, disorganized portion of an ulcer—called the *slough*—must be considered a kind of *sphacelus*.

SPHENO-MAX'ILLARY, *Sphæno-maxilla'ris*. That which relates to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

The SPHENO-MAXILLARY OF INFERIOR ORBITAR FISSURE, (F) *Fente sphéno-maxillaire ou orbitaire inférieure*, called, also, *Foramen lac'rum infé'rius*, *F. spheno-maxillare*, is situate at the posterior part of the angle, formed by the union of the internal and inferior parietes of the orbit. It is constituted, above, by the sphenoid bone; below, by the superior maxillary and palate bones; and, before, by the malar bone. It is narrower at the middle than at the extremities, and forms a communication between the orbitar cavity and the zygomatic fossa.

The SPHENO-MAXILLARY FOSSA, is a name given, by some anatomists, to a depression at the union of the sphenomaxillary and pterygomaxillary fissures.

SPHENO-ORBITAR. A name given, by Béclard, to the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone, which is developed by a variable number of points of ossification.

SPHENO-PALATINE, *Sphenopalatinus*. That which relates to the sphenoid and palate bones.

The **FORAMEN SPHENO-PALATINUM** is a round aperture, formed by the vertical portion of the os palati and the sphenoid. It establishes a communication between the nasal fossæ and the zygomatic fossa.

The **SPHENO-PALATINE ARTERY**, or *Large lateral nasal*, is the termination of the internal maxillary. It enters at the posterior part of the superior meatus of the nose, through the sphenopalatine foramen, and spreads its numerous branches on the pituitary membrane covering the septum, the cornua, and the meatus.

The **SPHENO-PALATINE GANGLION** or *Ganglion of Meckel*, *Sphenoidal G.* (Ch.) A small, nervous, cordiform, or triangular ganglion, of variable size, situate without the foramen sphæno-palatinum, in the pterygo-maxillary fissure. It seems suspended, by several nervous filaments, to the trunk of the superior maxillary nerve, and gives off *internal* or *spheno-palatine filaments*, *inferior* or *palatine filaments*, and a *posterior filament*, which is the *vidian* or *pterygoid nerve*.

The **SPHENO-PALATINE NERVES** or *Lat'eral nasal*, arise from the ganglion—just described—at its inner part, and enter the nasal fossæ by the sphenopalatine foramen. They are 5 or 6 in number, and distribute their filaments to the outer and inner parietes of the nasal fossæ. One of the most remarkable branches is the *Naso-palatine*, (q. v.)

SPHENO-PARIETAL, *Spheno-parietalis*. That which belongs or relates to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

The **SPHENO-PARIETAL SUTURE** is formed by the articulation of the extremity of the greater ala of the sphenoid with the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone.

SPHENO-TEMPORAL, *Spheno-temporalis*. That which belongs to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

The **SPHENO-TEMPORAL SUTURE** is the suture at the articulation of the great alæ of the sphenoid bone with the squamous portion of the temporal. Béclard gives the name—*spheno-temporal*—to the posterior part of the body of the sphenoid, which is developed by distinct points of ossification.

SPHENOID, *Sphenoides Os*, from σφην, 'a wedge,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' *Os basilare seu cuneiforme seu cuneo comparatum*, seu *sphenoidale*, seu *multiforme*, seu *azygos*, seu *papillare*, seu *polymorphon*, seu *paxillare*, seu *baxillare*, seu *alæforme*, seu *sphæcoïdes*, seu *vespiforme*, seu *multiforme*, seu *inconjugatum*, *Pterygoid Bone*. An azygous bone, situate on the median line, and at the base of the cranium. It articulates with all

the other bones of that cavity; supports them, and strengthens their union. Its form is singular, and resembles a bat with its wings extended. It has, 1. An *inferior* or *guttural surface*, on which is situate the crista, that joins the vomer; a channel, which concurs in forming the pterygo-palatine foramen; the pterygoid process; the pterygoid fossa; the scaphoid depression; the vidian or pterygoid canal; the foramina—ovale, spinale, &c. 2. A *superior* or *cerebral surface*, on which are:—the clinoid processes; the pituitary fossa; the foramina (ovale, rotundum, and spinale;) the *Apophysis of Ingrassias* or lesser wing; the foramen opticum, &c. 3. An *occipital* or *posterior surface*, which is articulated with the basilar process of the occipital bone. 4. An *anterior* or *orbito-nasal surface*; having, anteriorly, a crista to unite with the ethmoid bone; and, on each side, a round aperture, which leads into two cavities in the substance of the bone, separated by a middle septum, and called the *sphenoidal sinuses*. 5. Two *zygomato-temporal* or *external surfaces*, which correspond to the temporal and zygomatic fossæ.

Some divide the sphenoid into *body* or *middle portion*; and *alæ*, which are four in number, and are subdivided into *great* (*Temporal Plates* or *Wings*) and *little* (*Apophyses of Ingrassias*.) The *Sphenoid suture* surrounds the bone.

SPHENOIDAL, *Sphenoidalis*. That which belongs or relates to the sphenoid.

The **CORNUA SPHENOIDALIA**, *Cornets sphénoïdaux*, *Cornets de Bertin*, *Ossa triangul'aria*, *Pyramids of Wistar*. Two small, thin, and curved bones, situate between the sphenoid and ethmoid, with which they are confounded, in the adult. They have the shape of a hollow pyramid, with the base turned backwards; and are developed by a single point of ossification. They are articulated with the sphenoid, ethmoid, palate bone, and vomer.

The **SPHENOIDAL** or **SUPERIOR ORBITARY FISSURE**, *Foramen lac'erum superius*, (F) *Fente sphénoïdale*, is a large fissure, situate between the great and little ala of the sphenoid. It is seen at the upper and back part of the orbit, between which and the cranium it is a means of communication.

The **SPHENOIDAL SPINE**, (F) *Epine sphénoïdale*, *Spinous Process of the Sphenoid*;—1. A projecting crista at the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone, for articulation with the vomer. 2. A triangular process, *Apophyse sous-temporale* (Ch.), met with near the posterior margin of the same bone, behind the foramen spinale. At the point of the spinous process, a *styloid process* is frequently met with.

SPHINCTER, *Constrictor*; from σφιγγω, 'I constrict.' A name given to several annular muscles, which constrict or close certain natural openings.

SPHINCTER ANI, Annula'ris Ani. Many anatomists have described two sphincter muscles of the anus;—viz. 1. The *S. exter'us*, *Aspidis'cos*, *S. cutaneus*, *Coccigio-cutaneusphincter*, *Orbicula'ris Recti*, *Constrictor Ani*, *Coccygio-anal*, (Ch.) It is situate around the anus; is elliptical from before to behind; flattened, and pierced at its middle. Its fibres describe concentric arcs, which are attached, behind, to the extremity of the coccyx, by a dense, cellular substance; and are confounded, anteriorly, with the bulbo-cavernosi and transversus perinæi muscles. This muscle contracts and closes the anus.

2. The inner or internal Sphincter Ani, *Sphincter intestina'lis* of Winslow, is, by many anatomists, considered as the termination of the circular fibres of the rectum. It is annular, and situate around the inferior extremity of the rectum, to the extent of about a finger's breadth. It has the same uses as the other.

SPHINCTER VESICÆ, Sphincter of the bladder. Some anatomists have given this name to whitish, elastic, and circular fibres, which surround the neck of the bladder, but do not constitute a particular muscle. Morgagni has given the name PSEUDO-SPHINCTER to the anterior fibres of the levator ani, which pass beneath the neck of the bladder, and, by their contraction, close that opening.

SPHRAGIDONYCHARGOCOME'TA, from σφραγις, 'a seal,' ονυξ, 'the nail,' αργος, 'white,' or perhaps αργυρος, 'silver,' and κομω, 'I adorn.' A charlatan, who adorned his fingers to the very nails with rings.—Aristophanes. Hippocrates.

SPHYG'MICA ARS, from σφυγμος, 'the pulse.' The art of judging by the pulse, in health or disease.

SPHYGMOLO'GIA, from σφυγμος, 'the pulse,' and λογος, 'a description.' The doctrine of the pulse.

SPICA, Fascia Inguina'lis; the *Spica bandage*, (F) *Épi*. A bandage, so called in consequence of its somewhat resembling a spike of barley. The turns of the bandage cross like the letter V;—each leaving a third of the roller uncovered. It is distinguished into *ascending* and *descending*. It may be applied over various parts of the body; and in a different manner in each case: thus, there is the *Spica inguina'lis*, *Spica inguina'lis duplex*, the spica for the shoulder, and another for the thumb.

SPIGE'LIA MARILAN'DICA, Anthelm'ia, Spige'lia Lonic'era, Peren'nial Worm-grass or Indian Pink, Caroli'na Pink. Nat. Order, Gentianæ. Class, Pentandria. Order Monogynia. Indigenous. The root is celebrated as an anthelmintic, particularly in cases of lumbrici. It is, also, asserted to have been found serviceable in remittent fever. It is a narcotico-acrid. Dose, gr. x to 3 ss.

SPILAN'THUS ACME'L'LA, Achmella, Acmella, Balm-leaved Spilanthus. Family,

Corymbiferae. Sex. Syst. Syngenesia Polygama æqualis. This plant possesses a glutinous, bitter taste; and fragrant smell. The herb and seed are said to be diuretic and emmenagogue. They have been used in dropsies, jaundice, fluor albus, and calculous complaints;—given in infusion.

SPILANTH'US OLERA'CEUS, Spear-leaved Spilanthus, (F) *Cresson de Para*. A tincture of the plant has been recommended in toothache.

SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBU'TIC DROPS. An empirical preparation, formed of *hydrarg. oxymur.*, *rad. gentian.*, *cort. aurant. sicc.*, aa ʒij, *antimon. crud.*, *santal. rubr.* aa ʒj, *spiritus vini rectific.*, *aquæ*, aa ʒviij.

SPINA, Spine, (F) *Épine*. A process on the surface of a bone, which has been compared to the spines or thorns on certain vegetables. The chief processes, of this name, are;—the *nasal spine*, the *spine of the scapula*, the *spine of the ischium*, the *four iliac spines*, the *palatine spine*, the *maxillary*, the *sphenoid*, &c. The *spine of the back* is the collection of vertebræ constituting the *vertebral column* (q. v.)

SPINA VENTO'SA, Spina ventos'itas, Tere'do, Fungus Artic'uli, Arthroc'acè, Pædarthroc'acè, White Swelling (of some,) *Sideratio Ossis, Cancer Ossis, Gangræ'na Ossis, Exosto'sis*. A term of no definite meaning, as is obvious from these various words having been considered its synonymes. By some, it is defined to be,—a disease of the osseous system, in which the texture of the bone dilates, seeming to be distended with air, and constituting a variety of osteo-sarcoma. By others, it is considered to be a tumour arising from an internal caries of a bone; occurring most frequently in the carpus or tarsus. The term itself is a translation from the Arabic of Rhazes.

SPINA'CIA, Spina'chia, Spina'cia olera'cea, Spin'age, Spin'ach, (F) *Épinard*. Family, Atriplicæ. Sex. Syst. Diœcia Pentandria. A plant, which resembles the cabbage, in its dietetic powers. The leaves, boiled, with the addition of oil, form a good emollient cataplasm. It has been used in phthisical complaints; but its medicinal properties, if it have any, are not now regarded.

SPINAL, Spina'lis, from *spina*, 'the spine.' That which relates to the vertebral column.

The SPINAL ARTERIES are two in number, viz. 1. The *posterior spinal*, *Artère médiane postérieure du Rachis* (Ch.) It arises from the vertebral, near the corpora pyramidalia, and descends on the posterior surface of the spinal marrow, distributing its ramifications to it. 2. The *anterior spinal artery*, *A. médiane antérieure* (Ch.), is larger than the last, and arises, also, from the vertebral. It descends, in a serpentine manner, upon the anterior surface of the marrow; furnishes ramusculi to it, and unites with that of the opposite

side, opposite the foramen magnum occipitis. A very tortuous branch arises from this union, which descends as far as the inferior extremity of the marrow, to which it sends numerous divisions.

The term *Spinal arteries* or *Rachidian arteries* is also given, in the abstract, to all the arteries of the spinal marrow and vertebral canal. The same may be said of the veins and nerves.

SPINAL IRRITATION, *Rhachialgi'tis*. A modern pathological view, which refers most nervous diseases to irritation of the spinal cord. This irritation is presumed to be indicated by tenderness on pressure over the spinous process of one or more vertebræ, or over the nerves proceeding from the cord and distributed to the parts at the sides of the spine. Such tenderness, however, by no means indicates the pathological condition in question, as it is often met with in those enjoying perfect health.

The treatment advised is cupping and counter-irritation on each side of the spine, which may be beneficial in such diseases, no matter what part of the frame may be in a morbid state, by exciting a new and revellent impression on a very sensible portion of the cutaneous surface.

The **SPINAL NERVE, *Ac'cessory of the Par vagum*** or *8th pair, Accessory Nerve of Willis, Spinal Accessory, Spino-cranio-trapezien, Superior res'piratory N., Eleventh pair of encephalic nerves, Trachelo-dorsal* (Ch.), arises from the medulla spinalis, within the vertebral canal, between the anterior and posterior roots of the cervical nerves, at a greater or less distance from the cranium. The roots unite to form the nerve, which ascends into the cranium through the foramen magnum of the occipital bone, and issues by the foramen lacerum posterius, crossing the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, to which it gives filaments, and losing itself entirely on the trapezius muscle.

The **SPINAL FORAM'INA, (F) *Trous rachidiens***. In the abstract, are the foramina, formed by every two contiguous vertebræ, through which the spinal nerves issue. See Vertebral.

The term **FORAMEN SPINALE** is especially applied, however, to a small foramen, in front of the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, through which the middle artery of the dura mater enters the cranium. It is, likewise, called *Foramen sphenospino'sum, (F) Trou sphéno-épineux ou petit rond, Trou épineux*.

SPINALIS DORSI, *Grand épineux du dos, Spinalis Dorsi major*. Winslow calls thus, some fleshy fasciculi, which are situate on the lateral surfaces of the spinous processes; from the third dorsal vertebra to the first or second lumbar; and which form part of the transversospinalis of most authors. The same anatomist calls—*Spinalis Dorsi minor, Petit épineux du dos*—some small, fleshy fibres, situate on each side of the interspinal ligament. They are short, flat, and pass from

one spinous process to the other. Like the preceding, they form part of the transversospinalis. All these fleshy fasciculi strengthen the vertebral column.

SPINOUS, *Spino'sus, (F) Épineux*. Having the shape of a spine or thorn.

The **SPINOUS PROC'ESSES** or **APOPH'YSES of the Vertebræ, *Acan'thæ, Cynol'ophoi, (F) Apophyses épineuses***, are situate at the posterior part of each vertebra, and afford attachment to the muscles, whose office it is to extend the spine. See Vertebra.

SPIRÆA FILIPEN'DULA, *Filipendula, Saxif'raga rubra, Dropwort, (F) Filipendule*. Family, Rosaceæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Pentagynia. The root of this plant is said to possess astringent and lithontriptic virtues.

SPIRÆA ULMA'RIA, *Ulmaria, Regi'na Prati, Barba capræ, Meadow Sweet, Queen of the Meadows, Bar'bula capri'na, (F) Ulmaire, Reine des Prés*. The leaves have been recommended as mild astringents:—the flowers as antispasmodics and diaphoretics.

SPIRIT, *Spir'itus, (F) Esprit*. A name given to every liquid product of distillation. These were formerly distinguished into—inflammable, acid, and alkaline; and consequently a number of substances were crowded together, which often resembled each other in no other property than in being volatile. The term is now confined to alcoholic liquors, of which the following are the chief.

AGUA ARDIENTE. Distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the Agave, by the Mexicans.

ARRACK. Distilled from coarse palm sugar, named jaggery, fermented with the bark of the *Mimosa leucophlea*; also from rice and the fermented juice of the Palm; made in India. Its varieties are—

1. *Mahwah Arrack*. Made in India from the flowers of the Madhuca tree, *Bassia butyracea*.

2. *Tuba*. Made from palm wine, in the Philippine Islands.

ARAKA. Distilled, by the Tartars, from koumis, fermented mares' milk.

ARAKI. Distilled from dates, by the Egyptians.

ARIKA. A variety of koumis, distilled from fermented mares' milk, in Tartary and Iceland.

BRANDY. Distilled from wine, figs, peaches, Persimmon apple, mulberries, and sometimes other fruits, in Europe, Asia, N. and S. America, wherever wine is made. The best brandy is that of Cognac; the next, that of Bourdeaux and Rochelle. The varieties are—

1. *Lau*. Made from rice, in Siam.

2. *Rakia*. Made in Dalmatia from the husks of grapes mixed with aromatics.

3. *Rossolio*. Made at Dantzic, from a compound of brandy, rossolis, and other plants.

4. *Troster*. Made on the Rhine, from the husks of grapes, fermented with barley and rye.

5. *Sekis-kayavodka*. Made from the lees of wine and fruit at Scio.

GENEVA HOLLANDS (*genièvre*, French for juniper.) Distilled from malted barley and rye, rectified on juniper berries, in Holland. Its variety is—

Gin. Made in England, from malted barley, rye, potatoes; rectified with turpentine.

GOLDWASSER. Distilled at Dantzic, from wheat, barley, and rye, rectified with aniseeds, cinnamon, and other spices.

KIRSCHWASSER. Distilled from the Malach cherry, in Switzerland.

MARASCHINO. Distilled from the Macarska cherry, at Zara, the capital of Dalmatia.

RUM (supposed to be derived from the terminal syllable of the word *saccharum*: but the native Americans called this liquor Rum.) Distilled, in the West Indies and South America, from cane-sugar and molasses, and in North America from maple-sugar. Its variety is—

Slatkaia trava. Made at Kamtschatka, from a sweet grass.

SHOW-CHOO. Distilled, in China, from the lees of Mandarin, a wine made from boiled rice.

WHISKY (supposed to be derived from *usque*, the two first syllables of *usquebagh*, the original name in Ireland.) Distilled, in Scotland and Ireland, from malted and raw barley, rye, oats, and potatoes; and in the south of France, from sloes. In Ireland it was called *buil-ceaun*, or madness of the head. The best Scotch whisky is *Glenlivet*; the best Irish, *Ennishowen*.

Y-WER-A. Distilled, in the Sandwich Islands, from the root of the Tee-root, baked, pounded, and fermented.

To these may be added an intoxicating liquor, made, by the Afghanistans, from ewes' milk; and that made at Kamtschatka, from a species of mushroom, named Muchumer.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS, *Æther Sulphu'ricus cum alcoho'le aromaticus*, *Elix'ir vitrioli dulcē*, *Sweet Elix'ir of Vit'riol*, *Viga'ni's Elixir of Vitriol*, *Aromatic Spirit of Ether*. (Cinnam. cort. contus. 3ij, cardam. sem. contus. 3iss, piperis longi fruct, cont., zingib. rad. concis., sing. 3j, spiritus ætheris sulphuric. ℥j. Macerate, for 14 days, in a stopped glass vessel, and strain. Ph. L.) It is used as a stimulant in nervous affections. Dose, 3ss to 3j.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI, *Sp. Ætheris nitro'si*, *Sp. nitri dulcis*, *Sp. Æthe'reus nitro'sus*, *Sweet Spirit of Nitre*, *Nitre Drops*, *Æther nitricus alcoholisatus*, *Spirit of Nitric Ether*. (Spirit. rect. ℥ij, acid nitric, pondere 3ij. Pour the acid gradually on the spirit; being careful that the heat does not exceed 120°: then distil. by a gentle heat 3xxiv. Ph. L.) It is refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. Dose, gtt. xxv. to f. 3j.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI, *Æther Sul-*

phuricus cum Alcoho'le, *Liquor Æthereus Sulphuricus*, *Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis*, *Spiritus Ætheris vitriolici*, *Liquor Sulphuricus alcoholisatus*, *Spirit of Sulphuric Ether*. (Æther. sulphuric, ℥ss, sp. rect. ℥j. Mix. Ph. L.) Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Dose, 3ss to 3ij.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS, *Sp. ætheris vitriol'ici compositus*, *Liquor anod'ynus Hoffmanni*, *Hoffmann's Anodyne Liquor*. (Spirit. æther. sulph. ℥j, olei ætherei 3ij. Mix. Ph. L.) A stimulant and antispasmodic.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ, *Al'kali ammoni'acum spirituosum*, *Al'cohol ammonia'tum*, *Sp. salis ammoni'aci*, *Ammoni'aca alcoholisa'ta*, *Liquor ammo'nii vino'sus*, *L. ammoniæ spirituosus*, *Lixiv'ium ammoniaca'le vino'sum*, *Spiritus salis ammoni'aci vino'sus seu dulcis seu dulcifica'tus*, *Solu'tio subcarbona'tis ammoni'aci spirituos'a*, (F) *Esprit d'ammoniaque*. (Sp. tenuior. ℥ij, ammoniæ muriat. 3iv, potassæ subcarb. 3vj. Mix, and distil ℥iss. Ph. L.) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, 3ss to 3j.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS, *Alcohol ammonia'tum aromaticum*, *Aromatic ammonia'ted Alcohol*, *Sal volat'ile Drops*, *Spiritus salis volat'ilis oleo'sus*, *Sp. volatilis aromaticus*, *Sal volatile oleosum Sylvii*, *Sp. ammoniæ compos'itus*, *Tinctu'ra aromatica ammoniata*, *Liquor oleo'sus Sylvii*, *Lixiv'ium ammoniaca'le aromaticum*. (Cinnam., cort. cont., caryoph. cont., aa 3ij, limonum cort. 3iv, potass. subcarb. ℥ss, ammon. muriat. 3v, sp. rectific. ℥v, aquæ, congium. Mix, and distil ℥vj. Ph. L.) Stimulant. Dose, 3ss to 3j.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FÆTIDUS, *Sp. volatilis fæt'idus*, *Fit Drops*, *Al'cohol ammonia'tum fæt'idum*, *Tinctu'ra assafæt'idæ ammoniata*, *Fætid Spirit of Ammonia*. (Sp. ammoniæ ℥ij, assafætida 3ij. Macerate for 12 hours, and distil ℥iss. Ph. L.) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, 3ss to 3j.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS, *Succina'ted Spirit of Ammonia*, *Common Eau de Luce*, *Ammoni'acum succina'tum*, *Aqua Lucicæ*, *Liquor ex Ammoniâ et Oleo Succini*, *Liquor excitans*, *Spiritus Ammonia cum Succino*, *Sp. Salis Ammoni'aci lactes'cens seu lacteus*. (Mastich. 3ij, sp. rect. 3ix, ol. lavand. gtt. xiv, succin. ol. gtt. iv, liq. ammon. 3x. Macerate the mastich in the alcohol, and pour off the clear tincture: add the rest, and shake. Ph. L.) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, gtt. x to 3ss or 3j.

SPIRITUS ANISI, *Spiritus Anisi compos'itus*, *Aqua Anisi fortis*, *Aqua Sem'inum Anisi composita*, *Spirit of Aniseed*, (F) *Esprit d'anis*. (Anisi sem. cont. ℥ss, spirit. tenuior. cong., aquæ quod satis sit ad prohibendum empyreuma. Ph. L.) Carminative. Dose, 3ss to 3ss. In the compound spirit, the angelica is usually an ingredient.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS, *Sp. Raph'ani compos'itus*, *Aqua Raphani composi-*

ta, Compound Spirit of Horseradish, (F) Esprit de raifort composé. (Armorac. rad. recent. concis., aurant. cort. exsicc., sing. ℥ j, myrist. nuc. contus. 3 ss, spirit. ten. cong. j, aquæ q. s. ad prohibendum empyreuma. Ph. L.) Stimulant and antiscorbutic. (?) Dose, 3 j to 3 iv.

The *Golden Spirit of Scurvy Grass*—an empirical preparation—is formed by adding *gamboge* 3 viij, to one gallon of the *sp. armoraciæ compositus*.

Greenough's Tincture for the Teeth is formed of *amygd. amar.* 3 ij, *lign. brasil., cassiæ bacc., aa* 3 iv, *irid. florent.* 3 ij, *coccinell., sal. acetosellæ, alum, aa* 3 j, *sp. vin. rect. ℥ ij, sp. armoraciæ comp. 3 ss.*

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ, Sp. camphoratus, Sp. vino'sus camphoratus, Tinctura Camphoræ, Spirit of Wine and Camphor, Spirit of Camphor, (F) Esprit de Camphre, Alcool camphré, Eau de Vie camphré. (Camphor. 3 iv, sp. rect. ℥ ij. Ph. L.) Stimulant, anodyne, and discutient. Used only externally.

SPIRITUS CARUI, Sp. Cari Carui, Spirit of Caraway, Aqua Seminum Carui fortis, A. Seminum Carui, Strong Carui Waters, (F) Esprit de Carvi. (Carui sem. cont. ℥ iss, sp. tenuior. cong. j, aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon, Ph. L.) Carminative. Dose, 3 j to 3 ss.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI, Sp. Lauri Cinnamomi, Spirit of Cinamon, Aqua Cinnamomi fortis, Aqua Cinnam. spirituo'sa, Strong Cinnamon Water, (F) Esprit de Cannelle. (Cort. cinnam. 3 v, sp. rect. ℥ ivss.) Stimulant and carminative. Dose, 3 j to 3 ss.

SPIRITUS COLCHICI AMMONIATUS, Ammoniated Spirit of Colchicum. (Sem. colchic. cont. 3 ij, sp. ammon. aromat. ℥ j. Ph. L.) Narcotic, cathartic, and diuretic. Used in gout, rheumatism, and dropsy. Dose, from gtt. xxx to 3 j.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS, Compound Spirit of Juniper, Aqua Juniperi composita. (F) Esprit de genièvre composé. (Bacc. junip. cont. ℥ j, sem. carui cont., fœnicul. sem. cont., aa 3 iss, sp. ten. cong. j, aq. q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Stimulant and diuretic. Dose, 3 j to 3 ss.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ, Sp. Lavandulæ spicæ, Spirit of Lavender, Sp. Lavand. Simpl., Lavender Water, (F) Esprit de Lavande. (Lavand. flor. recent. ℥ ij, sp. rectific. cong., aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Usually made by adding the oil to rectified spirit. Used as a perfume chiefly.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS, Tinctura Lavandulæ composita, Red Hartshorn, Lavender Drops, Compound Spirit of Lavender, (F) Esprit de Lavande composé. (Sp. lavand. ℥ iij, sp. rosmarin. ℥ j, cinnam., cort. contus., myristic. nucleor. cont., sing. 3 ss, pterocarp. ligni conc. 3 j.) Stimulant. Dose, gtt. xl to 3 ij.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, Spirit of Peppermint, Aqua Menthæ piperitidis spirituo'sa, Sp. Menthæpiperitidis, (F) Esprit de Menthe poivrée. (Olei menth. pip. 3 vjss, sp.

rectif. ℥ ivss, aquæ, q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Carminative and stimulant. Dose, 3 ss to 3 iij.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, Spirit of Spearmint, Spiritus Menthæ sativæ, Aqua Menthæ vulgæris spirituo'sa, (F) Esprit de Menthe verte. (Olei Menth. virid. 3 viss, sp. rectific. ℥ ivss, aq. q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Like the last in properties and dose.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ, Spiritus Myristicæ Moschatæ, Sp. Nucis Moschatæ, Aqua Nucis Moschatæ, Nutmeg Water, Aqua Nephritica, (F) Esprit de Muscade. (Myrist. nucl. cont. 3 ij, spirit. tenuior. cong. j, aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Cordial and carminative. Dose, 3 j to 3 iv.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ, Sp. Myrti Pimentæ, Spiritus Pimento, Spirit of Pimento, Aqua Mirabilis. (Piment. baccar. cont. 3 ij, sp. tenuior. cong., aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Cordial and carminative, Dose, 3 j to 3 iv.

SPIRITUS PULEGII, Spirit of Pennyroyal, Aqua Pulegii spirituo'sa, Spirituous Pennyroyal Water, (F) Esprit de Pouliot. (Olei pulegii 3 vij, sp. rect. ℥ ivss, aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Same as spirit of spearmint in properties and dose.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS, Sp. Vini rectificatus, Cœnostagma, Sp. Vino'sus rectificatus, Alcohol, Spirit of Wine, (F) Esprit de Vin rectifié. Rectified spirit is much used, in Pharmacy, to dissolve resinous and other substances. It is seldom exhibited internally: although it exists in the diluted state in all vinous and spirituous liquors. Externally, it is employed as a discutient. S. G., according to the London and Dublin Pharmacopœias, 0.830; according to that of Dublin, 0.840; of Paris, 0.819 to 0.827.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI, Sp. Rosmarini officinalis, Spirit of Rosemary, Spiritus Anthos, Hungary Water. (F) Esprit de Romarin. (Ol. rosmarini 3 j, sp. rect. cong. j, aquæ q. s. Distil a gallon. Ph. L.) Stimulant. Dose, 3 j to 3 iv.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR, Alcohol dilutum, Spiritus vino'sus tenuior, Proof Spirit, (F) Esprit de vin délayé. Generally made, for pharmaceutical purposes, by mixing equal parts of rectified spirit and water. S. G. Lond. and Dubl. 0.930; Edinb. 0.935. It is employed in the same cases as those in which alcohol is used:—chiefly, as a solvent of vegetable matters, in the form of tinctures.

SPITHAMA, Dodrans. A measure of twelve fingers' breadth.

SPLANCHNEURYSMA, from σπλᾱγχον, 'an intestine,' and εὐρύνω, 'I dilate.' Morbid dilatation of the intestines.

SPLANCHNIC, Splanchnicus, Visceral, from σπλᾱγχον, 'viscus.' That which relates to the viscera.

The *SPLANCHNIC CAVITIES* are the three great cavities of the body;—those of the cranium, chest, and abdomen.

The *SPLANCHNIC NERVES* belong to the

great sympathetic, and are two in number on each side. They are distinguished into, 1. The *great splanchnic nerve, Grand splanchnique* (Chaus.) Its roots—four or five in number, come from the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and sometimes the 10th thoracic ganglion. They descend inwards, on the sides of the vertebral column, beneath the pleura, and unite into a single trunk, which enters the abdomen through a separation of the fleshy fibres of the pillars of the diaphragm; passes behind the stomach, and divides into several branches, which pass into the semilunar ganglion.

2. The *lesser splanchnic nerve, Splanchnique accessoire*, of Walther, *Petit splanchnique* (Ch.), is composed of two distinct branches, proceeding from the 10th and 11th thoracic ganglion, which unite on the 12th dorsal vertebra into a cord, that pierces the diaphragm singly; enters the abdomen, and divides into two branches, one of which anastomoses with the greater splanchnic nerve, whilst the other sends its filaments to the renal and solar plexuses.

SPLANCHNICA. Medicines adapted to diseases of the bowels. Also, the 2d order of the class *Cœliaca* of Good: defined,—diseases affecting the collatitious viscera; and characterized by,—disquiet or diseased action in the organs auxiliary to the digestive process, without primary inflammation.

SPLANCHNO'DYNE, from *σπλαγχνον*, 'an intestine,' and *ἔδυνη*, 'pain.' Pain in the bowels.

SPLANCHNOG'RAPHY, *Splanchnographia*, from *σπλαγχνον*, 'a viscus,' and *λεγος*, 'a description.' The part of anatomy which treats of the viscera.

SPLANCHNOL'OGY, *Splanchnologia*, from *σπλαγχνον*, 'a viscus,' and *λεγος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the viscera:—also, Splanchnography.

SPLANCHNOPATHI'A, from *σπλαγχνον*, 'an intestine,' and *παθος*, 'suffering.' A disease of the intestines.

SPLANCHNOT'OMY, *Splanchnotomia*, from *σπλαγχνον*, 'a viscus,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' Dissection of the viscera.

SPLEEN, *σπλην*, *Lien*, (F) *Rate*. A soft, spongy, parenchymatous organ; of a more or less deep violet red, situate deeply in the left hypochondrium, below the diaphragm, above the colon, between the great tuberosity of the stomach and the cartilages of the false ribs, and above and anterior to the kidney. Its ordinary length is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; its thickness, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and its weight 8 ounces. Its parenchyma, which is bathed in blood, contains a multitude of grayish, soft, and semi-transparent granulations. It is covered by a serous membrane, furnished by the peritoneum; and by a proper coat, of a fibrous nature, which is intimately united with it, and transmits, into its interior, some delicate, solid, and very elastic prolongations. At its inner edge is a fissure, by which the vessels

and nerves enter the tissue. The functions of the spleen are unknown. One of the latest opinions is, that it belongs to the lymphatic system.

SPLENAL'GIA, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the spleen.

SPLENECTO'MIA, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' Extirpation of the spleen.

SPLENEMPHRAX'IS, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *εμφρασσα*, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the spleen.—Vogel.

SPLENET'ICUS, *Spleni'cus*, (F) *Rateleux*. That which relates to the spleen: one labouring under diseased spleen. Medicines, adapted to diseases of the spleen.

SPLENIC, *Sple'nicus*, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen.' That which relates to the spleen. A name given to several parts.

1. The **SPLENIC ARTERY**. It arises from the cœliac; and passes from right to left, forming many windings along the upper edge of the pancreas, which lodges it in a special groove. It reaches the fissure of the spleen, and divides into several branches, that enter the organ. In its course it furnishes the pancreatic, left gastro-epiploic, and the *vasa brevia*.

2. The **SPLENIC VEIN** arises from the spleen, and accompanies the splenic artery; proceeding from left to right, to unite with the superior mesenteric vein, and to form, with it, the abdominal vena porta. In its course, it receives veins corresponding to the *vasa brevia*, the right and left gastro-epiploic, the duodenal, pancreatic, coronaria ventriculi, and inferior mesenteric veins.

The **SPLENIC PLEXUS** is a nervous network, which proceeds from the cœliac plexus, and accompanies the splenic artery, sending secondary plexuses to each division.

SPLENI'TIS, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen.' Inflammation of the spleen. *Empres'ma splenitis, Lienis inflammatio*. A rare disease characterized by local pain, swelling, and heat; and which, sometimes, terminates by suppuration. It must be treated like other inflammations.

SPLE'NIUS, *S. Cap'itis, S. Colli, Cervico-dorso-mastoidien et dorso-trachélien, Posterior mastoid muscle, Cervico-mastoidien* (Ch.) So called from its resemblance to the spleen of certain animals. A muscle, situate at the posterior part of the neck, and upper part of the back. It is much broader above than below, where it terminates in a point. It is attached, by its inner edge, to the spinous processes of the five first dorsal vertebræ; to that of the 7th cervical, and to the inferior part of the posterior cervical ligament. By its upper extremity, it is attached to the transverse processes of the two first cervical vertebræ, to the mastoid process, and to the posterior surface of the occipital bone. Some have considered this muscle to be formed of two portions which they have called *Splenius*

colli, and *Splenius capitis*. The splenius extends the head, inclines it, and rotates it. If the splenii of each side act together, they extend the head.

SPLENOCELE, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *κηλη*, 'a tumour.' Hernia formed by the spleen.

SPLENOGRAPHY, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *γραφη*, 'a description.' A description of the spleen.

SPLENOL'OGY, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *λογος*, 'a discourse.' A treatise on the spleen.

SPLENON'CUS, *Megalosple'nia*, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' Tumefaction of the spleen.

SPLENOPAREC'TAMA, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *παρεκταμα*, 'excessive volume.' Excessive enlargement of the spleen. —Ploucquet.

SPLENOT'OMY, *Splenoto'mia*, from *σπλην*, 'the spleen,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' Dissection of the spleen.

SPLINT, Teut. *Splinter*, from *splijten*, 'to split:' *Hastel'la*, *Ass'ula*, *Asser'culum*, *Plag'ula*, *Narthex*, *Ferula*. (F) *Attelle*, *Éclisse*. A flexible and resisting lamina of wood, used in the treatment of fractures, to keep the fragments in apposition, and prevent their displacement. Splints are made of iron, wood, bark of trees, leather, pasteboard, &c. They are generally padded, and are fixed by a roller or by tapes, according to circumstances.

SPLINTER, (F) *Esquille*. Same etymon. This term is, sometimes, applied to a small portion of wood, which occasionally enters the skin, and gives occasion to much irritation, until it is removed.—*Aculeus lig'neus*, (F) *Echarde*.

It is, also, applied to fragments that separate from a fractured or diseased bone.

SPOLIATI'VA, from *spolio*, 'I take away.' *Phlebotomia spoliati'va*, (F) *Saignée spoliative*. Blood-letting, used for the purpose of diminishing the mass of blood.

SPONDYLAL'GIA, from *σπονδυλος*, 'a vertebra,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the vertebrae.

SPONDY'LUS, *σπονδυλος*. A vertebra; and, especially, the second cervical vertebra.

SPONGIA, *Spongos*, *Spongia officina'lis*, *Spongia Marina*, *Sponge*, (F) *Éponge*. An organized, marine substance, of the great class of Zoophytes, met with in many seas, but especially in the Mediterranean and Arabian. It is supple; elastic; porous; and capable of absorbing fluids in which it may be placed, and of thus increasing in size. It is employed, in surgery, for cleansing or washing; for absorbing acrid discharges from ulcers: suppressing hemorrhage, when the mouth of the vessel can be compressed by it; and for forming tents for dilating wounds, in which case, the sponge is immersed in melted wax, and cooled before being used. It

is then called *Prepared Sponge* or *Sponge Tent*.

The **SPONGIA USTA** or *Burnt Sponge* contains carbonate and phosphate of lime, carbonate of soda, charcoal, and iodine. It is used in bronchocele, scrophulous affections, and herpetic eruptions; and its good effects seem to be dependent upon the iodine, (q. v.)

SPONGIÆ LAPIS. A name given to small friable stones found in sponge. They were formerly esteemed lithontriptic.

SPON'GION, *σπογγιον*. Ancient name of an epithem made of goats' dung: and, also, of a malagma, which was considered capable of absorbing the serum in dropsies, like a sponge.—Paulus, Gorræus.

SPONTANEOUS, *Sponta'neus*. That which occurs of itself, or without any manifest external cause. Evacuations are termed *spontaneous*, which are not produced by medicine. *Spontaneous lassitude* is that, which is not the result of fatigue. Diseases are, also, *spontaneous*, which supervene without apparent cause.

SPORADIC, *Spor'ades*, *Sporad'ici*, *Morbi disper'si*, *Morbi sparsi*. Diseases are so called, which supervene indifferently in every season and situation, from accidental causes, and independently of any epidemic or contagious influence.

SPRAIN, corrupted from *strain*:—*Subluxa'tio*, *Distor'sio*, *Dias'trophe*, *Diastrem'ma*, *Exarthre'ma*, *Exarthro'sis*, *Stremma*, *Thlasma Stremma*; a wrench, (F) *Détorse*, *Entorse*, *Foulure*. A violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding the joints. According to the degree of the sprain, the fibrous parts of the joint may be simply stretched, or they may be ruptured. This affection, which has been regarded as an incomplete luxation, occurs, particularly, in the ginglymoid joints;—as in the foot, wrist, knee, &c. The violence causes an afflux of blood; the serum of the blood is poured out, and, often, the blood itself, owing to the rupture of vessels: and inflammation arises, which ends in resolution or induration.

Local, antiphlogistic applications are required, with perfect rest; and, when the inflammatory action has subsided, cold pumping and friction, with the application of a plaster and bandage will afford support, till the parts affected recover their due tone.

SPRUCE BEER, *White Spruce Beer*. A beer, made as follows. To 10 gallons of water add six pounds of sugar, and 4 oz. of essence of spruce. Add yeast; and bottle, when ready. It is grateful and antiscorbutic.

SPRUCE BEER POWDERS may be formed of white sugar, 3j and ʒij; *sodæ subcarb.*, gr. xxvj; *essence of spruce*, gr. x, in each blue paper; and *acid of tartar*, 3ss, in each white paper. For half a pint of water.

SPUR, Sax. *rpun*, (F) *Éperon des Artères*. The angle, at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk.

SPUTUM, *Sputa'men*, *Pty'elon*, *Spit*, (F)

Crachat. The substance, ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting. It is composed of saliva, and of the mucus secreted by the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ and fauces, and by the membrane of the larynx and bronchi. The sputa are, sometimes, called *æruiginous*, when of a greenish-yellow colour; *gummy*, when they resemble a thick solution of gum; *frothy*, (F) *Mousseux*, when covered with froth; *rubiginous*, (F) *Rubigineux* ou *rouillés*, when of a reddish-yellow; and *streaked*, (F) *Striés*, when mixed with lines of blood.

SQUAMOUS, *Squamo'sus*, from *squama*, 'a scale.' That which relates to a scale.

The **SQUAMOUS PORTION** of the temporal bone, (F) *Portion squameuse* ou *écailleuse du Temporal*, is the upper part of the temporal, so called from a fancied resemblance to a scale.

The **SQUAMOUS SUTURE**, *Sutu'ra squamo'sa*, *S. mendo'sa* seu *lepidoei'des* seu *lepidod'es*, (F) *Suture squameuse* ou *écailleuse*. The suture, which unites the squamous portion of the temporal bone with the parietal.

Certain *scaly* cutaneous affections are also called *squamous*, (F) *squameux*. See *Scale*.

STAFF, (D) *Staf*. An instrument of great importance in lithotomy;—being the director for the gorget or knife. It is made of steel; and the handle is flat and rough, in order that it may be more securely held: The groove is on its convex surface.

STAGE, (F) *Estage*, *étage*, *Sta'dium*, *Stade*. The period or degree of a disease: especially the period of an intermittent:—as the *cold stage*, *hot stage*, &c.

STA'GIUM. The sixth part of an ounce.

STAGMA, from *σταζω*, 'I distil.' *Stalag'ma*. Any distilled liquid or liquor.

STAGNA'TION, *Stagnatio*, from *stagna're*, 'to form a pond.' Accumulation and retardation of fluids in any part of the body.

STAHLIAN. One who follows the doctrine of *Stahl*.

STAHL'IANISM. The doctrine of *Stahl*, which considered every vital action under the direction and presidency of the soul.

STAPE'DIUS, *Stapes*, *Pyramidal-stapé-dien*. A muscle of the middle ear, which draws the stapes obliquely upwards. (F) *Stapédien*.

STAPES, (F) *Étrier*. The innermost of the small bones of the ear, so called because it resembles a stirrup. It is situate horizontally in the cavity of the tympanum. Its head, which is directed outwards, is articulated with the os orbiculare. Its base faces inwards, and is applied to the fenestra ovalis, which it closes imperfectly, and to which it is united by a membrane. Its *branches* are one *anterior*, and the other *posterior*. They are curved; and the space between them is parabolic.

Surgeons have given the name *Stapes* to a bandage, used in bleeding from the foot; which forms a figure of 8 round the ankles.

STAPHYLEPAR'TES, from *σταφυλη*, 'the uvula,' and *επαίρω*, 'I lift up.' *Staphylagra*. An instrument for laying hold of, and removing, the uvula.—Paulus.

STAPHYLO'MA, from *σταφυλη*, 'a grape.' *Uva'tio*, *Myoceph'alon*, *Parop'sis* *Staphylo'ma*, *Staphylo'sis*, *Polygro'ma*. A name given to different tumours of the anterior surface of the globe of the eye.

STAPHYLOMA OF THE CORNEA is an unequal, embossed, bluish or whitish, round or conical tumour; of variable size; formed by the projection of the transparent cornea, which is sometimes extenuated and distended, at others thickened.

STAPHYLOMA OF THE SCLEROT'IC differs from the last, in the prominence existing on a part of the eye covered by the sclerotic, which is much thinner.

STAPHYLOMA OF THE IRIS is the disease, described by Scarpa under the name *Procidencia Iridis*. It is hernia of the iris, through an accidental opening in the cornea.

STAPHYLON'CUS, *Staphylon'cia*, from *σταφυλη*, 'the uvula,' and *ογκος*, 'tumour.' Tumefaction of the uvula.

STAPHYLEDE'MA, *Angi'na uvula'ris*, *Dyspha'gia uvulo'sa*, *Hypostaph'yle*, *Prolap'sus u'vulae*, *Ædema uvulae*, *Produc'tio uvulae a pitui'ta*, *Craspedon*. Relaxation of the uvula, which, either from inflammation or infiltration, hangs down so as to occasion difficult deglutition, cough, &c. Scarification, astringent gargles, and, if necessary, excision, constitute the treatment.

STAPHYLOR'APHY, *Velosynth'esis*, *Staphylorrhaphia*, *Kionorrhaphia*, *Uranorrhaphia*, *Uraniskorrhaphia*, from *σταφυλη*, 'the uvula,' and *ραφω*, 'a suture.' The operation for uniting a cleft palate. It consists in paring the edges of the cleft; passing ligatures through them, and bringing them together.

STASIS, *στασις*, from *σταω*, 'I stop.' This word has nearly the same signification as stagnation. Stagnation, however, sometimes includes a morbid condition of the fluids,—Stasis never.

STATIC. An epithet applied to the physical phenomena of organized bodies, in contradistinction to the organic or vital.

STATICÉ LIMON'IUM, *Behen rubrum*, *Limo'nium*, *L. majus*, *Behen*, *Staticé Carolina'na*, *Sea Lav'ender*, *Red Behen*, *Behmen Ackmar*, *Marsh Rosemary*, *Lavender Thrift*, (F) *Behen rouge*. Family, *Plumbaginæ*. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Pentagynia. The roots have been esteemed astringent, tonic, and eminently antiseptic.

STATION, *Statio*, *Stasis*, *Status*, from *sto*, 'I stand.' The act of standing.

STA'TIONARY, *Stationa'rius*, from *stare*, 'to stand.' A name given by Sydenham and Stoll to certain diseases, which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere; and which prevail in a district for a certain number of years; and then give way to others.

STATISTICS, MEDICAL. That part of Medicine, which relates to the detail of facts connected with the mortality, salubrity, &c. of different countries and situations.

STATURE, *Statu'ra, Meg'ethos.* The height of the human figure. The following table exhibits the results of several admeasurements on the authority of Mr. Lawrence, with the heights of some of the monkey species.

	Stature.	
	Feet.	In.
An Englishman	{ 6	4 1-2
	{ 5	00
An Englishwoman	{ 5	4
	{ 5	00
European male skeleton	5	8
Do.	5	5
A Negro at the Lunatic Hospital, Liverpool	{ 5	10 1-2
Another from Virginia	5	5 1-2
Another from the Gold Coast	5	8
Another	5	00
Negro skeleton	4	11
Another	5	7 1-2
A Lascar	5	4
Venus de' Medici	5	00
Tyson's Chimpanse (<i>Simia Troglodytes</i>)	{ 2	2
Mr. Abel's Ourang Outang	2	7
Camper's Do.	less than	30
Mr. White's Monkey	2	2

STAXIS, *Apostax'is.* A slight epistaxis or nasal hemorrhage.—Hippocrates.

STEATOCE'LE, from *στέις*, 'suet,' and *κῆλη*, 'a tumour.' A tumour formed by a collection of steatomatous matter in the scrotum.

STEATO'MA, *στέατωμα,* from *στέις*, 'suet.' *Seva'tio, Steato'sis, Emphy'ma encystis steatoma.* An encysted tumour, whose contents are similar to fat.

STEGANOP'ODES, *στεγανόποδες, Planip'edes.* They who have flat feet, or are web-footed, from *στεγανός*, 'covered,' and *πούς*, 'foot.'

STEGNO'SIS, *Constipa'tio, Stipa'tio, Condensa'tio, Obstruc'tio,* from *στεγνώνω*, 'I constrict.' Constriction of the pores and vessels. Constipation. Suppression of the evacuations.

STELLA, *Fascia stella'ta,* (F) *Étoilé.* A bandage, improperly compared to a star, because it is crossed like the letter X. This bandage is applied upon one or both shoulders. In the first case, it is called *simple*; in the second, *double*. It was employed in cases of fractures of the sternum, clavicle, scapula; in luxations of the humerus, &c.

STENOTHORA'CES, from *στενός*, 'narrow,' and *θώραξ*, 'the chest.' They who have narrow chests.

STENTOROPHO'NUS, *στέντοροφωνός,* from *Στέντωρ*, *Stentor*, a Greek in the army before Troy; and *φωνή*, 'voice.' One who has a strong voice.

STEPHENS, MRS., REMEDY FOR THE STONE. This consisted of lime, pre-

pared by calcining the shells of eggs and snails, made into pills with soap. A decoction was, also, administered, consisting of chamomile, fennel, parsley, and burdock, with a portion of Alicant soap. Its virtues were dependent upon the lime and the tonic properties of the decoction. Hales, Hartley, Kirkpatrick, Lobb, and others wrote in favour of this nostrum; and it was ultimately bought by the British Parliament for £5000!

STERCORA'CEOUS, *Stercora'rius,* from *stercus*, 'dung.' (F) *Stercoraire, Stercoral.*

The French use the term *Fistules stercoraires* for those, which are kept up by the constant passage of fecal or *stercora'ceous* matter.

The name *Stercoraires* is sometimes given, in derision, to those physicians, who are fond of purging their patients: *à posteriori* has been similarly used.

STEREOT'ICA, from *στερεός*, 'hard.' Fortuitous lesions or deformities affecting the hard parts. The 2d order, class *Tychica* of Good.

STERILITAS, *Agon'ia, Steiro'sis, Stiro'sis, Agenne'sia, Steril'ity, Acye'sis, Bar'renness, Apho'ria, Atec'nia, Acie'sis.* Quality of that which is barren. Sterility may be *absolute* or *relative*. The former depends upon some vitious conformation of the genital organs, apparent or concealed; and, occasionally, admits of cure. Sterility is *relative*, when a female does not conceive with one individual, but does with another. Sterility, in females, is often dependent upon a condition of the uterus, characterized by membranous menstruation.

STERNO-CLAVIC'ULAR, *Sterno-clavicular'is.* That which relates to the sternum and clavicle.

The STERNO-CLAVIC'ULAR ARTICULATION is the union of the inner extremity of the clavicle with a round facette at each side of the superior extremity of the sternum. In this articulation there are, besides the incrusting cartilages, two *radiated sterno-clavicular*, (F) *Sterno-claviculaires rayonnées*; one anterior, and one posterior;—an *inter-clavicular ligament*, extending between the two clavicles, and two synovial capsules, separated by an *inter-articular fibro-cartilage*. The costo-clavicular ligament may, also, be considered to belong to this articulation.

STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS, *Sterno-mastoideus, Cleido-mastoideus, Mastoideus, Sterno-clavio-mastoïdien, Mastoideus anterior;* (F) *Sterno-mastoïdien*; from *στερνόν*, 'the sternum,' *κλείς*, 'the clavicle,' and *μαστός*, 'the mastoid process.' A muscle situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is long and flattened: simple, above; and divided into two portions below; where it is inserted into the anterior and superior part of the sternum, and the inner quarter of the clavicle. Above, it terminates at the mastoid process,—which it embraces,—at the neigh-

bouring part of the temporal bone, and at the outer third of the upper curved line of the occipital bone. It carries the head forward; inclines, and rotates it to one side. When both contract, they bend the head directly forwards.

STERNO-HYOIDEUS, *Sterno-cleido-hyoideus*, *Sterno-hyoïdes*, *Hyoïdes primus*; from *στέρον*, 'the sternum,' and *υοιδης*, 'the os hyoides.' A muscle, situate at the anterior part of the neck; inserted, above, at the inferior edge of the body of the hyoid bone; below, into the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum;—at the posterior part of the sterno-clavicular articulation, and sometimes into the cartilage of the first rib. It depresses the os hyoides.

STERNO-THYROIDEUS, *Sterno-thyroïdes*, *Bronchius*. A muscle, situate at the anterior part of the neck. It is attached, above, to the oblique line seen on the outer surface of the thyroid cartilage; and terminates, below, at the upper part of the posterior surface of the sternum, and the cartilage of the second rib. When it contracts, it depresses the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides, by the medium of the thyro-hyoid membrane.

STERNUM, *Sternon*, from *στερνος*, 'solid;' *Os asser seu pectoris seu xiphoides seu gladioli seu ensiforme*, *Scutum cordis*, *Breast Bone*. An azygous, symmetrical bone, situate at the forepart of the chest. It is flat; broad above, narrower in the middle; and terminates, below, by a pointed cartilage—the xiphoid, (q. v.) It has an *anterior* or *cutaneous* surface, a *posterior* or *mediastinal*;—a *superior* or *clavicular extremity*, and an *inferior* or *abdominal*. It is articulated with the clavicles and the seven upper ribs on each side, by means of their cartilages. According to Bèclard, it is formed of six principal bones, which he names, from their position, 1. *Primi-sternal* or *clavi-sternal*: 2. *Duo-sternal*: 3. *Tri-sternal*: 4. *Quarti-sternal*: 5. *Quinti-sternal*: 6. *Ultimi-sternal* or *ensi-sternal*.

STER'NUTATORY, *Sternutato'rius*, from *Sternutamen'tum*, *Errhi'num*, *Ptar'micum*, (F) *Sternutatoire*; from *sternuta'rē*, 'to sneeze.' A substance, which provokes sneezing;—as tobacco, &c.—See *Errhine*.

STERTOR, *Ronchus* or *Rhonchus*, *Renchus*, *Rhenchus*, (F) *Sterteur*. That deep snoring, which accompanies inspiration, in some diseases,—particularly in apoplexy. Such respiration is said to be *stertorous*.

STETH'OSCOPE, from *στήθος*, 'the chest,' and *σκοπεω*, 'I examine.' An instrument, invented by Professor Laennec, of Paris, for exploring the chest. The stethoscope, sometimes called *Pectoriloque*, is a cylinder of wood, from four inches to a foot long; pierced through and through by a longitudinal canal about a quarter of an inch in diameter. The longer are generally composed of two portions, that fit together by

means of a screw; and one of which is hollowed at the extremity, in the shape of a funnel. These two portions being screwed to each other, the physician lays hold of the instrument, as he would of a pen, puts the funnel-shaped extremity on the chest of the patient, and applies his ear to the other end. To explore the pulsations of the heart, the funnel is plugged up by a piece of the same kind of wood accurately adapted to it, and pierced by a canal of the same width as that in the body of the instrument. This mode of examining affections of the chest, &c. is what Laennec terms, *Auscultation médiate*,—*Mediate Auscultation*.

STHENIA, *Steni'a*, *Diathesis stheni'ca*, *Status sthen'icus*, from *σθένος*, 'strength,' 'power.' Excess of strength; excitement of the organic actions. A word used, especially by the Brunonians,—as well as *Asthenia*,—its antithesis. *Sthenic* or *dynamic diseases* are such as depend upon excessive excitement.

STILLICIDIUM, *Substil'lum*. This term is often used synonymously with *Strangury*. It means the flow of any fluid—particularly of the urine—drop by drop. Also, a kind of embrocation, effected by dropping the liquid upon the part.

STIMATO'SIS, *Stymatosis*, *Hæmorrhægia Penis*, *Stymatorrhæ'gia*, *Phallorrhæ'gia*, from *στυμα*, 'priapism.' Hemorrhage from the male organ: accompanied, or not, with priapism.

STIMULANT, *Stim'ulans*, *Ex'citans*, *Excitant*. A medicine, which has the power of exciting the organic action of the different systems of the economy. Some stimulants are *diffusible*; i. e. have a prompt but temporary action; others are *permanent* or *persistent*. The action of stimulants is called *Stimulation*.

The chief stimulants are the following:

<i>Æther Sulphuricus</i> ,	<i>Nux Vomica</i> ,
<i>Ammonia</i> ,	<i>Olea Essentialia</i> ,
<i>Assafœtida</i> ,	<i>Opium</i> (in small dose,)
<i>Brucina</i> ,	<i>Piper</i> ,
<i>Camphora</i> ,	<i>Sinapis</i> ,
<i>Capsicum</i> ,	<i>Strychnina</i> ,
<i>Castoreum</i> ,	<i>Zingiber</i> ,
<i>Cinnamomum</i> ,	_____
<i>Copaiba</i> ,	<i>Alcohol</i> ,
<i>Cubeba</i> ,	<i>Caloric</i> ,
<i>Guaiacum</i> ,	<i>Electricity</i> ,
<i>Hydrargyri Præparata</i> ,	<i>Mental Emotions</i> , (the
<i>Iodinum</i> ,	<i>Impetuous</i> .)

STIMULUS, 'a goad.' *Incitamen'tum*, *Incita'tio*. Any thing, which excites the animal economy.

STOCKING (LACED), (F) *Bas lassé*. A bandage used by surgeons, which consists of a stocking made of firm cloth or dogskin, admitting of being tightly laced anteriorly. It is employed in varices and ulcers of the legs.

STOMAC'ACE, *Stomal'gia*, *Labrisul-*

cium, *Cheiloc'ace*, *Uloc'ace*, *Cheilomala'cia*, *Stomatono'ma*, *Stomatonecro'sis*, from *στομα*, 'the mouth,' and *κακος*, 'evil:' *Cancer Oris*, *Canker*. Fætor of the mouth, with a bloody discharge from the gums. (F) *Cancer aquatique*. See *Cancer Aquaticus*. Also, *Scurvy*.

STOMACH, *Stom'achus*, *Ventric'ulus*, *Nedys*, *Anocœ'lia*, *Gaster*, (F) *Estomac*. One of the principal organs of digestion. It is a musculo-membranous reservoir; continuous, on the one side, with the œsophagus; on the other, with the duodenum. It is situate beneath the diaphragm, between the liver and the spleen; and occupies the epigastrium and a part of the left hypochondrium. In it the food is converted into chyme.

When viewed externally, the stomach has, 1. An *anterior face*, which looks a little upwards. 2. An *inferior face*, directed downwards. 3. An *inferior or colic margin*, which is convex and extensive, and is called the *greater curvature*, (F) *Grand courbure*. It gives origin to the omentum majus. 4. A *superior or diaphragmatic margin*, which is shorter, concave, and is called the *lesser curvature*, (F) *Petite courbure*. The lesser omentum is attached to this. 5. A *left or œsophageal orifice*, called, also, the *cardia*, *Os ventric'uli* or *upper orifice*. 6. A *right or intestinal, or inferior orifice*, called the *pylorus*. 7. A considerable dilatation, situate to the left of the cardia and greater curvature—the *great tuberosity of the stomach*: and, 8. A less extensive dilatation, situate to the right of the greater curvature:—the *lesser tuberosity* or *lesser cul-de-sac*, *Antrum Pylori*.

The inner surface of the stomach is of a reddish-white colour, and has a marbled appearance. It is constantly covered by a thick mucus, and is lined by a mucous membrane, which presents numerous wrinkles.

The parietes of the stomach consist of three membranes in superposition. The outermost is serous; and is an extension of the peritoneum; the middle coat is *muscular*,—some of its fibres running longitudinally; others, transversely: the innermost membrane is of a mucous nature, but not exactly a continuation of the membrane that lines the œsophagus. The mucous and muscular membranes form, at the pylorus, a valve, called the *Pyloric valve*. These three coats are united by a dense, close, cellular membrane; and, between the mucous and muscular coats, along the two curvatures especially, is a quantity of muciparous glands, called *Glands of Brunner*.

The arteries of the stomach are very numerous, and proceed from the coronaria ventriculi, the pyloric, splenic, and right and left gastro-epiploic. The veins have the same name, and pursue the same course as the arteries. They pour their blood into the trunk of the vena porta. Its lymphatic vessels are very numerous, and pass into ganglia, situate along the two curvatures. The

nerves of the stomach proceed from the pneumogastric, and three divisions of the celiac plexus.

STOM'ACHAL, *Stomach'ic*, *Cardiacus*, *Stomach'icus*, *Stomacha'lis*, from *στομαχος*, 'the stomach,' (F) *Stomacal*, *Stomachique*. That which belongs to the stomach; that which is good for the stomach; which strengthens the stomach. A medicine that gives tone to the stomach.

STOMACHUS, *στομαχος*. This word has been used in several different acceptations; e. g. for the œsophagus, for the cardiac orifice of the stomach, and for the stomach itself. Hippocrates calls the neck of the bladder *στομαχος κυστιως*; and the neck of the uterus, *της μητρας στομαχος*.

STOMACH-PUMP. A useful instrument for conveying fluids to the stomach, when deglutition is impracticable, and for pumping up the contents of the stomach.

It consists of a forcing syringe, to the bottom and nozzle of which flexible tubes can be attached. When the object is to force fluids into the stomach, the stomach-tube must be attached to the nozzle, and passed down the throat,—the tube connected with the bottom of the syringe being placed in the fluid to be injected. To empty the stomach, the stomach-tube must be attached to the bottom of the instrument.

This instrument has been of great service where poisons have been taken. The antidote, when any exists, and is at hand, should be administered immediately prior to its use.

The stomach-pump was first employed in America by Dr. Physick, in the year 1812.

STOMAL'GIA, from *στομα*, 'mouth,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the mouth.

STOMAT'IC, *Stomaticus*, from *στομα*, 'mouth.' A medicine used in diseases, &c. of the mouth. Dentifrices, masticatories, &c. are stomatics.

STOMATOPA'NUS, from *στομα*, 'the mouth,' and *πανος*, 'a glandular tumour.' *Stomatophy'ma glandulosum*, *Panus Fau'cium*. Tumefaction of the glands of the mouth.

STOMATOPHY'MA, from *στομα*, 'the mouth,' and *φυμα*, 'a swelling.' A swelling in the mouth.

STOMATORRHA'GIA, (F) *Hémorrhagie buccale*, from *στομα*, 'the mouth,' and *εργυνμι*, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the mouth. *Stomorrhag'ia*.

STOREY'S WORM CAKES. An empirical preparation, formed of *calomel* ℥ j, *jalap.* 3 j, *zingib.* ℥ ij, *sacch.* 3 j, *cinnab. antim.* q. s. to colour them; *syrup. simpl.* q. s. to make into cakes.

STOVE. Old French *Estuve*, *Stupha*; a *Stew*, *Æstua'rium*, (F) *Étuve*. A limited space, warmed artificially, and in which the air is slowly renewed. It is used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, &c. or for taking vapour baths. In this case, the *stew* or *stove* is said to be *wet*.

or humid: in the opposite case, it is said to be dry, (F) *sèche*. The latter, which is used by the Turks, is the *Laconicum* or *Calidarium* of the Romans. The former is their *tepidium* or *vaporarium*. These kinds of baths greatly excite the cutaneous transpiration; and are valuable agents in rheumatic and other affections.

STRABISMUS, *Strabilismos*, *Paropsis* *Strabismus*, from *στραβίζω*, 'I squint.' *Strabositas*, *Distor'sio*, *Lusitas*, *Illo'sis*, *Squinting*, *Goggle Eye*, (F) *Strabisme*, *Vue louche*, *Louchement*. Want of concordance of the optic axes. It may be dependent upon natural or acquired inequality in the action of the motory muscles of the eye; on a convulsive state of one of those muscles; a difference in the sensibility of the two eyes; or a cerebral affection.

In the treatment, if the disease seems to depend upon an excess of strength, in one of the motory muscles, we must endeavour to give tone to that which is too weak: by placing, before the eye, a mask having a small aperture on the side to which it is necessary to direct the pupil: or by wearing glasses, provided with a piece of looking-glass, on the side to which the eye is vitiously turned: so that the reflection may be inconvenient, and occasion the organ to be turned in an opposite direction: or by putting a black patch on the angle opposite to that to which the eye is turned. If owing to weakness in the organ, it must be strengthened by being exerted alone, and by leaving the other at rest. If the disease be symptomatic of cerebral affection, attention must, of course, be directed to the latter.

Those, affected with Strabismus, are called, *Strabi*, *Strebli*; in French, *Louches*, *Bigles*.

To **STRAIN**, *Cola'rê*, (F) *Couler*. To pass decoctions, infusions, &c. forcibly through linen; also, to exert an effort. This is accomplished by fixing firmly the parts where the muscles to be exerted originate, in order that their full power may be developed.

STRANGALIDES, from *στραγγιζω*, 'I torment.' Small, hard tumours, which form in the breast, when the milk does not find issue.

STRANGULATION, *Strangulatio*, *Pnix*, *Pnig'mos*, (F) *Etranglement*, *Strangulation*. State of a part too closely constricted. Thus we say that there is *strangulation* of an intestinal hernia, when the opening, that gives passage to the portion of protruded intestine, contracts, so as to intercept the continuity of the digestive canal.

In *Legal Medicine*, it means the forcible obstruction of the air-passages, by a ligature or by the hand for criminal purposes. See *Suffocation*.

STRANGULATION, UTERINE, *Strangulatio uterina*, *Suffocatio uterina*, *S. hystérica*, *Præfoca'tio*. The sense of suffocation, which often accompanies attacks of hysteria.

STRAN'GURY, *Strangu'ria*, *Paru'ria stillati'tia*, from *στραγγ*, 'a drop,' and *ουρον*, 'urine:' *Dysu'ria* (q. v.); *Urinæ Stillicid'ium* vel *substil'lum*. Extreme difficulty in evacuating the urine, which issues only drop by drop, and is accompanied with heat, pain, tenesmus at the neck of the bladder, &c. See *Ischuria*, and *Retention*.

STREATHAM, MINERAL WATERS OF. Streatham is a village near London. The waters are a saline cathartic.

STREPITO'SUS MORBUS. A kind of flatulent disease, said by Sorbait to be not uncommon in the Austrian Alps, in which emphysematous tumours form on different parts of the body,—accompanied by sonorous excretions of gas by the mouth and anus.

STRICTURE, *Strictu'ra*, from *stringere*, 'to tie hard.' *Coarcta'tio*, (F) *Rétrécissement*. A diminution or contracted condition of some tube or duct, as the œsophagus, urethra, &c. This must be dilated by appropriate bougies. Strictures may, also, occur in the intestines, &c., when they are unmanageable;—with the exception of those of the rectum, which admit of topical applications.

STRIDOR DENTII, *Prisis*, *Prismos*, *Bryg'mos*, (F) *Grincement des dents*. Grinding of the teeth. A common symptom, in children, of gastric and other derangement; and often present, when there is no reason to suspect any.

STRIGIL, *Strig'ilis*, *Stlen'gis*, *Stel'ngis*. An instrument, anciently used in the baths, for scraping off the sweat.

STROBILITITES, from *στροβίλος*, 'a cone of the pine.' Wine impregnated with the cones of the pine.

STRON'GYLUS, from *στρογγυλος*, 'round.' Hippocrates, Chabert, and others mean the *Ascaris lumbricoïdes* by this term. The *Strongylus Gigas*, (F) *Strongle*, is, however, distinct. It has an obtuse, flat head: mouth surrounded with six flattish papillæ: the whole bursa of the male truncated: the tail of the female rounded. It is sometimes met with,—five inches, a foot, a foot and a half, and even three feet long,—and from two lines to half an inch in diameter. It is occasionally found in the human kidney: rarely, in other viscera; and, still more rarely in the intestinal tube.

STROPHULUS, *Licheni'asis*, *Exanthe'ma strophulus*, *Exor'mia strophulus*, *Red Gum*, *Red Gown*, *Tooth Rash*, *White Gum*. It consists of an eruption of red, or sometimes, whitish pimples; occurring in early infancy, chiefly about the face, neck, and arms, surrounded by a reddish halo; or interrupted by irregular patches of cutaneous blush. All the varieties, under this genus, arise in consequence of the extreme vascularity and irritability of the skin at this period of life, when the constitution is liable to be disturbed by irritation, either in the alimentary canal, gums, or other parts.

None of the eruptions are of any importance: and no medical treatment is usually necessary. If the stomach seems at all disordered, a little rhubarb and magnesia may be occasionally administered.

Willan and Bateman reckon five species,—the *Strophulus intertinctus*, *Red gum* or *gown*; the *S. albidus* or *white gum*; the *S. confertus* or *rank red gum*, *Tooth rash*; the *S. volatilis* or *Erythema volatilis*, and the *S. candidus*.

STRUCTURE, *Structura*, *Catasceuē*, from *struo*, 'I build.' The arrangement of the different tissues or organic elements, of which animals and vegetables are composed.

STRUTHIOPHAGUS, from *στρουθός*, 'the ostrich,' and *φαγω*, 'I eat.' Struthiophagous tribes still exist in some parts of Africa.

STRYCHNINA, *Strychnine*, *Strychnia*, *Vauqueline*. An alkaline principle; solid, crystalline, inodorous, bitter, and excessively poisonous, which has been discovered in the *Strychnos nux vomica*.

The medical action of strychnine on man and animals is exactly like that of the alcoholic extract of *nux vomica*. It is, however, more active. An eighth of a grain is sufficient to kill a large dog; and a quarter of a grain produces marked effects on the human body, when in health. It has been given in paralysis and other cases like the *nux vomica*. Dose, gr. one-twelfth to one-eighth.

The ACETATE OF STRYCHNINE (*Strychnini Acetas*, *Strychnium aceticum*), the Iodate (*Strychninum Iodatum*, *Strychnium Iodicum*), in the dose of one-eighth of a grain; the Nitrate (*Strychnini nitras*, *Strychnium nitricum*), and the Sulphate (*Strychnini Sulphas*, *Strychnium Sulphuricum*), have been given in the same cases as pure Strychnine.

STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA, *Nux Vomica*, *Nux Metel'la*, *Caniram*. Family, *Strychnoidæ*. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia. (F) *Vomiquier*. A tree of the family *Strychnoides*, which grows in India, and the seeds of which have been long sold in the shops, under the names, *Nux vomica*, *Vomic nut*, *Poison nut*, *Bachelor's Buttons*, &c. (F) *Noix vomique*. For a long time, these seeds were used only for poisoning rats; but, of late years, an alcoholic extract has been prepared from them, which has been administered in paralytic affections, in small doses. Dose of the alcoholic extract, *Extractum nucis vomicæ spirituosum*, *E. nucis vomicæ resinosum*, *E. N. V. alcoholicum*, (F) *Extrait alcoolique de noix vomique*, one or two grains. It produces a kind of tetanic convulsion in the paralyzed parts, when given to the requisite extent. It has, also, been administered in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.

The wood of the STRYCHNOS COLUBRINA, an Indian tree, contains strychnine. It was formerly considered a specific against the bites of venomous animals; and was recommended

by Boerhaave, in intermittents. It is the *Lignum Colubrinum*, (F) *Bois de Couleuvre*.

STUNNED. Old French *Estonné*, 'astounded.' (F) *Étonné*. An epithet, applied to one, who, in consequence of a fall or other accident, has received such a concussion of the brain, as to deprive him, for a time, of his mental manifestations.

STUPA, *Stuppa*, *Stupeion*, *στυπιον*. Tow, used in certain surgical apparatus and dressings. Also, a *Stupe*, i. e. cloth or tow used in fomentations. A flannel, wrung out of hot water, and applied to a part, is a *stupe*.

STUPOR, *Ecplexis*, *Consternatio*, (F) *Stupeur*. Diminished activity of the intellectual faculties; often, amounting to lethargy. It occurs in many affections, especially in the neuroses.

STUPRUM, *Rape*, (F) *Défloration*, *Viol*. Forcible and illicit enjoyment of a married or unmarried female. When committed upon the latter, which is most commonly the case, it is also called *Defloratio*, *Defloratio*, *Devirginatio*, *Vitiatio*, *Apanthismus*, &c. In judging whether rape has been committed, under such circumstances;—the state of the genital organs; the age of the individual; and the possibility of accidents and diseases of the parts—will have to be considered. It will be necessary, also, to be acquainted with the evidences of virginity; and to determine,—if signs of virginity no longer exist,—whether its loss is to be attributed to copulation, or to the introduction, into the vagina, of another body than the male organ, &c. *Recent deflowering* can be much more readily distinguished than that which has taken place for some time.

STYGMATES. M. J. Cloquet has proposed this word or *Stigmates* to designate the marks, in form of cicatrices, which remain on the peritoneum after the obliteration of the neck of the hernial sac. They are, commonly, radiated folds, of a whitish appearance, more or less thick, and of a fibrous or fibro-cartilaginous nature.

STYLO-CHONDRO-HYOIDEUS. A name given, by Douglas and Albinus, to a fleshy fasciculus, which the stylo-hyoid muscle sometimes presents, and which is attached to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides. It is the same fasciculus, which Santorini calls *Stylo-hyoïdes novus*, *Stylo-hyoïdes alter*.

STYLO-GLOSSUS. A muscle, situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck. It is narrow behind; much broader before; and is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and to the stylo-maxillary ligament; and is inserted into the side of the tongue. It raises the base of the tongue, and carries it backwards.

STYLO-HYOIDEUS, *Stylo-hyoïdien*, *Stylo-cerato-hyoïdæus*, *Stylo-ceratoïdes*, *Stylo-hyoïdes major*. A muscle, situate at the superior, anterior, and lateral part of the neck. It is thin and narrow,—especially posteriorly:

anteriorly, it opens to give passage to the tendon of the digastricus. It is attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and to the body of the os hyoides. It raises the os hyoides, and carries it backwards.

The STYLO-HYOID LIGAMENT is a fibrous, flattened cord, which passes from the styloid process to the lesser cornu of the os hyoides.

The STYLO-HYOID NERVE is the second branch given off by the facial nerve.

STYLO-MASTOID, *Stylo-mastoïdæ'us*. That which relates to the styloid and mastoid processes.

The FORAMEN STYLO-MASTOIDÆUM or *F. Aquæduc'tus Fallo'pii*, (F) *Trou anonyme*, is situate at the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the styloid and mastoid processes. It terminates the aqueduct of Fallopius, and gives passage to the facial nerve.

The STYLO-MASTOID ARTERY arises from the posterior auricular, and, in some subjects, from the occipital. It enters the stylo-mastoid foramen; passes along the aqueduct of Fallopius, and spreads its ramifications on the mucous membrane of the tympanum, and in the mastoid cells, and semicircular canals; and terminates by anastomosing with a branch of the *Arteria meningæa media*, which enters by the *Hiatus Fallopii*. Murray has given the name—*Stylo-mastoid*—to the posterior auricular artery itself.

STYLO-MAX'ILLARY, *Stylo-maxilla'ris*. That which relates to the styloid process and jaw.

The STYLO-MAXILLARY LIGAMENT is a ligamentous, flat cord, extending between the styloid process and the angle of the jaw.

STYLO-PHARYNGÆ'US, *Stylo-thyro-pharyngien*. A muscle, situate at the anterior and lateral part of the neck. It is slender; thin, above; attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, and terminates in the pareties of the pharynx, as well as at the posterior margin of the thyroid cartilage. It raises the pharynx, and carries it backwards. Prof. Chaussier has united, under the name *Stylo-pharyngien*, the three constrictor muscles of the pharynx, the stylo-pharyngæus, and palato-pharyngæus.

STYLOID, *Styliform*, *Styloï'des*, *Graphioï'des*, *Belonoï'des*, from *στυλος*, 'a style,' 'a peg,' 'a pin,' and *ειδος*, 'shape,' shaped like a peg or pin.

The STYLOID PROCESSES or *pencil-like Processes*, *Proces'sus Beloï'des* seu *Belemnoï'des* seu *Belonoï'des* seu *Graphioï'des* seu *Graphoï'des*, are, 1. A long and slender process of the temporal bone, to which are attached the stylo-glossus, stylo-pharyngæus, and stylo-hyoidæus muscles; and the stylo-hyoid and stylo-maxillary ligaments. 2. Two slender and pyramidal processes at the inferior extremities of the radius and ulna.

STYMATO'SIS, from *στυμα*, 'erection

of the penis.' Hemorrhage from the canal of the urethra.

STYM'MATA, *στυμματα*, from *στυμμα*, 'that which constricts or thickens.' The most solid ointments. Also, the ingredients proper for increasing their consistence.

STYPTICS, *Contrahe'n'tia*, *Constricti'va* *Medicamen'ta*, *Constringen'tia*, *Anastal'tica*, from *στυβα*, 'I constringe.' Sometimes, used synonymously with astringent: generally, applied to a substance, employed to arrest hemorrhage;—*Enæ'mon*.

A *mechanical styptic* is one that arrests the flow of blood, by being applied immediately to the mouth of the bleeding vessel, or by inducing a coagulum, *mechanically*, in the vessel.

A *chymical styptic* is one, which coagulates, *chymically*, the blood around a bleeding orifice.

EATON'S STYPTIC. A name, first given to *Helvetius's Styptic* when introduced into Great Britain. It is now usually made of *calcined green vitriol*, 3j; *proof spirit*, tinged with a little oak bark, ℞ ij.

STYRAC'INUM O'LEUM. Oil, obtained by boiling storax in good olive oil.

STYRAX, from *στυραξ*, 'a reed,' in which it was preserved. A resin, obtained from the *Styrax officina'le*, and *S. calami'ta*. It is the *solid storax*;—*officinal storax*. There are two kinds of storax, met with: 1. The *Red Storax*, *Gum Storax*, *Thus Judæo'rum*, *Styrax rubra*, *Styr'acis balsamum*, *Balsamum styracis officinalis*, which is obtained, by incision, from the *Styrax officina'le*, and, perhaps, from the *Liquidam'bar orienta'lis*. The purest is in tears; but it has lost some of its smell in drying. 2. *Common Storax*, *Styrax calami'ta*. That which has been received in reeds or vessels, and has had sawdust added immediately to thicken it.

The odour of storax is fragrant: the taste aromatic. It is considered, like the other balsams, to be stimulant and expectorant, but is rarely used alone.

The PU'RIFIED STORAX, *S. cola'ta*, *S. purifica'ta*, is prepared by heating the storax, and pressing it in bags, between hot iron plates. Dose, gr. x. to xxx.

SUB. A common Latin prefix, signifying 'beneath.'

SUBAC'TIO, *Chiro'sis*, *χυραγος*. The operation of making plasters with the hand, pestle, and mortar.

SUB-ATLOIDÆ'US, *Infra-atloïdæ'us*, (F) *Sous-atloïdien*. That which is situate beneath the atlas or first cervical vertebra. Chaussier has given this name to the second pair of cervical nerves.

SUB-AXOIDÆ'US, *Infra-axoïdæ'us*, (F) *Sous-axoïdien*. That which is below the *axis* or *vertebra dentata*. Chaussier has given this name to the third pair of cervical nerves.

SUBCLA'VIAN, *Subcla'vius*, from *sub*,

'under,' and *clavis*, 'the clavicle.' That which is under the clavicle.

The SUBCLAVIAN ARTERIES, (F) *Artères sous-clavières*, are situate at the upper part of the chest, and the lateral and lower parts of the neck. The right arises at the corresponding side of the trachea, and comes off from the arteria innominata or brachiocephalic trunk. The left leaves the aorta at the end of the arch. Both extend as far as the superior surface of the first rib, in the space between the scaleni muscles, beyond which they take the name *axillary arteries*. The subclavian arteries run, for some distance, without sending off any branch. In the neighbourhood of the first rib, however, they give off, 1. *Upwards*, the *vertebral* and *inferior thyroideal*. 2. *Downwards*, the *internal mammary*, and *superior intercostal*. 3. *Outwards*, the *transverse cervical* or *posterior scapular*, the *superior scapular*, and the *posterior cervical* or *profunda*.

The SUBCLAVIAN VEINS, (F) *Veines sous-clavières*, succeed the axillary, and extend from the inferior extremity of the scalenus anticus, in front of which they pass, to the vena cava superior, which they form by their union. The right subclavian vein is very short: the left, longer and broader. These veins receive the mouths of the internal and external jugulars, vertebral, and superior intercostal. The left subclavian receives two veins more than the right,—the left internal mammary and left inferior thyroid. The thoracic duct opens into the left subclavian:—the corresponding great lymphatic vessel into the right.

The SUBCLAVIAN OR SUBCLAVIUS MUSCLE, *Subclavia'nus*, *Costo-claviculaire* (Ch.), (F) *Sous-clavier*, is situate at the superior and anterior part of the chest. It is attached, by its inner extremity, to the superior surface of the cartilage of the first rib; and by its superior margin and outer extremity to the inferior surface of the clavicle. This muscle depresses the clavicle, and carries it forward. When the shoulder is fixed, it can raise the first rib.

SUBCRUEN'TUS, *Hyphæ'mos*, *ὑφαίμος*. That which has the colour and nature of blood. An epithet given to certain excreted substances, which are mixed with blood, or have the appearance of blood.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS, *Subcutaneus*, *Intercuta'neus*, (F) *Sous-cutané*. That which is placed immediately under the skin.

SUB'DITA, *Subditi'tia*, *Pros'theta*. Medicines introduced into some one of the natural apertures;—as suppositories, pessaries, &c.

SUBER, *Cork*:—the bark of the *Quercus Suber* or *Cork Tree*, (F) *Liège*. *Family Amentaceæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Polyandria. Cork, when burnt, is applied as a mechanical styptic to bleeding piles, &c. Surgeons use it for making tents; and it has been recom-

mended to be worn as an amulet to suppress the secretion of milk!

SUBFRONTA'LIS SUTU'RA. A suture, resulting from the articulation of the os frontis with the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone, and the proper bones of the nose.

SUBINFLAMMA'TION, *Subinflamma'tio*, *Inflammatiuncula*, *Hypophlegmasia*. A mild degree of inflammation, so slight as hardly to deserve the name *inflammation*.

Broussais understands by the term, an augmentation in the vital phenomena of the vessels that convey white blood. Lymphatic engorgements, scrophula, herpes, and cancer he considers subinflammations.

SUBINTRANTES FEBRES, *Communican'tes febres*. Fevers, primarily intermittent, whose paroxysms approximate, so that one paroxysm begins, before that, which preceded it, has gone through its stages.—L. Bellini.

SUBLIMA'TION, *Sublimatio*, *Meteoris'mus*, *Hypso'sis*, &c. from *subli'mo*, 'I raise up.' An operation, by which dry and solid matters are volatilized and condensed at the upper part of a subliming apparatus. The oxymuriate of mercury, sal ammoniac, &c. are commonly obtained by sublimation. The product of sublimation is a *Sub'limite*, *Sublimat'um*, (F) *Sublimé*.

SUBLI'MIS, 'high, elevated, superficial.' Anatomists have given the name *sublimis* to certain muscles; which are situate more superficially than their kindred muscles. These last they have called *profundi*. Of the former, the *flexor sublimis digitorum* is an example.

The French use the term '*respiration sublime*' for the respiration which is accompanied by considerable elevation of the ribs, with separation of the *alæ nasi* at the time of inspiration.

SUBLIN'GUAL, *Sublingua'lis*, (F) *Sous-lingual*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *lin'gua*, 'the tongue.' That which is seated under the tongue.

The SUBLINGUAL GLAND, *Glan'dula sublingua'lis*, *G. Bartholinia'na*, *G. Rivinia'na*, is seated in the substance of the inferior paries of the mouth, beneath the anterior part of the tongue. It is smaller than the submaxillary, of which it frequently seems to be only a prolongation. It is oblong, flattened, amygdaloid, and is covered by the mucous membrane of the mouth, beneath which it projects. This gland has 10 or 12 excretory ducts; *Ductus Rivinia'ni* seu *Waltheria'ni*, some of which open beneath the *frænum linguæ*, joining Wharton's duct, whilst others pierce the mucous membrane of the mouth separately. It has the same structure as the parotid.

The SUBLINGUAL ARTERY, with some, is the *Lingual*, (q. v.) With others, it is a branch, given off by the lingual opposite the *genio-glossus* muscle, which is distri-

buted, particularly to the sublingual gland, to the mylo-hyoid, and genio-glossus, muscles, &c.

SUBMAXILLARY, *Submaxilla'ris*, (F) *Sous-maxillaire*. That which is seated beneath the jaw.

The **SUBMAXILLARY GLAND**, *Maxillary Gland*, is a salivary gland, less than the parotid, seated at the inner side of the ramus and body of the inferior maxillary bone, in the triangular space between the two bellies of the digastricus. Irregularly ovoid, and flattened on three surfaces, it has the same aspect and organization as the other salivary glands. Its excretory duct is called *Wharton's Duct*, and terminates, at the side of the frænum linguæ, by a very small orifice. It is, also, called *Ductus inferior*.

The **SUBMAXILLARY GANGLION** is a small nervous ganglion, situate opposite the gland. It seems to be formed by the superior branch of the vidian nerve, and communicates with the lingual nerve of the inferior maxillary. Its filaments form a plexus, which penetrates the submaxillary gland.

SUBMENTAL, *Submenta'lis*, (F) *Sous-mental*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *mentum*, 'the chin.'

The **SUBMENTAL ARTERY** is furnished by the facial, near the base of the jaw. It passes forwards along the attachment of the mylo-hyoideus, to which it furnishes branches, that cross it, to anastomose with those of the sublingual. Near the median line it bifurcates, to be distributed to the chin and muscles of the infra-hyoid region.

The **SUBMENTAL VEIN**, which accompanies the artery, opens into the labial.

SUBMER'SION, *Submersio*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *mergo*, 'I plunge.' The act of plunging, or being entirely plunged, in a liquid.

Asphyx'ia by submersion or drowning, *Asphyxia Immer'sorum*, is not owing to a certain quantity of liquid being introduced into the alimentary or air-passages; but simply to the interception of air, and of the respiratory phenomena. It is a case of suffocation, the signs of which, on dissection, are equivocal, without circumstantial evidence.

SUBORBITAR, *Infra-orbital*, *Infra-orbita'lis*, *Infra-orbita'rius*, (F) *Sous-orbitaire*. That which is seated beneath the orbital cavity.

The **SUBORBITAR OR INFRA-ORBITAR CANAL**, (F) *Canal ou Conduit sous-orbitaire*, is a small canal, which runs obliquely through the substance of the inferior paries of the orbit. It begins, behind, by a simple gutter, and divides, anteriorly, into two branches;—one of which descends into the anterior paries of the Maxillary sinus, whilst the other passes out, in the canine fossa, by an orifice, called *Foramen infra-orbitarium*, (F) *Trou sous-orbitaire*. The infra-orbital artery and nerve pass along it.

The **INFRA-ORBITAR ARTERY** proceeds from the internal maxillary, from which it separates near the anterior and superior part of the zygomatic fossa. It enters the infra-orbital canal, and passes through it, giving branches to the anterior and superior dental canal; issues by the foramen infra-orbitarium, and divides, in the fossa canina, into a number of branches, which lose themselves in the neighbouring parts. The infra-orbital vein follows the same course.

The **INFRA-ORBITAR OR SUBORBITAR NERVES** seem to terminate the superior maxillary. They issue from the infra-orbital canal by the foramen of the same name, and spread out in a radiated manner in the fossa canina, to divide into *superior or palpebral filaments*, *inferior or labial*, *internal or nasal*, and *external or buccal*.

SUBSCAPULA'RIS, (F) *Sous-scapulaire*, from *sub*, 'under,' and *scap'ula*, 'the shoulder blade.' *Sous-scapula-trochinien*. That which is beneath the scapula.

FOSSA SUBSCAPULARIS. A considerable excavation at the anterior surface or venter of the scapula, in which the subscapularis is seated.

The **SUBSCAPULARIS MUSCLE**, *Immersus*, *Infra-scapularis*, *Sous-scapulo-trochinien* (Ch.), *Porte-feuille*, (F) *Muscle sous-scapulaire*. A muscle, situate in the preceding fossa. It is flat, broad, and triangular; is attached, by its base, to the subscapular fossa, and to the anterior lip of the edge of the spine of the scapula, and is inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. It carries the arm in rotation inwards. It can, also, depress it, and bring it towards the body.

SUBSTANTIVE, *Substanti'vus*. An epithet applied by Dr. Paris to aliments which are nutritious, in contradistinction to *adjective* aliments, which are themselves not possessed of nutritive virtues, but impart to the digestive organs greater energy, so as to enable them to extract more nutriment from the substantive aliments. Meat, for example, is a *substantive* aliment; the condiment, as mustard, eaten with it, an *adjective* aliment.

SUBSULTUS TEN'DINUM, *Clonus subsultus*, *Subsultus*, *Carpholo'gia spasmodica*, *Myopal'mus*, *Twitching of the Tendons*, (F) *Soubresaut*. Twitching, communicated to the tendons by the involuntary and instantaneous contraction of the muscular fibres. It is more observable at the wrist than elsewhere; and is an evidence of great cerebral irritability and debility, when it occurs at an advanced period of fever.

The muscular agitations or twitchings, observed in febrile diseases, especially of children, have been termed *Convulsibil'itas*, *Scelotyrbe febr'ilis*, and *Irritabilitas morbo'sa*.

SUBU'BERES, from *sub*, 'under,' and *ubera*, 'the breasts.' *Infantes sugentes*, *Sucking children*. Infants at the breast, in

contradistinction to the *Exuberes*, ἀπογαλακτοί, or those which have been weaned.

SUCCA'GO. The inspissated juices of plants—robs, jellies, &c.

SUCCEDA'NEUM, *Substitu'tum*, *Antemballom'enos*, *Quid pro quo*. An epithet for medicines, that may be substituted for others possessing similar properties.

SUCCI'NUM, *Elec'trum*, *Ambra*, *Ambra*, *Ampar*, *Bereni'cē*, *Amber*, *Yellow Amber*, (F) *Succin*, *Ambre jaune*. This substance, which is found on the shores of the Baltic, is composed of a resinous matter, of essential oil, and an acid, *sui generis*. It is inodorous, except when heated or rubbed. It is insipid; in fragments of a pale golden yellow colour; transparent, and has a shining lustre. S. G. 1.08: insoluble in water, and slightly acted on by alcohol. It is used for affording its essential oil—the *Oleum* or *Balsamum Succini*. This oil possesses stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, and rubefacient properties, (F) *Huile de Succin*.

The white amber, *Leucelec'trum*, (F) *Ambre blanc*, is a variety.

The **SUCCIN'IC ACID**, *Acidum Succini*, *A. Succinicum*, *Acor succineus*, *Sal Succini*, *Sal volat'ile Succini*, has been considered antispasmodic and diaphoretic, in the dose of from 5 to 20 grains.

SUC'CUBUS, from *sub*, and *cuba'rē*, 'to lie under.' Some authors have used this word synonymously with Nightmare. Others mean, by it, a female phantom, with which a man, in his sleep sometimes believes he has intercourse;—as *Incubus* has been applied to the male phantom, with which a female may dream she is similarly situate.

SUCCUS, *Juice*. The fluid, obtained by pressing plants, flesh, &c. It is, also, applied to certain animal fluids, as *S. gastricus*, &c.

SUCCUSSION, *Hippocratic Succussion*, *Succus'sio*. A mode of ascertaining the existence of a fluid in the thorax, by giving the body one or more slight shakes.

SUCKING, *Suctio*, *Suctus*, *Athelx'is*, *Bdal'sis*, *Myze'sis*, (F) *Succion*. The act of drawing liquid into the mouth, by forming a vacuum with the tongue acting as a piston, during inspiration.

To **SUCKLE**. *Lactare*, γαλακτοτρέφειν, τισιν θηλασσειν, (F) *Allaiter* ou *Alaiter*. To give suck. To nurse.

SUCTION POWER is the force exerted on the blood in the veins, by the active dilatation of the heart. See Derivation.

SUDAM'INA, *Hydro'a*, or *Hidro'a*, from *sudor*, 'sweat;' *Boa*. Small vesicles, which appear upon the skin, especially in the summer time, and in hot countries, and in diseases attended with much sweating. It is a miliary (q. v.) eruption.

SUDOR, *Hidros*, (F) *Sueur*. The product of cutaneous transpiration, when visible, on the surface of the body. It is colourless; of an odour more or less strong and variable;

and of a saline taste. It is composed, according to Berzelius, of water, lactic acid, lactate of soda united with a little animal matter, muriate of soda, and a little muriate of potassa, an atom of earthy phosphate, and some oxyd of iron.

SUDOR AN'GLICUS, *Hidron'osos*, *Hidropyretos*, *Febris sudato'ria*, *Morbus sudatorius*, *Ephem'era malig'na*, *E. sudatoria*, *E. Anglica pes'tilens*, *Sweating Sickness*, (F) *Suette*, *Sueur Anglaise*. A very severe epidemic disease, characterized by profuse sweating, which appeared in England in 1486; and recurred, at different times, until about the middle of the 16th century. It was accompanied with coldness; excessive prostration of strength; palpitation; frequency and inequality of the pulse, &c. and terminated favourably or unfavourably in the course of 24 hours.

The French have given the name **SUETTE DE PICARDIE**, *Sudor Picard'icus*, to an epidemic disease, which has appeared several times in that province; the principal symptoms of which were, profuse sweats, and a miliary eruption. The disease recurred in 1821, and has been described, at length, by M. Rayer, who considers it to consist of a simultaneous state of inflammation of various tissues; and proposes to class it with variola, scarlatina, and measles.

SUDOR CRUEN'TUS, *S. sanguin'eus*, *Hæmatidrosis*, *Ephidrosis cru'enta*. Cutaneous perspiration intermixed with blood. A very uncommon affection.

SUDORIFIC, *Sudorif'icum*, *Sudorif'erum*, *Hidrot'icum*, from *sudor*, 'sweat,' and *facio*, 'I make.' A medicine, which provokes sweating. See Diaphoretic.

The **FOUR SUDORIFIC WOODS**, *Quatuor ligna sudorifica*, were, formerly, *guaiacum*, *perfumed cherry*, *sarsaparilla*, and *sassafras*.

SUFFIMENTUM, *Hypocapnis'ma*, *Suffi'men*, *Thymia'ma*, *Suffi'tus*, *Suffumiga'tio*, (F) *Parfum*. A perfume.

SUFFOCATION, *Suffoca'tio*, *Præfocatio*, *Apopnix'is*, *Asphyxia*, (q. v.) Death, or suspended animation from impeded respiration, whether caused by the inhalation of noxious gases, drowning, hanging, strangling, or smothering. The principal morbid appearances in such cases are:—the lungs of a deep blue colour, with the blood extravasated in the air-cells; right auricle and ventricle filled with dark blood, as well as the neighbouring veins; lividity of the countenance, turgescence, and, perhaps, rupture of the vessels of the brain.

Treatment of suspended animation by suffocation in general. The patient must be conveyed into a room not too warm; and, if practicable, be immersed in a warm bath. Blood-letting must be used, if at all, with caution:—friction must be employed with salt or warm flannels:—stimulating fluids, in a dilute state, be poured into the stomach by means of a tube, and attempts be made to

inflate the lungs. Laryngotomy, if necessary.

SUFFOCATION, *Pnigophob'ia*, (F) *Etouffement*, is used for threatened suffocation, as *strangling* is. It means the state of dyspnoea and oppression, experienced when a sufficient quantity of air does not enter the lungs, or when the chemical phenomena of respiration are imperfectly executed;—as in cases of asthma.

SUGILLATION. A *bruise*. By most authors used synonymously with *Ecchymosis*. It is, also, applied to the spots or ecchymoses, which occur in consequence of intrinsic causes,—in disease and in incipient putrefaction. It is common in dead bodies. To this last case it is, indeed, restricted by some medico-legal writers: and an interesting question sometimes arises. Whether the appearance has been induced before death or afterwards? Whether it is a case of *ecchymosis* or of *sugillation*? In the former, the extravasated blood will usually be coagulated; not so in the latter. It is often, however, difficult to form a correct judgment, without reference to the history of the case.

SUICIDE, *Suicidium*; from *sui cædes*, 'murder of one's self.' The act of killing one's self. *Autoch'ria*, *Melancho'lia Suicidium*, *Autocton'ia*, *Idiocton'ia*. Suicide is, very frequently, the result of disease of the mind: the individual seeming, at times, to be irresistibly impelled to self-destruction.

SULCUS. A furrow. (F) *Sillon*. Anatomists have given this name to grooves on the surface of bones and other organs.

French writers, on anatomy, often use the term *Sillon* for the grooves, which lodge the arteries, and creep on the surface of bones; whilst those that receive veins are called *gouttières*, 'gutters.'

SULPHUR, *Sulfur*, *Scorith*, *Thei'on*, *Thi'on*, *Averich*, *Terra folia'ta*, *Fumus cit'rinus*, *Aquila*, *Brimstone*, (F) *Soufre*. The Native Sulphur is called *Rock Sulphur*, *Sulphur vivum*, &c. Sulphur, as we meet with it, is in rolls, *Sulphur in rot'ulis*, *S. rotundum*, *Roll Brimstone*. It is a volcanic production, and is obtained, in large quantities, from *Solfatara* in Italy. *Roll Sulphur* is impure sulphur, melted, and run into moulds. It is unpleasantly odourous, when heated or rubbed; insipid; solid, and brittle. S. G. 1.99. Fusible at 226°; volatilizable by heat, and condensing unchanged.

The **SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM**, *Sublimed Sulphur* or *Flowers of Sulphur*, (F) *Soufre sublimé*, *Fleurs de Soufre*, is the sulphur of commerce, sublimed in close vessels.

The **SULPHUR LOTUM**, *Sulphur sublimatum lotum*, *Washed Sulphur*, *Magisterium Sulphuris*, *Sulphuris Flores loti*, is prepared by pouring boiling water on sublimed sulphur, so as to wash away any acid it may contain, and then drying it.

The **SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM**, *Lac Sul-*

phuris, *Milk of Sulphur*, *Precipitated Sulphur*, (F) *Crème de Soufre*, is prepared by boiling sublimed sulphur and lime together, and adding muriatic acid to precipitate the sulphur.

Sulphur is possessed of stimulant, laxative, and diaphoretic properties. As a laxative, it is used in hemorrhoidal and other affections. In the itch, applied externally and taken internally, it may be considered as a specific; and it is a valuable remedy in most cutaneous affections, that are local. Dose, 3ss to 3ij.

The fæces or dregs, left in the purification or sublimation of sulphur, are called *Horse Brimstone*, *Dregs of Sulphur vivum*, *Sulphur caballi'num*, *S. vivum*, *Sulphuris vivi recremen'ta*. They are very impure, and are used only externally.

SULPHURIC ACID, *Ac'idum Sulfuricum* vel *Sulphuricum*, *Oleum Vitrioli*, *Spir'itus Vitrioli*, *S. V. fortis*, *Acidum vitriol'icum*, *Sulphuric Acid*, *Oil of Vitriol*, *Vitriol'ic Acid*, *Acidum Vitrioli dephlogistica'tum*, *Acor Sulphuris*. Sulphuric acid is inodorous: has a strong acid taste, and is corrosive. S. G. 1.850. It is escharotic, stimulant, rubefacient. Mixed with lard, it is sometimes used in local pains, and certain cutaneous affections.

The **ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM**, *Dilute Sulphuric Acid*, *Acidum vitriol'icum dilutum*, *Elixir of Vitriol*, *Elixir vitrioli*, *Spir'itus vitrioli acidus Vogle'ri*, (F) *Acide sulfurique délayé*, is formed, according to the London Pharmacopœia, by adding *aq. distillat.* 3 xiss to *acid. sulph.* 3 iss. It is tonic, astringent, and refrigerant. Dose, gr^{ss}. x to xx, largely diluted. When used as a gargle, half a drachm may be added to 3vj of water.

The **ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM**, *A. vitriolicum aromaticum*, *A. vitrioli cum alcohol'e aromaticum*, *Elixir vitrioli*, *E. V. aromaticum*, *E. vitrioli Mynsich'ti*, *E. vitriol. Edinburgen'sium*, *E. vitrioli cum tinctu'ra aromaticâ*, *E. vitrioli dulcè seu acido-aromat'icum*, *Alcohol cum aromat'ibus sulphurica'tus*, *Tinctu'ra acidi sulphurici*, is formed of *rectified spirit* ℥ ij, *sulphuric acid* 3 xvj, *cinnamon* 3 iss, *ginger* 3 j. Dose, gr^{ss}. x. to xxx. *Ph. L.*

SULPHUROUS ACID, *Acidum sulphuros'icum*, *A. sulphuris volat'ilè*, *A. Sulphuro'sum* vel *Sulfurosum*, *Spir'itus sulphuris*, *Spir'itus sulphuro'sus volat'ilis*, *Sp. sulphuris per campa'nam*, *Sp. vitrioli phlogistica'tus*, *Gas sulphuris*, (F) *Acide Sulfureux*, *Air Acide Vitriolique*. Obtained by treating mercury with concentrated sulphuric acid, or by burning sulphur. It is sometimes used in the gaseous, at others, in the liquid state. Sulphurous acid gas is used to disinfect clothes, confined air, letters coming from infected places, &c. It is also exhibited, with great success, in the form of fumigation, in the treatment of certain chronic cutaneous affections, and of sciatic and rheumatic pains, in general. If respired pure, it acts in the man-

ner of violent irritants; and is not long in producing death.

SULTZMALT, MINERAL WATERS OF. S. is a village in the department of the Upper Rhine; where are several sources of cold, acidulous waters, which seem to contain carbonic acid, subcarbonate of soda, subcarbonate of lime, sulphate of lime, and a little bitumen. They are refrigerant, aperient, and alterative.

SUPER. A common Latin prefix; in composition, signifying 'above.'

SUPERCIL'IARY, Supercilia'ris. That which relates to the supercilia or eyebrows. (F) *Sourcilier* ou *Surcilier*.

The **SUPERCIL'IARY ARCHES** or **RIDGES**, (F) *Arcades sourcilières*, are two, slightly projecting, apophyses, situate at the anterior surface of the os frontis, above the superior margin of the orbits. They are separated by the nasal *bosse*, and covered by the superciliaris muscle, to which they give attachment.

SUPERCIL'IUM, Ophrys, Vallum, (F) *Sourcil*. The eyebrows are two arched eminences,—convex above, and more or less prominent, according to the individual,—which lie on the superciliary arch of the os frontis, above the eyelids, and extend from the sides of the root of the nose to the temple. Their inner extremity or *head* is more prominent than the outer or *tail*. The eyebrows are covered with short and stiff hairs, which are directed, obliquely, from within outwards; and are, commonly, of the colour of the hair.

The skin, in which these hairs are implanted, rests on the *orbicularis palpebrarum*, *frontalis*, and *superciliaris* muscles, which move the eyebrows in different directions.

The eyebrows serve as an ornament to the countenance; and by covering the eye, defend it from the impression of too strong a light. They direct the perspiration, also, from the eye.

SUPERCILIUM ACETAB'ULI. The edge of the cotyloid cavity of the os innominatum.

SUPERFŒTATION, Superfœtatio, Epi-cye'sis, Superimprægna'tio, Epig'onon, Super-fœcunda'tio, Epicye'ma, from *superfœtare*, 'to conceive again.' Conception of a fœtus in a uterus which already contains one. The impregnation of a female already pregnant. The possibility of this has been denied, but there is abundant evidence to show, that it is possible at a very early period of pregnancy.

SUPINA'TION, Supinatio, from *supi'nus*, 'lying on the back.' The movement in which the forearm and hand are carried outwards, so that the anterior surface of the latter becomes superior.

In Pathology, *Supination, Supina'tio, Hyp-tias'ma, Hyptias'mus*, means the horizontal position on the back, with the head thrown back, and the legs and arms extended. It is often a sign of great weakness in disease.

SUPINA'TOR. Same etymon. That which produces supination. A name given to two muscles of the forearm.

The **SUPINATOR RADII LONGUS, S. longus sive major, Bra'chio-radia'lis, Huméro-sus-radial** (Ch.), (F) *Long ou grand supinateur*, is seated at the anterior and outer part of the forearm. It arises from the inferior part of the outer edge of the os humeri, and from the external intermuscular aponeurosis; and is inserted, by a long tendon, into the outer edge of the radius, near the base of the styloid process. It causes the supination of the forearm, which it can likewise bend on the arm.

SUPINATOR RADII BREVIS, S. brevis seu minor, Epicondylo-radial (Ch.), (F) *Supinateur court ou petit supinateur*. A muscle, seated at the outer and back part of the forearm. It is flattened, triangular, and curved upon itself, in such a manner, that it embraces the superior extremity of the radius. It is attached, on the one hand, to the external tuberosity of the humerus, and to a small portion of the posterior surface of the ulna, and is inserted into the upper third of the outer and upper surfaces of the radius. It produces, by contracting, the motion of supination.

SUPPOS'ITORY, Supposito'rium, Hypoth'eton, from *suppon'ere*, 'to put under.' Any solid medicine, in the form of a long cone or cylinder, intended to be introduced into the rectum;—either for the purpose of favouring intestinal evacuations, or to act as anodynes. Purgative suppositories are made of soap, aloes, or any other irritating substance.

SUPPURA'TION, Ecpye'ma, Purulen'tia, Pyo'sis, Pye'sis, Diapye'ma, Diapye'sis, (F) *Aboutissement*. Formation or secretion of pus (q. v., and also *Pyogenia*.) It is a frequent termination of inflammation, and may occur in almost all the tissues. This termination is announced by slight chills; by remission of the pain, which, from being lancinating, becomes heavy; by a sense of weight in the part, and, when the collection of pus can be easily felt, by fluctuation. When pus is thus formed in the cellular membrane, and is collected in one or more cavities, it constitutes an *abscess*. If it be formed from a surface exposed to the air, it is an *ulcer*; and such ulcers we are in the habit of establishing artificially in certain cases of disease. See *Issue*.

SUP'PURATIVE, Suppu'rans, Suppura-ti'vus, Diapye'ticus, Ecpye'tica, Ecpyiscon'ta. That which facilitates suppuration. Suppuratives are, generally, vesicants mixed with lard.

SUPRA. A common Latin prefix; in composition, signifying 'above.'

SUPRA-COSTA'LES, Levato'res Costa-rum, (F) *Sur-costaux*. A name given to twelve small, fleshy fasciculi, which are flattened, triangular, and with radiating fibres. They pass from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ to the superior margin of

the rib beneath. Spigelius, Cowper, Boyer, Chaussier, and others consider them to form part of the *intercostales externi*.

SUPRA-ORBITAR, *Supra-orbita'lis*, *Supra-orbita'rius*. That which is situate above the orbit.

The **FORA'MEN SUPRA-ORBITARIUM**, *F. orbitarium superius*, (F) *Trou sus-orbitaire ou orbitaire supérieur*, is a foramen or notch completed by a ligament at the inner third of the orbital arch. It gives passage to the *supra-orbital* or *superciliary artery*, a branch of the ophthalmic, which ascends the forehead, and is distributed thereto.

SUPRA-PUBIAN, *Supra-pubic*, *Supra-pubia'nus*. That which is seated above the pubis.

The **SUPRA-PUBIAN NERVE**, (F) *Nerf sus-pubien*, is the internal ramus of the inguino-cutaneous branch of the first lumbar nerve. It is the *genito-crural* branch of Bichat. It descends almost vertically before the psoas muscle; and, near the crural arch, divides into two branches. One of these accompanies the spermatic cord, and is distributed to the cremaster, scrotum, and integuments on the inner part of the thigh. The other issues from the pelvis with the femoral filaments; traverses the aponeurosis of the thigh; and is distributed to the integuments of the upper and anterior part of the limb.

SUPRA-SPINA'TUS, *Supra-spino'sus*, (F) *Sur-épineux*, *Sus-épineux*. That which is seated above the spine.

The **FOSSA SUPRA-SPINATA**, (F) *Fosse Sus-épineuse*, is a triangular depression above the spine of the scapula.

The **SUPRA-SPINATUS MUSCLE**, *Super-scapula'ris*, *Sus-spino-scapulo-trochitérien*, *Supra-scapularis*, *Petit sus-scapulo-trochitérien* (Ch.) is situate in the fossa supra-spinata. It is elongated, thick, and triangular, and is attached, on the one hand, to the two inner thirds of the fossa supra-spinata; and terminates, on the other, at the anterior part of the great tuberosity of the humerus. This muscle raises the arm.

The **LIGAMEN'TA SUPRA-SPINOSA**, *Supra-spinal lig'aments*, are two in number. 1. The *Dorso-lumbar-supra-spinal ligament*, (F) *Ligament sur-épineux dorso-lombaire*, extending above the spinous processes of the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ, from the 7th cervical as far as the median crista of the sacrum. 2. *Cervical supra-spinal ligament*, (F) *Ligament sur-épineux-cervical*, which extends above all the cervical spinous processes, and is attached, above, to the outer occipital protuberance.

SURA. The *calf of the leg*, (F) *Mollet*, *Gras de Jambe*. The projection, formed at the posterior part of the leg by the *gastrocnemii* muscles.

SURDENT (F), from *supra*, 'above,' and *dens*, 'a tooth.' When a milk tooth does not fall out at the period of the second dentition,

but is merely forced to one side by the new tooth, it is called a *surdent*.

SURGEON, *Chirur'geon*; old French, *Surgien*, *Chiro'nax*, *Chirur'gus*, *Vul'nerum medicus*, *Cheiria'ter*, *Chiria'ter*, (F) *Chirurgien*, from *χυγ*, 'the hand,' and *εργον*, 'work.' One who practises surgery. The surgeon, says Celsus, ought to be young, or, at all events, not advanced in life. His hand must be steady, expert, and never tremulous: he must use the right or left with equal facility: his sight must be clear and penetrating: his mind intrepid; and although unmoved when he proceeds to operate, he must not be in haste, or cut less than is necessary, but finish his operation, as if the cries of the patient made no impression upon him.

SURGEON-APOTHECARY. One who unites the practice of surgery with that of the apothecary. A *general practitioner*.

SUR'GERY, *Chirur'gia*, *Chiriatria*, *Cheirix'is*, *Metacheirix'is*, *Medici'na operati'va*, *Medici'na ef'ficax*, (F) *Chirurgie*. The part of the healing art, which relates to external diseases; their treatment; and, especially, to the manual operations adapted for their cure.

OPERATIVE SURGERY is termed *Acur'gia*, and *Acidur'gia*.

MILITARY SURGERY, (F) *Chirurgie militaire*, is that which relates to the operations to be performed on the field of battle, or subsequently;—with the attention to be paid to the wounded, &c.

SUR'GICAL, *Chirur'gicus*, (F) *Chirurgi-cal*, *Chirurgique*. That which relates to surgery; as *surgical anatomy*, *surgical operations*, *surgical instruments*, &c.

SUROXYGENESES. A name given, by Baumes, to diseases attributed by that physician to superabundance of oxygen.

SURVIVORSHIP, from *superviv'erē*, (F) *Survivre*, 'to live longer,' (F) *Survie*. In *legal medicine*, this word means the probability, that any individual has survived others in an accident, which has been fatal to all. This is often an important question, connected with the inheritance of property, and on which physiology can rarely afford more than presumptive grounds for conclusion.

SUSCEPTIBILITY. Sensibility, in its most enlarged acceptation. Impressibility. This term, with the epithet *nervous*, is sometimes used for that increase in the moral sensibility, which is particularly observed in nervous affections.

SUSPEN'SORY, *Suspenso'rius*, from *sus-pen'dere*, 'to hang under,' (F) *Suspensoire*. That which sustains or suspends.

The **SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT OF THE LIVER** is a triangular duplicature of the peritoneum, between the inferior surface of the diaphragm and the upper surface of the liver, which is continuous with the great falc of the umbilical vein.

The **SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT OF THE PENIS**

is a fibro-cellular fascia, of a triangular shape, which extends from the anterior part of the symphysis pubis to the corpus cavernosum, which it sustains. A similar ligament belongs to the clitoris.

The SUSPENSORY BANDAGE, *Suspensorium*, is a bandage, intended to support the scrotum, in cases of disease of the testicles or of scrotal hernia. It consists of a kind of bag, fixed above to a cincture, and retained below by strings, passing between the thighs, and fixed to the cincture behind.

SUSPIRUM, *Mygmus*, *Mych'mus*, *Mychthis'mus*, *Stenag'mus*, *Stenax'is*. A sigh, (F) *Soupir*. A slow, voluntary contraction of the diaphragm and intercostal muscles; the effect of which is, to restore the due relation between the circulation and respiration, or to free ourselves from an inconvenient sense of weight felt in the chest, when we are much depressed:—a weight, which appears to be chiefly dependent on the functions of the heart being disturbed through the moral influence. The sigh differs from the sob:—the latter being involuntary and spasmodic.

Sighing, occurring in fevers to a great extent, indicates considerable depression. When accompanied with a vocal sound, it constitutes a *groan*.

SUTURE, *Sutu'ra*, *Sutela*, *Arme*, *Rhaphe*, from *suo*, 'I stitch.' *Dovetail joint*, (F) *Engrenure*. A kind of immovable articulation, in which the bones unite by means of serrated edges, which are, as it were, *dovetailed* into each other. The articulations of the greater part of the bones of the skull are of this kind. The coronal, lambdoidal, and sagittal sutures are called *true sutures*; the two temporal are called *false sutures*.

SUTURE, in *Surgery*, *Rha'phē*, means an operation, which consists in stitching the lips of a wound to procure their union. The suture was, at one time, largely employed: but, in modern times, its use has been wisely restricted. There are few wounds in which the edges may not be brought together by adhesive plaster appropriately applied. This kind of union, by adhesive plaster simply, has been absurdly termed *Sutura sicca* or *dry suture*, in opposition to the *Sutura cruenta* or suture, properly so called.

The suture is generally performed with waxed thread and straight or curved needles, according to the arrangement of parts.

The chief sutures are the *interrupted suture*, the *quilled suture*, the *glover's suture*, and the *twisted suture*.

1. The INTERRUPTED SUTURE, (F) *Suture à points séparés*, *Suture entrecoupée*, is performed by passing a needle, armed with a ligature, through the lips of the wound, previously brought into contact; and then tying the extremities of the thread. The other stitches are made in the same manner. They are separate or interrupted. It is the suture most commonly used.

2. The QUILLED SUTURE, *Sutura clava'ta*, (F) *Suture enchevillée ou emplumée ou empennée*, *Compound Suture*, is merely the interrupted suture, with this difference, that the ligatures are not tied over the face of the wound, but over two quills or rolls of plaster, or bougies, which are laid along the sides of the wound. It is used by some surgeons, on account of there being less danger of the stitches tearing out. It is not much employed.

3. The GLOVER'S SUTURE, *Continued Suture*, *Uninterrupted Suture*, (F) *Suture de Pelletier*, *Suture en surget*, is executed by introducing the needle first into one lip of the wound from within outwards, then into the other in the same way; and, in this manner, sewing up the whole extent of the wound. It has been chiefly used in wounds of the intestinal canal. It is now rarely employed except for stitching up dead bodies. The common stitch or suture, *Sutura punctata*, (F) *Suture à points passés*, has been used in similar cases.

4. The ROYAL STITCH or SUTURE is the name of an old operation for the cure of Bubonocoele. It consisted in putting a ligature under the hernial sac, close to the abdominal ring, and then tying that part of the sac, so as to render it impervious, by the adhesive inflammation thus excited.

5. The TWISTED SUTURE, (F) *Suture entortillée*, is employed, chiefly, to unite wounds of the cheeks and of the free edge of the lips. To perform it, a pin or needle is passed through the edges of the wound, so as to keep them accurately in contact. A piece of thread is then wound accurately round the pin, from one side of the division to the other, in the form of the figure ∞ . The number of pins and sutures must, of course, correspond with the extent of the wound. This is the suture used in cases of harelip, (q. v.).

6. The SUTURE à ANSE of Le Dran has only been employed in cases of wounds of the intestines. For this purpose, the edges of the wound are brought together, and as many needles, with unwaxed threads, used as there are to be stitches. Each stitch is then made by passing a needle through the edges; and all the ligatures which belong to one side of the wound, are tied together, and twisted so as to form a thread, which is fixed externally.

SWATHING or SWADDLING CLOTHES, *Incunabu'la*, *Fasciæ*, *Panni*, from Sax. *ꝛeðan*, 'to bind,' (F) *Maillot*. The kind of clothing or bandaging formerly applied to children, during the first year of life. It is now, properly, laid aside, and every freedom allowed to muscular exertion.

SWELLING, *Exæde'sis*, *Presis*, *Extumefac'tio*, *Tumor*, *Tumefac'tio*, (F) *Enflure*, *Gonflement*. Morbid increase of bulk, in the whole or a part of the body. See Tumour.

SWIETENIA FEBRIFUGA, *Feb'ri-*

fuge Swiete'nia, (F) *Mahogon febrifuge*. Family, *Meliaceæ*. Sex. Syst. *Decandria Monogynia*. The bark of this tree, which is a native of the East Indies, has an aromatic odour, and bitter taste. It is tonic and stomachic, and has been used in intermittents, and in diseases where bitter tonics are indicated. Dose, ʒj to ʒij of the powder.

SYCION, *συκίον*, from *συκον*, 'a fig.' A decoction of dried figs.

SYCITES, *συκίτης*. Wine, in which dried figs have been infused.

SYCO'SIS, *συκωσις*. Same etymon. A tumour of the shape of a fig. Also, a fungous ulcer. An excrescence about the eyelids.

Dr. Bateman defines it:—an eruption of inflamed but not very hard tubercles, occurring on the bearded portion of the face and on the scalp, in adults; and usually clustering together in irregular patches;—*Phyma Sycosis*. Of this he has given two species: 1. The *Sycosis Menti*, *S. Barbæ*, *Mentagra*, *Chinwhelk*, (F) *Dartre pustuleuse mentagra*; and, 2. The *Sycosis Capil'li*, *S. Capilli'tii*. The treatment, in both cases, resembles that for *Porrigio favosa*.

SYM, SYN, *συν*, 'with, together,' like the *cum*, *col*, *con*, *cor*, &c. of the Latins. A common prefix. Before *b*, *p*, *ph*, *ps*, and *m*,—*syn*, or *xyn* are changed into *sym* or *xym* (*com*): before *c*, *ch*, *g*, *k*, and *x*, into *syn* or *xyn*, *συν*, *ξυν*, (*con*); before *l* into *syl* or *xyl* (*col*): before *r* into *syr* or *xyr* (*cor*); and before *s* into *sy* or *xy*, *sys* (*co* and *cos*).

SYMBLEPHAROSIS, from *συν*, 'with,' and *βλεφαρον*, 'an eyelid.' A preternatural adhesion between the eyelids; and especially between the upper eyelid and globe of the eye.

SYM'METRY, from *συν*, 'with,' and *μετρον*, 'measure.' The regularity in form, observed in many parts, situate on the median line; and, also, the resemblance which exists between many organs that are situate on each side the median line. Bichat first noticed, that this symmetry was confined to the organs of animal life; as the head, brain, spine, organs of sense, of locomotion, &c.

SYMMETRICAL, *Symmet'ricus*. An epithet given to those parts of the body, which, if seated on the median line, may be divided into two equal, and perfectly like halves: or which, if situate—the one to the right, the other to the left of this line—have a similar conformation, and a perfectly analogous arrangement.

SYMPATHETIC, *Sympath'icus*, *Sympatheticus*, (F) *Sympathique*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *παθος*, 'suffering.' That which depends on sympathy.

SYMPATHETIC AFFECTIONS of an organ are those morbid phenomena, that supervene, without any morbid cause acting directly on it, and by the reaction of another organ primarily affected. Thus, itching of the nose

is a *sympathetic affection*, produced by irritation in the intestinal canal.

The epithet is, also, given to different nerves. See *Trisplanchnic*, *Pneumogastric*, and *Facial*.

The SYMPATHETIC POWDER, *Pulvis Sympatheticus* of Sir Kenelm Digby, was composed of *calcined sulphate of iron*, prepared in a particular manner. It was long supposed to be able to cure a wound, if applied to the weapon that inflicted it: or, even to a portion of the bloody clothes. It is proper to remark, however, that the wound itself was carefully excluded from the air, and from all irritation.

SYMPATHY, *Sympathi'a*, *Compas'sio*, *Consen'sus*, *Sympathetis'mus*, *Conflux'io*, *Conspira'tio*, *Commer'cium*, *Consort'ium*, *Homoiopathia*, *Homoethnia*, *Adelphix'is*, *Symbolis'mus*, *Symboliza'tio*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *παθος*, 'suffering.' The connexion that exists between the action of two or more organs, more or less distant from each other; so that the affection of the first is transmitted, secondarily, to the others, or to one of the others, by means unknown to us. A knowledge of the particular sympathies between different organs throws light on the etiology of diseases, their seat, and the particular organ towards which our therapeutical means should be directed. See *Irritation*.

SYMPHYSEOTOMY, *Symphysot'omy*, *Synchondrot'omy*, *Symphyseoto'mia*, from *συμφυσεις*, and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' The operation or section of the *Symphysis*. This operation is performed with the view of augmenting the diameter of the pelvis in order to facilitate delivery in certain cases of faulty conformation of that cavity, with wedging of the head of the child therein. To perform the operation, the female is placed on her back; the pubes is shaved; and, with a strong scalpel, the soft parts are divided on the median line. The articulation is then cut. As soon as the fibrous parts, which hold the bones together, are divided, they separate to a certain distance, from each other; and the delivery may be accomplished. The knife, with which the operation is performed, is called, by the French, *Couteau symphysien*.

SYMPHYSIA, from *συμφυσεις*, 'a growing together.' A malformation consisting in the union of parts that are usually divided.—Breschet.

SYM'PHYSIS, from *συν*, 'with,' and *φύω*, 'I grow;' or from *συμφύω*, 'I unite together.' A union of bones. The bond of such union. The aggregate of means used for retaining bones *in situ* in the articulations.

The name *symphysis* has, however, been more particularly appropriated to certain articulations: as to the *symphysis pubis*, *sacroiliac symphysis*, &c.

SYM'PHYTUM, from *συμφύω*, 'I unite.' *Symphytum officina'le*, *Consolida major*, *Comfrey*, *Alum*, *Alus*, (F) *Grande Consoude*. Family, *Boragineæ*. Sex. Syst. *Pentandria*

Monogynia. The roots of this European plant are very mucilaginous, and are employed as emollients. They are used in decoction, in hæmoptysis, dysentery, and chronic diarrhœa, &c.

SYMPHYTUM PETRÆUM, Coris Monspelien'sis, Montpel'ier Coris. An intensely bitter and nauseous plant, which is said to have been useful in syphilis.

SYMPTOM, Sympto'ma, Ac'cidens, from συν, 'with,' and πιπτω, 'I fall.' Any change, perceptible to the senses, in any organ or function, which is connected with morbid influence. It is by the aggregate and succession of symptoms that a disease is detected.

The term—*symptoms of symptoms* has been used for the effects, which result from the symptoms of a disease; but which effects are not essentially connected with the disease itself. Thus, the debility, arising from the frequency of the evacuations in dysentery, is a symptom of symptoms. See Sign.

SYMPTOMATIC, Symptomaticus. That which is a symptom of some other affection. Thus, we speak of a symptomatic disease, in opposition to one that is idiopathic.

SYMPTOMATOL'OGY, Symptomatolo'gia, Symbolog'ica, from συμπτωμα, 'a symptom,' and λογος, 'a treatise.' The branch of pathology, the object of which is the knowledge of symptoms.

SYMPTO'SIS, from συν, 'with,' and πιπτω, 'I fall.' Depression or rather emaciation or atrophy, either of the whole body or of a part.

SYNARTHRO'DIAL, Synarthrodia'lis, from συν, 'with,' and αρθρωσις, 'articulation.' That which belongs to synarthrosis; as *Synarthrodial articulation*.

SYNARTHRO'SIS, Abarticula'tio, Coarticula'tio. An immovable articulation. Synarthrosis includes three species:—*Suture, Harmony, and Gomphosis*.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS, from συν, 'with,' and χονδρος, 'a cartilage.' Union or articulation of bones by means of cartilage;—as the articulations of the ribs with the sternum, by means of their cartilages of prolongation.

SYN'CHRONOUS, Synchronus, from συν, 'with,' and χρονος, 'time.' That which occurs at the same time. Thus, the pulsations of an artery are synchronous with those of the heart.

SYN'CLONUS, from συγκλονω, 'I shake together.' *Clon'ici universa'les, Clonus* (Young). Tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles, especially when excited by the will. See Tremor, Chorea, &c.

SYNCOMIS'TOS, συγκομιστος, Autopy'ros, Panis domesticus, secunda'rius, ciba'rius, confusa'neus. Bread of the whole wheat or of the unsifted meal. *Household bread*.

SYN'COPE, from συγκοπτω, 'I fall down.'

An'imi defec'tio, Animi deli'quium, Leipopsych'ia, Apsych'ia, Apopsych'ia, Lipothym'ia, Su'bitus animi casus, Swoon, Fainting fit, (F) Evanouissement, Défaillance, Pamoison. Complete and, commonly, sudden loss of sensation and motion, with considerable diminution, or entire suspension, of the pulsations of the heart and the respiratory movements.

Syncope is, commonly, an affection of no consequence; but, sometimes, it is an index of diseased heart.

Placing the patient in the horizontal posture: sprinkling cold water over the face, and the application of volatile substances to the nose, are all that will be required during the fit. See Asphyxia and Suffocation.

SYNDESMOG'RAPHY, Syndesmogra'phia, from συνδεσμος, 'a ligament,' and γραφη, 'a description.' A description of the ligaments. The part of anatomy, which describes the ligaments.

SYNDESMOL'OGY, Syndesmolo'gia, from συνδεσμος, 'a ligament,' and λογος, 'a treatise, discourse.' A treatise on the ligaments.

SYNDES'MO-PHARYNGÆ'US. A fasciculus of the constrictor pharyngis superior.

SYNDESMO'SIS, Synneuro'sis, Synymen'sis, from συνδεσμος, 'ligament.' The articulation of two or more bones by means of ligament;—as of the radius with the ulna.

SYNDESMOT'OMY, Syndesmoto'mia, from συνδεσμος, 'ligament,' and τεμνω, 'I cut or dissect.' Dissection of the ligaments.

SYN'DROME, συνδρομη, Concur'sus, Concour'se. A name given, by the Empirical Sect, to the union of symptoms, which takes place in diseases. *Syndromè plethorica*, e. g. meant the union of symptoms produced by plethora.

SYNECHI'A, from συν, 'with,' and εχειν, 'to have.' Adhesion between the iris and transparent cornea, or between the iris and crystalline lens. The former case is called *Synechia ante'rior*: the latter *S. poste'rior*.

SYNEZIZIS, Synize'sis, Considen'tia, from συν, 'with,' and ζευγνυειν, 'to join.' *Parop'sis Synizesis, Caligo à Synizesi, Caligo Pupil'læ, Closure or occlu'sion or obliteration of the Pupil, Phthisis Pupil'læ, Amyo'sis.* This disease is sometimes a case of faulty conformation, depending upon the continued existence of the membrana pupillaris, or the absence of the pupil. It is, in other words, *congenital*. At other times, it is owing to accident, and supervenes on violent ophthalmia, or on the operation of the cataract.

Those who are affected with synezizis are completely blind;—the iris having no central aperture. In certain cases, a remedy may be obtained by making an opening in the iris, which may supply the place of the pupil, and through which the rays of light may reach the retina. This operation is called the *operation for artificial pupil*.

SYN'OCHA, from συνεχω, 'I continue.'

Inflam'matory Fever, Angiopyr'ia, Febris causo'des, Febris deu'rens, F. ardens, Febris contin'ua sanguin'ea, Febris contin'ua non putris, Syn'ochus (Vogel), *Febris acmas'tica, Synochus impu'tris* (Galen), *Febris acu'ta, F. continens, F. continens non putrida, F. angioten'ica, F. sthenica, F. sanguin'ea, Homot'onos, Sthenop'ya, F. inflammato'ria, Ene'cia cauma, F. ton'ica, Phlogop'yrus, Cauma, General inflamma'tion, Gastro-entérite intense.* A species of continued fever, characterized by increased heat; and by quick, strong, and hard pulse; urine high-coloured; disturbance of mind slight. It requires, of course, the most active treatment.

SYNOCHUS, *Febris lenta* (Linnæus), *F. continens putrida, F. continua putrida* (of some); same etymon. Continued fever, compounded of synocha and typhus:—in its commencement often resembling the former; in its progress, the latter. *Mixed fever, Common continued fever.* See Fever, and Typhus.

SYNOSTEOGRAPHY, *Synosteogra'phia*, from *συν*, 'with,' *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *γραφω*, 'I describe.' The part of anatomy, which describes the joints.

SYNOSTEOL'OGY, *Synosteolo'gia*, from *συν*, 'with,' *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *λογος*, 'a treatise.' A treatise of the joints.

SYNOSTEOT'OMY, *Synosteoto'mia*, from *συν*, 'with,' *οστέον*, 'a bone,' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' Dissection of the joints.

SYNOVIA, from *συν*, 'with,' and *ων*, 'an egg.' *Mucila'go, Un'guen articula'rē, Synonia, Axun'gia articula'ris, Unguen'tum seu Smegma articula're, Mucila'go articulo'rum seu junctura'rum, Humor articula'ris, Humor seu Hu'midum nati'vum seu Gluten articulo'rum*, (F) *Synovie*. A fluid, resembling the white of egg, which is exhaled by the synovial membranes surrounding the movable articulations. The synovia of man, according to Hildenbrandt, consists of water, a little albumen, soda, muriate of soda, phosphate of lime, and—Fourcroy fancied—uric acid. Its use is to lubricate the joints, and the sheaths in which tendons play.

SYNOVIAL, *Synovia'lis*. That which relates to the synovia.

The **SYNOVIAL GLANDS**, **HAVERS'S GLANDS**, *Gland'ulæ articula'res, G. synovia'les, G. Haversian'æ*, are the secretory fringes, which float in the interior of the synovial capsules (see Capsule). They do not seem to be the glandular. They have been called *Synovial fim'briæ*, (F) *Franges synoviales*.

SYNTASIS, *συντασις*, from *συντενω*, 'I strain.' Tension of parts: hence *συντατικά* are medicines, which render parts tense. *Syntex'is*, on the other hand, means *Colliqua'tio*, or wasting of the body, from *συντηκω*, 'I melt together.'

SYN'THENA. A term employed, by Paracelsus, to designate a species of epilepsy, accompanied by cardialgia and tormina.

SYNTENO'SIS, from *συν*, 'with,' and

τενω, 'a tendon.' A species of articulation, in which two bones are joined by means of tendon; as the sesamoid bones with the toes, the rotula with the tibia, &c.

SYN'THESIS, *Reu'nio*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *τιθημι*, 'I place.' A surgical operation, which consists in uniting parts that are divided; and approximating such as are separated or distant from each other. *Synthesis of continuity* means the union of the edges of a wound, or the approximation of the extremities of a fractured bone. *Synthesis of contiguity* is the reduction of displaced organs; as in cases of hernia and luxations.

SYNTHETIS'MUS, same etymon. The aggregate of operations and means for reducing a fracture, and maintaining it reduced:—comprising extension, counter-extension, coaptation, and bandaging.

SYNYMEN'SIS, *Synimen'sis*, from *συν*, 'with,' and *μην*, 'a membrane.' Union of bones by membrane, as in the case of the bones of the head in the fœtus.

SYPHILIDES, same etymon as Syphilis. The cutaneous eruptions that accompany constitutional syphilis are so denominated by the French writers.

SYPH'ILIS, *Morbus Gal'licus, Siphilis, Syphilis'mus, Caco'hym'ia Vene'rea, Malum vene'reum, Mor'bus Ital'icus, M. Hispan'icus, Pudenda'gra, Lues, Me'vium, Lues vene'rea, Lues syphilis, Morbus aphrodis'ius, Syphilis venerea, S. maligna, Morbus Neapolita'nus, Morbus Ind'icus, Patur'sa*; the *Venereal Disease, Pox, French Pox*; the *Vene'real*, (F) *Verole, Maladie vénérienne, Mal de Naples, Mal Francais, Maladie de Vénus*. The etymology of syphilis is unknown. Some consider it to proceed from *σους*, 'a hog;' and others, from *σιφλος*,—formed, by contraction, from *σιπ'αλος*, 'shameful,' 'dirty,' &c. It is an infectious disease, communicable by coition; or by the contact of parts that are only lined with a thin epidermis; as the lips, nipple, &c. It may be transmitted by generation, and makes its first appearance by a chancre (q. v.), followed sooner or later by a bubo. The chancre is a primary symptom or sore; but there are others, which are *secondary* or *constitutional*. These are:—ulcers in the throat; copper-coloured blotches on the skin; pains in the bones, nodes, &c.

The origin of syphilis is not known. It is believed to have been introduced into Europe from America, at the end of the 15th century. Its progress is extremely variable, as well as its duration, which is often unlimited, if left to itself. Mercury may be esteemed the best remedy, but the disease admits of cure without it. Almost every antisyphilitic composition, whose use is attended with success, probably contains mercury united with diaphoretics or other medicines. It is generally sufficient to keep the mouth sore for a fortnight, for the cure of chancre: for venereal sore throat, and other recent

constitutional symptoms, eight or ten weeks will be required; and, of course, a longer time, if these symptoms have persisted long. Sometimes, after mercury has been given for a time, the symptoms continue stationary; and do not yield until the mercury has been discontinued, and tonics and sudorifics have been administered.

SYPHILIS PSEUDO-SYPHILIS, *Lues Syphilo-des*, *Pseudo-syphilis*. A term, given to ulcers or other affections, that resemble syphilis, but are indeterminate in their character,—the symptoms being irregular in their appearance, and usually yielding spontaneously, or under the use of tonics, change of air, &c. The condition has not been at all well defined. The *Sivvens*, *Radesyge*, &c. have been referred to this head.

SYPHILOMANIA, *Syphilidomania*, vulgarly, *Noddle Poz*. A mania, with which some persons are affected, so that they subject themselves to antivenereal treatment under the belief, that they are affected with syphilis, of which they may have been previously cured.

SYRIGMOPHONIA, from *συριγμος*, 'whistling,' and *φωνη*, 'voice.' A piping state of the voice.

SYRINGOTOMUM, from *συνιγξ*, 'a pipe,' 'a fistula' and *τεμνειν*, 'to cut.' A surgical instrument, formerly used in the operation for *fistula in ano*. It is a bistouri, concave at its edge, and terminated by a long, flexible, probe-pointed stylet. This stylet or probe was first introduced by the external opening of the fistula into the rectum, whence it was drawn externally through the anus, carrying with it the cutting edge of the instrument, which divided the intermediate parts. The operation for *fistula in ano* has been called *Syringotomy*.

SYRMAISMOS, from *συρμαισω*, 'I evacuate.' A gentle evacuation by vomiting or stool.

SYRUP, *Syrupus*, *Sera'pium*, *Syrop*, *Sirup*; derived, according to some, from *συρω*, 'I draw,' and *σπος*, 'juice;' but, more probably, from the Arabic, *Siruph*, *Sirab* or *Scharab*, which signifies 'a potion.' A saturated solution of sugar in water, either simply, or united with some vegetable or other principle. Syrups, in general, require two pounds of sugar to the pint, and they are judged to be sufficiently boiled when a portion, taken up in a spoon, pours like oil. Syrups should be kept in small bottles in a cool place. They are chiefly used to render medicines palatable.

SYRUPUS ACETI, *S. Acidi Aceto'si*, *Syrup of Vinegar*, (F) *Syrop de Vinaigre*. (*Aceti* ℥ iiss, *sacch. purif.* ℥ iiiss. Boil to form a syrup. *Ph. E.*) It is refrigerant and antiseptic. Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

SYRUPUS CUM ÆTHERE SULFURICO PARATUS, *Syrup of Ether*, (F) *Syrop d'éther*. (Very pure sugar, 1000 p.; distilled water, 500 p.;

dissolve in the cold, and strain; add *sulphuric ether*, 48 p. Shake for five or six days, and draw off the limpid syrup. *Ph. P.*) Properties like those of ether.

SYRUPUS ALLII, *Syrup of Garlick*, (F) *Syrop d'ail*. (*Rad. allii concis.* ℥ j, *aquæ fervent.* ℥ ij. Macerate for twelve hours: strain, and add sugar. *Ph. D.*) Use, same as that of garlic. Dose, 3 j to 3 iv.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ, *Syrup of Marshmallow*, *Syrupus ex Althæâ*, *S. de Althæâ*, *S. Althææ officina'lis*, (F) *Syrop de Guimauve*. (*Althææ rad. recent.* cont. ℥ ss, *sacch. pur.* ℥ ij, *aquæ* ℥ iv. Boil the root in the water to one half; and press out the liquor; when cold, defecate; add the sugar, and boil. *Ph. L.*) Emollient and demulcent. Dose, 3 i to 3 iij.

SYRUPUS ANTISCORBUTICUS, *S. de Armora'cia compositus*, *Antiscorbutic Syrup*. (*Leaves of cochlearia, buckbean, water-cresses, horseradish root and bitter oranges*, each ℥ j; *cinnamon* 3 iss. Cut, and pour *white wine* ℥ iv. Macerate for two days; distil over ℥ j in a sand bath; add to this, *sugar* ℥ ij, and form a syrup. Again, take what remains in the cucurbit; pass it through cloth, let it rest; decant, and add *sugar* ℥ ij; make into a syrup, and clarify with white of egg. Mix it with the first while yet warm. *Ph. P.*) Antiscorbutic, alterative, tonic, stomachic, &c. Dose, 3 ij to 3 ij.

SYRUPUS AROMATICUS, *S. de Artemisiâ compositus*, *Compound Syrup of Mugwort*, (F) *Syrop d'armoise composé*. (*Tops of artemisia vulgaris, in flower*, 3 vj, *inula root, ligusticum levisticum*, and *fennel*, each 3 ss, *pennyroyal, catmint, savine leaves*, each 3 vj, *marjoram, hyssop, pyrethrum, rue, basil*, each 3 iij, *aniseed and cinnamon*, each 3 ix; bruise, and macerate, in *hydromel* ℥ xvij: distil over ℥ ss; add to this a pound of sugar. Again, take the liquid that remains in the cucurbit, strain it gently; add *sugar* ℥ iv. Then mix the two. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, emmenagogue, &c.

SYRUPUS AURANTII, *S. Aurantiorum*, *S. Citri Aurantii*, *S. Corticis Aurantii*, *S. e. Corticibus Aurantiorum*, *S. de Corticè Aurantiorum*, *Syrup of Orange peel*. (*Aurant. cort. recent.* 3 ij, *aq. ferv.* ℥ j, *sacch. pur.* ℥ iij. Macerate the peel in the water for 12 hours. Add the sugar. *Ph. L.*) Stomachic. Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

A *Syrup of Orange Juice*, *Orange Sherbet*, *Syrupus e succo Aurantiorum*, may be made by adding *white sugar* ℥ ij to ℥ j of the juice of oranges, strained and clarified.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI, *S. Dianthi Caryophylli*, *Syrup of Clove July Flower*, *Syrup of Clove Pinks*, *Syrupus infusio'nis florum caryophyllorum*. (*Petalorum dianth., caryoph. recent. unguibus resectis* ℥ j, *aquæ bull.* ℥ iv, *sacch. purif.* ℥ vij. *Ph. E.*) Aromatic.

SYRUPUS DE CICHORIO COMPOSITUS, *S. de Rheo*, *Compound Syrup of Succory*, (F) *Syrop de chicorée composé*. (*Root of succory* 3 vj, *leaves of succory* 3 ix, *leaves of fumitory* and

scolopendrium, each 3 iij, *Alkekengi berries* 3 ij. Boil in *water* ℥ xiv to ℥ xij: pass through cloth, and dissolve in it *white sugar* ℥ v. Boil till it has the consistence of syrup. Again, take *water* ℥ viij, *rhubarb* 3 vj, *yellow sanders* and *cinnamon*, each 3 ss. Infuse for 24 hours: pass through linen, and add the preceding syrup. *Ph. P.*) It is laxative and stomachic. Dose, 3 j to 3 ss.

SYRUPUS CINCHONINÆ, *Syrup of Cinchonine*. (Simple syrup one pound; sulphate of cinchonine nine grains. Mix.) Six spoonfuls are commonly sufficient to arrest an intermittent.

SYRUPUS COL'CHICI AUTUMNALIS, *S. Colchici, Syrup of Meadow Saffron*. (*Rad. colch. autumn. recent.* 3 j, *acidi acetosi* 3 xvj, *sacch. pur.* 3 xxvj. Macerate the root in the vinegar for two days; occasionally shaking the vessel: then strain, with gentle expression. To the strained fluid add the sugar, and boil to a syrup. *Ph. E.*) Diuretic, antiarthritic. Dose, 3 j to 3 ss, or more.

SYRUPUS CROCI, *Syrup of Saffron*. (*Croci stigmat.* 3 j, *aquæ fervent.* ℥ j, *sacch. purif.* ℥ iiss. *Ph. L.*) Cardiac. Chiefly used for colour.

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ, *Syrup of Emetine*. (Simple syrup ℥ j, *emetine* 16 gr. M.) In small doses expectorant and in large, emetic.

SYRUPUS GENTIANINÆ, *Syrup of Gentianine*. (*Syrup of sugar* 3 xvj, *gentianine* 13 gr.) A pleasant bitter.

SYRUPUS DE JALAP'PA, *Syrup of Jalap*. (*Pulv. jalapæ* 3 x, *sem. coriandr., fœnicul. dulc.*, aa 3 ss, *aquæ* 3 xijss, *sacch.* 3 xxv, f. syrupus. *Ph. P.*) Cathartic. Dose, 3 ij to 3 ss for children.

SYRUPUS DE KINA KINA CUM VINO, *S. Cincho'næ cum vino, Syrup of Cinchona with wine*, (F) *Syrop de quinquina avec le vin*. (*Cort. cinchonæ officinalis* 3 ij, *ext. cinchonæ* 3 vj, *vini albi* (v. de lunel) vel *cujusvis ei similis*, ℥ j, *alcohol* (S. G. .985 to .915) 3 j, *sacchar. alb.* ℥ iiss. Bruise the cinchona; gradually add the alcohol, so as to form a soft mass; pour on the wine; macerate for two days, and strain. Dissolve the extract; add the sugar and make a syrup. *Ph. P.*) Dose, 3 ss to 3 j.

SYRUPUS LIMO'NUM, *S. citri medicæ, S. e succo citro'num, S. e succo limo'num, S. succi limonis, Syrup of Lemon, Lemon Syrup*. (*Limon. succ. colat.* ℥ j, *sacchar. pur.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) Cooling, antiseptic.

SYRUPUS DE MERCURIO MEDIAN'TE GUMMI, *Mercurius gummo'sus Plenck'ii, Syrupus Hydrargyri*, (F) *Syrop de mercure, ou mercure gommeux de Plenck. (Hydrargyri pur.* 3 j, *p. gumm. acaciæ*, 3 iij, *syrup. diacod.* 3 ss. Rub together till the mercury is extinguished. *Ph. P.*) Possesses the properties of the blue pill. Dose, gr. ij to viij, or more.

SYRUPUS MORI, *S. e succo moro'rum, S. succi mori, Syrup of Mulberries*, (F) *Syrop de*

mûres. (Mori succ. colat. ℥ j, *sacchar. purif.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) Gratefully refrigerant.

SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ ACETATIS, *Syrup of acetate of morphine*. (*Syrup*, one pound, (*Avoirdupois*), *acetate of morphine*, gr. iv.) Dose, two tea-spoonfuls, as an opiate;—of the strength of the same quantity of syrup of poppies.

The SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ SULPHA'TIS is made in the same way.

SYRUPUS PAPAV'ERIS, *S. papaveris somniferi, S. papaveris albi, S. e meco'nio, S. de meconio, Diaco'dion, Syrup of poppies*, (F) *Syrop de pavots blancs, ou diacode. (Papav. capsul. exsicc. et contus. exemptis seminibus*, 3 xiv, *sacch. pur.* ℥ ij, *aq. fervent. cong.* ijss. Macerate the capsules, in water, for 12 hours; boil to a gallon and express strongly. Boil the liquor to ℥ ij; and strain while hot. Defecate by rest, and boil to ℥ j, adding the sugar so as to form a syrup. *Ph. L.*) One ounce contains about one grain of opium. Anodyne and demulcent.

The Dublin college has a SYRUPUS OPII, called *Common Syrup of Poppies*, which is made by dissolving 18 grains of the *Watery Extract of Opium* in 18 ounces of boiling water. Properties, those of opium and syrup.

SYRUPUS QUINI'NÆ, *Syrup of Quinine*. (Simple syrup, 2 pounds, *sulphate of quinine*, 64 grains.) Six spoonfuls are commonly sufficient to arrest an intermittent.

SYRUPUS E QUINQUE RADIC'IBUS, *Syrup of five roots*, (F) *Syrop des cinq racines. (Rad. apii, fœniculi, apii petroselini, aa* 3 v. Infuse for 24 hours in boiling water and strain. *Rad. asparag., rusci aculeati, aa* 3 v. Boil and reduce to half; adding, towards the end, the residue of the preceding infusion. Boil again for some minutes; strain, and add *white sugar* ℥ vj. *Ph. P.*) Aperient and diuretic. Used in obstructions of the liver, spleen, and mesentery; and in dropsy, &c. Dose, 3 ss to 3 j, or more.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI, *S. rhamni cathar'tici, S. de spinâ cervinâ, S. spinæ cervinæ, Syrup of Buckthorn*, (F) *Syrop de nerprun. (Rhamn. baccar. succ. recent.* ℥ iv, *zingib. rad. concis., pimentæ bacc. contrit., aa* 3 ss, *sacch. purif.* ℥ iiss. Defecate the juice for 3 days, and strain. To a pint of this, add the ginger and pimento; macerate for 4 hours and strain; boil what remains to ℥ iiss. Mix the liquors and add sugar, so as to form a syrup. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic, but apt to gripe. Dose, 3 iv to 3 ij.

SYRUPUS RHÆ'ADOS, *S. de papav'ere errat'ico, S. papaveris erratici, Syrup of Red Poppy*, (F) *Syrop de coquelicot. (Rhæad. petal. recent.* ℥ j, *aq. fervent.* 3 xvij, *sacch. purif.* ℥ iiss. To the water, heated in a water bath, add the petals. Remove the vessel; macerate for 12 hours; express; defecate and add sugar to form a syrup. *Ph. L.*) Chiefly used to give colour.

A factitious syrup is often made of *aloes* dissolved in simple syrup.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ, *Syrupus rosarum soluti-vus*, *S. erosis siccis*, *S. rosæ centifo-liæ*, *S. rosa-ceus soluti-vus*, *Syrup of Roses*, (F) *Syrop de roses pâles*. (*Rosæ centif. petal. exsicc.* 3 vij, *sacch. purif.* ℥vj, *aq. fervent.* ℥iv. Macerate the petals for 12 hours. Evaporate the strained liquor to ℥iiss. Add the sugar. *Ph. L.*) Gently laxative. Dose, 3 ij to 3 iss or more.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GAL'LICÆ, *Syrup of Red Roses*. (F) *Syrop de roses rouges*. (*Rosæ gallic. petal. exsicc.* 3 vij, *aquæ bull.* ℥v, *sacch. purif.* ℥vj; prepared like the last. *Ph. E.*) Mildly astringent. Added to stomachic infusions.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ, *Syrup of Sarsaparilla*. (*Rad. sarsap. cont.* ℥j, *aquæ bull. cong.*, *sacch. purif.* ℥j. Macerate the root for 24 hours; boil to ℥iv. Strain while hot; add the sugar, and boil. *Ph. L.*) Used in the same cases as the root. Dose, 3j to 3iv, and more.

SYRUPUS DE SARSAPARILLA ET SENNA COM-POS'ITUS, *Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Senna*. (F) *Syrop de cuisinier*. (*Rad. sarsap. concis.* ℥ij. Infuse for 24 hours in warm water ℥xij; boil for a quarter of an hour; pass with expression, and boil again the residuum in ℥x of water. Reduce this to ℥vj, and repeat the operation 2 or 3 times. Mix all the liquors and boil them together with flowers of borage, white roses, senna leaves, and aniseed, each 3 ij; reduce to half, pass, and add honey ℥ij. Boil to a syrup. *Ph. P.*) It is considered to be alterant, depurative, and sudorific. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

SYRUPUS DE SCAMMO'NIO, *Syrup of Scammony*. (*Pulv. scammon.* 3 ss, *sacch. alb.* 3 iv, *alcohol* (S. G. .985 to .915) 3 viij. Heat the mixture moderately; then set fire to the alcohol with a lighted taper; agitate constantly, until the flame is extinguished. Suffer it to cool; pass through cloth, and add *Syrup of Violets*, 3 iv. *Ph. P.*) 3 j contains 18 grains of scammony. Dose, 3 j to 3 ss.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ, *S. scillit'icus*, *S. scillæ marit'imæ*, *Syrup of squills*. (*Acet. scillæ maritim.* ℥iv, *sacch. pur. cont.* ℥vij. *Ph. E.*) Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic. Used in the same cases as the oxymel.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ, *S. cassiæ sennæ*, *Syrup of Senna*, (*Sennæ folior.* 3 ij, *sem. fœnicul. cont.* 3 j, *mannæ*, 3 iij, *sacch. pur.* ℥j, *aquæ ferv.* ℥j. Macerate the senna leaves and fennel seeds for 12 hours. Strain, and add the manna and sugar. *Ph. L.*) Cathartic. Dose, 3 ij to 3 iss or more.

The Parisian Codex has a *Syrupus de sen-na* of a compound character, called *Syrupus de pomis compos'itus*, *Syrop de pommes composé*. It contains, also, borage, bugloss, &c. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX, *Simple syrup*, *Common syrup of capillaire*, *Syrupus*. (*Sacch. purif.* ℥iiss, *aquæ*, ℥j. Dissolve the sugar;

set aside for 24 hours; remove the scum, and pour off the clear liquid. *Ph. L.*) Used to cover nauseous tastes, &c.

SYRUPUS TOLUTA'NUS, *S. tolui'feræ balsami*, *S. balsam'icus*, *Balsamic syrup*, *Syrup of tolu.* (*Balsam. tolu.* 3 j, *aquæ fervent.* ℥j, *sacchar. pur.* ℥ij. Boil the balsams for half an hour, in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring. Strain, when cold, and add sugar so as to form a syrup. *Ph. L.*) Use. To give flavour.

SYRUPUS VI'OLÆ, *S. violæ odora'tæ*, *S. viola'rum*, *S. e succo viola'rum*, *Syrup of Vio-lets*. (*Flor. recent. viol. odorat.* ℥ij, *aq. bull.* ℥viij, *sacch. pur.* ℥xv. Macerate, in a covered vessel, for 24 hours; pass, without ex-pression, through linen; add the sugar so as to form a syrup. *Ph. E.*) Very gently laxative. Dose, 3j to 3 ij.

SYRUPUS ZINGIB'ERIS, *S. amo'mi zingiberis*, *Syrup of Ginger*. (F) *Syrop de gingembre*. (*Zingib. rad. concis.* 3 ij, *aquæ fervent.* ℥j, *sacch. purif.* ℥ij. To the strained liquor add the sugar, and form a syrup.

N. B. The Parisian Codex contains a few other compound syrups besides those enume-rated, amongst these is a *Syrup of calf's lungs*, *Syrupus e pulmon'ibus vituli'nis*, *Syrop de mou de veau*, as an expectorant!!

The simple syrups are made according to the usual rule, and possess the virtues of the substances after which they are named.

SYSPA'SIA, from συσπασα, 'I contract.' Clonic spasm, with diminished sensibility and inability of utterance. A genus in Good's Nosology, which includes convulsion, epilepsy, and hysteria.

SYSSARCO'SIS, συσσωμασις, from συν, 'with,' and σαρξ, 'flesh.' *Commissura os-sium carnea*, *Symphysis ossium muscula'ris*, *Connexio ossium corno'sa*, *Carna'tio*. Union of bones by means of muscles; such as the union of the os hyoides with the lower jaw, of the scapula with the ribs, &c.

SYSTAL'TIC, *Systal'ticus*; from συστέλλω, 'I contract.' A systaltic motion in a part is one in which there is alternate contraction and dilatation. See Systole.

SYSTAT'ICA, from συνιστημι, 'I asso-ciate.' Diseases, affecting several or all the sensorial powers simultaneously; irritation or inertness of mind, extending to the mus-cles, or external senses; or of the muscles, or external senses, extending to the mind:—the 4th order, class *Neurotica* of Good.

SYSTEM, *Syste'ma*, from συν, 'together,' and ἵστημι, 'I place.' This word, taken in a good sense, means the collection and ar-rangement of different matters having an ana-logy to each other, or working towards the same end. In natural history, it means a methodical arrangement of beings, for the purpose of facilitating their study.

System is, however, sometimes used in an unfavourable sense in physical science, and often means,—a purely gratuitous supposition,

by which the march of nature is attempted to be universally explained, and to which every thing is made to bend. In anatomy, *system* is an assemblage of organs, composed of the same tissues, and intended for similar functions; for instance, the *nervous system*, *muscular system*, &c.

SYSTEMATISM. A method, according to which every fact of a science is collected

around an opinion true or false. One, who reduces things to such a method is called a *Systematist*.

SYSTOLE, *Constric'tio*, *Contrac'tio* seu *Angusta'tio* seu *Submissio* seu *Mica'tio cordis*. The movement of constriction or contraction of the heart, to give impulse to the blood or to cause its progression. It is opposed to the *Diastole* of the organ.

T

T. BANDAGE. *Fas'cia T. formis*. A bandage, shaped like the letter T. It consists of a strip of linen, of variable length and breadth, the middle of which is attached, at right angles, to the extremity of another strip, also of variable length and breadth. When two such strips are attached, at a distance from each other, the bandage is called a *double T*.

This bandage is used, principally, for supporting the dressings after the operation for fistula in ano, in diseases of the perinæum, groin, anus, &c.

TABEL'LA, *Tab'ula*, *Tabula'tum*, a lozenge; *Tessel'la*. (F) *Tablette*. A solid medicine, composed of a powder, sugar, and mucilage; and generally shaped like a disk. See *Pastil* and *Troch*.

TABELLÆ ACIDI OXAL'ICI, *T. ad sitim*, *Lozenges of Oxalic Acid*. (*Acid. oxalic.* 3j, *sacch. alb.* ℥ss, *ol. limonis.* g^{tt}, xvij vel g^{tt}. xij. Make into lozenges with mucilage of gum tragacanth. *Ph. P.*) Lozenges are made in the same way with the citric and tartaric acids. They are refrigerant.

TABELLÆ ANTIMONIA'LES KUNCKE'LII, *Tabellæ de stibii sulfure'to*, *Lozenges of Sulphuret of Antimony*. *Mor'suli antimoniales*, *M. stibii*, *M. stibia'ti*, *Trochis'ci stibiati*. (*Amygdal. dulc.* 3j, *sacch.* ℥ss, *Sem. cardam.*, *cinnam. pulv.*, *sulph. antim. præpar.* aa 3j, *fiant tabellæ.* *Ph. P.* Each to weigh 10 grains.) Recommended in cutaneous diseases, blennorrhagia, arthritic pains, &c. Dose, 4 or more.

TABELLÆ DE CAT'ECU ET MAGNE'SIA, *Lozenges of Catechu and Magnesia*. (F) *Tablettes de cachou et de magnesia*. (*P. catech.* 3vj, *p. magnes.* 3iv, *p. cinnam.* 3iij, *sacch. alb.* ℥ss, *g. tragac.* gr. xij, *aq. cinnam.* q. s. ut f. massa. *Ph. P.* Each to weigh 12 gr.) Antacid, absorbent, and stomachic. Dose, 5 to 10 lozenges.

TABELLÆ DE FERRO, *Steel lozenges*, *Tabulæ martia'les*, *T. instauran'tes*, *T. antichlorot'icæ*. (*Ferri limat. porphyriz.* 3ss, *p. cinnam.* 3j, *p. sacch.* 3v, *g. trag. et aq. cinnam.* q. s. ut fiat massa. Each lozenge to weigh 12 gr. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, stomachic. Dose, v. to x.

Aromatic lozenges of steel. These consist of sulphate of iron, with a small proportion of the *Tincture of Cantharides*.

TABELLÆ DE ALTHÆA, *Lozenges of Marshmallows*. (*Rad. althææ pulv.* 3iss, *p. sacchar. alb.* 3ivss, f. massa. *Ph. P.*) Demulcent, expectorant.

TABELLÆ DE MAGNESIA, *T. absorbentes*, *Magnesia lozenges*. (*Magnes.* 3j, *sacchar. alb.* 3iv, *mucil. g. tragac.* q. s. *Ph. P.*) Absorbent and antacid.

TABELLÆ CINCHONÆ, *T. de kinâ kinâ*, *Bark lozenges*. (*Ext. cinchon. sicc.* 3ss, *sacch.* 3iv, *cinnam.* 3ss, *mucilag. g. trag.* f. massa. *Ph. P.*) Tonic.

TABELLÆ DE RHEO, *Rhubarb lozenges*. (*P. rhej* 3ss, *sacch.* 3v, *mucilag. gum tragac.* q. s.; f. massa. Each to contain 12 grains. *Ph. P.*) Stomachic and laxative.

TABELLÆ DE SCAMMO'NIO ET SENNA COMPOSITÆ, *Compound lozenges of scammony and senna*, *T. de citro et diacar'thamo*. (*Scammon.* 3iij, *Sennæ* 3ivss, *rhej* 3iss, *caryoph.* 3j, *corticis limon. confect.* 3j, *sacch.* 3vj, f. massa. *Ph. P.*) Purgative. Dose, 3ij to 3vj or more.

TABELLÆ DE SUL'FURE SIM'PLICES, *Simple sulphur lozenges*. (*Sulphur. lot.* 3ss, *sacch.* 3iv, *muc. g. tragac. cum aquæ rosæ præpar.* q. s. *Ph. P.*) Expectorant, demulcent, &c. Used in diseases of the chest and in cutaneous affections. Dose, 1 lozenge.

TABELLÆ DE SULPHURE COMPOSITÆ, *Compound sulphur lozenges*. (*Sulph. lot.* 3ij, *acid benzoic.* gr. xij, *rad. irid. p.* 3ss, *ol. anisi.* gr. viij, *sacch.* 3vss, *g. trag.* q. s. *Ph. P.*) Aperient, expectorant, and stimulant (?). Dose, 4 a day.

TA'BES, *Maras'mus Ta'bes*, *Te'kedon*, *Atroph'ia*, *Decline*. Emaciation of the whole body, with general languor, hectic fever; and, for the most part, depressed spirits.

TABES DORSA' LIS, *Maras'mus tabes dorsalis*, *Phthisis notias*, *Phthisis dorsalis*, *Myelophthi'sis*, *Tabes ossis sacri*. By this term is meant a wasting of the body, attended at first with a pain in the back or loins; and afterwards in the neck or head,—caused, it has been conceived, by too early or too frequent addiction to venery.

TABES MESENTERICA, *Atroph'ia mesenterica*, *Scroph'ula mesenterica*, *Rachial'gia mesenterica*, *Phth'isis mesara'ica*, *Physco'nia mesenterica*, *Mesenteritis*, (F) *Carreau*, *Chartre*. An engorgement and tubercular degeneration of the mesenteric glands, followed by emaciation and general disorder of the nutritive functions. The disease is often owing to inflammation or irritation of the lining membrane of the intestines, giving occasion to enlargement of the glands of the mesentery, as injury to the upper or lower extremities causes inflammation, and enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the axilla and groin. It occurs, particularly, in children of a scrophulous diathesis; and in those who are weaned too early, or fed on indigestible substances. Diarrhœa, emaciation, anorexia, or immoderate appetite; hardness and swelling of the abdomen; and, towards the end, hectic fever, are the chief symptoms of this affection; the prognosis of which is usually unfavourable. On opening the bodies of those who die of the disease, the mesenteric glands are found disorganized, tubercular, or in a more or less advanced state of suppuration.

The treatment is the same as in scrophulosis. Frictions may be added over the abdomen and spine; and mercury, in small doses, so as to excite a new action in the system. The food must be easy of digestion, and the bowels be kept soluble.

TABLE, *Tabula*, *Tabella*, *Tabula'tum*, *Lamina*, *Paries*, *Squama*. A name given to the plates of compact tissue, which form the bones of the cranium. Of these, one is external; the other internal, and called *Tab'ula vi'trea* on account of its brittleness.

TACITURNITY, *Taciturnitas*, *Sigē*, 'silence.' State of a person, who does not speak. Morbid taciturnity sometimes exists as a symptom of the neuroses, especially of melancholy.

TACT, *Tactus*. Modification of the sense of touch. Passive judgment by the cutaneous organ regarding bodies exterior to it. Tact is passive: Touch, active.

TÆDÆ, *Dæs*, *δαις*. A term used for a medicine, employed under the form of fumigation, pessary, or troch.

TÆNIA, *Tē'nia*, from *ταινία*, 'a fillet, a riband.' A genus of intestinal worms, characterized by an elongated, flattened, and articulated body; with four suckorial oscula on the head. Of this genus, two only inhabit the human body—the *Tenia lata* (see *Bothriocephalus latus*), and *Tenia solium*.

The **TÆNIA SOLIUM**, *T. os'culis marginalibus solita'riis*, *T. cucurbiti'na*, *T. huma'na arma'ta*, *Hal'ysis sol'ium*, *Vermis cucurbiti'nus*, *Lumbri'cus latus*, *Tenia sans épine*, *Ver cucurbitaire*, *Tenia articulos demit'tens*, *T. secun'da*, *Tenia à longues articulations*, *T. à anneaux longs*, *Ver solitaire*, or *Long Tape Worm*, has an almost hemispherical, discrete head; an obtuse beak; the neck full anteriorly: all the joints slightly obtuse, the anterior

very short; the next almost square, and the rest oblong: the marginal foramina vaguely alternated.

The *tēnia solium* is commonly a few feet long: sometimes, its length is enormous. It is said to have been met with 600 feet long. It principally inhabits the small intestines and is not common. The oil of turpentine, in some form, largely exhibited, is perhaps the best remedy.

TÆNIA SEMICIRCULARIS, *Gem'ium centrum semicircula'rē*, *Limbus poste'rior cor'poris stria'ti*, *Striæ cor'neæ*, *Striæ semiluna'res*, *Fren'ulum novum*, *Fascia semicircula'ris*, *Bandelette des éminences pyri-formes* (Ch.), (F) *Bandelette*, *B. demicirculaire*, *Lame cor'née*. A medullary, grayish, semitransparent layer, situate in the groove, that separates the thalamus opticus from the corpus striatum in the lateral ventricle.

TAL. A word, formerly employed for alkali. It, also, meant the dung of the peacock.

TALEN'TUM, *τάλαντον*. An ancient weight, equal to 54 pounds, 2 oz., 5 dr. and 24 grains *Poids de Marc*. See *Weights and Measures*.

TALPA, 'a mole.' *Topina'ria*, (F) *Taupe*. A tumour situate on the head, which has been supposed to burrow like a mole.

TAMARIN'DUS, *T. Indica*, *Oxyphæ'nicon*, *Sil'iqua Arab'ica*, *Balampul'li*, *Tamar'a zec'a*, *Oxyphæ'ni'cia*, *Aca'cia In'dica*, *Tam'arind tree*, (F) *Tamarin*. Family, *Leguminosæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Triandria Digynia. The pulp of the tamarind, with the seeds, connected by numerous tough strings is exported from the West Indies, preserved in syrup. It is refrigerant and laxative. *Tamarind whey* is made by boiling 3 ij of the pulp with ℥ iss of milk. When strained, it is used as a diluent in fever.

TAM'ARIX GAL'LICA, *Tamaris'cus*. The *Tamarisk tree*. Family, *Portulacææ*. *Sex. Syst.* Pentandria Pentagynia. The bark, wood, and leaves were formerly employed medicinally;—the former for its aperient and corroborant virtues, in obstructions of the liver; the latter in icterus, hæmoptysis and some cutaneous affections.

TANACE'TUM, *T. vulga'rē*, *Tana'sia*, *Athana'sia*, *Parthe'nium mas*, *Tansy*, (F) *Tanaisie vulgaire*. Family, *Corymbiferaæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia. The leaves and flowers of tansy have a peculiar, strong odour, and warm, bitter taste. They are tonic, deobstruent(?), and anthelmintic. Dose, 3 ss to 3 j. The infusion is usually drunk as tea.

TANACE'TUM BALSAMI'TA, *Balsami'ta mas*, *B. suaveolens*, *B. major*, *Tanacetum horten'sē*, *Costus horto'rum*, *Mentha Roma'na seu Sara-cen'ica*, *Costmary*, *A'lecost*, *Cock-mint*, (F) *Menthe coq*, *Herbe au coq*, *Grand Baume*. A fragrant-smelling herb, somewhat resembling mint, and formerly much esteemed as a corroborant, carminative, and emmenagogue.

TANGE, τανγη, 'rancidity.' A putrescent tumour.

TANNIN, from (F) *Tanner*, 'to tan.' *Tannicum purum*, *Tanninum*, *Principium adstrin'gens*, *P. Scytodeph'icum*. A principle obtained from oak bark and other astringent vegetables, so called from its forming the principal agent in the process of *Tanning*.

Pure Tannin, obtained from galls has been lately introduced into medicine as an excellent and powerful astringent. Dose, two grains, repeated several times a day. The *Tannate of Lead*, *Plumbi Tannas*, has been applied, in the form of ointment, to excoriations, and sloughing sores from position, (3 ij of the tannate to 3 i of cerate.)

TAPE'TUM, Τα'pestry. A shining spot, on the outside of the optic nerve, in the eyes of certain animals, which is owing to the absence of the pigmentum nigrum occasioning the reflection of a portion of the rays from the membrana Ruyschiana. Its use appears to be, by reflecting the rays to cause a double impression on the retina, and thus add to the intensity of vision.

TAR'ACHE, ταραχη, *Tarax'is*, ταραξις, 'disorder.' A disorder of sight, which arises from a blow, compression of the eye, or the action of dust, smoke or other external cause. By some, it is understood to signify mild or incipient ophthalmia.

TARAN'TISMUS, *Tarentis'mus*, *Tarantalism'us*, *Tarentu'lism*. A feigned or imaginary disease in Apulia, characterized by excessive avidity for dancing at the sound of instruments, and which was ascribed, by the vulgar, to the bite of the tarantula. A sort of tarantismus, considered peculiar to Africa and believed to be spontaneous, has been called *Tarentismus Tangita'nus*, *Janon-tarentisme*.

TARAN'TULA, from Tarentum or Tarento, a town of Italy where they abound; *Tarentula*, (F) *Tarentule*. A species of spider—the *Ara'nea Tarentula* of Linnæus, *Lycosa Tarentula* of Latreille, whose bite has been looked upon as dangerous. Music has been thought to cure it.

TARI. Palm or cocoa wine, from which sugar was obtained, called *Jagre*. It was once used as a tonic.

TARI'NI PONS. A cineritious substance between the corpora albicantia, which assists in forming the bottom of the third ventricle.

TARSAL, *Tar'seus*. That which relates to the tarsus.

The **TARSAL ARTICULATIONS** result from the union of the bones of the tarsus with each other.

TARSO-METATARSAL, *Tarso-metatar'seus*. That which relates to tarsus and metatarsus.

The **TARSO-METATARSAL ARTICULATIONS** are those between the bones of the second row of the tarsus and the metatarsal bones. The term *Tarso-metatarsal* is, likewise, ap-

plied to ligaments, connected with these joints; some of which are *dorsal*, others *plantar*.

TARSUS, *Planta prima pedis*, *Rasse'ta pedis*, *Pedium*, *Cavic'ulæ pedis nodus*. 1. The posterior part of the foot. The tarsus consists of 7 bones, arranged transversely in two rows, between which amputation is sometimes performed.

The *first* or *Tibial row*, (F) *première rangée*, *R. jambière*, consists of the astragalus and os calcis; the *second* or *metatarsal*, (F) *seconde rangée*, *R. métatarsienne*, of the scaphoides, cuboides, and three ossa cuneiformia. 2. The *Tarsi*, Tarsal cartilages, *Tarsal fibro-cartilages*, *Orchoi*, *Crepid'ines seu Coro'næ seu Chelæ seu Un'gulæ Palpebra'rum*, *Tharsi*, are two small, cartilaginous layers, seated in the substance of the free edge of each eyelid. The upper is larger and broader than the lower. Both commence at the bifurcated extremity of the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and pass to the opposite commissure of the eyelids. They are broader in the middle than at their extremities.

TARTA'REI MORBI. A term employed by Paracelsus to designate certain diseases which he attributed to tartar.

TARTAR'IC ACID. *Acidum tartar'icum*, *A. tartaro'sum*, *Acor tartaricus*, *Acidum tartari essential'e*, *Tarta'reous acid*, *Sal tartari essential'e*. (*Potassæ supertart. ℞ iiss, aq. distillat. ferv., cong. iij, cretæ pp'æ. ℞ j, acidi sulph. ℞ j.* Boil the supertartrate with two gallons of the water, and gradually add the prepared chalk, until no more bubbles appear; let the tartrate of lime subside; then pour off the fluid and wash the tartrate of lime with distilled water, until it is tasteless. Pour upon it the sulphuric acid, diluted with a gallon of boiling distilled water; and set the mixture aside for 24 hours, occasionally stirring it. Filter, and evaporate to crystallize. *Ph. L.*) It is refrigerant, and antiseptic, but is chiefly used for making effervescent draughts with soda.

TASTE, *Gustus*, *Geusis*, *Geuma*, *Geuthmos*, (F) *Gout*. One of the five external senses, which instructs us of the savours of bodies, and of which the tongue is the principal organ.

Gustation, *Gustatio*, is the exercise of this faculty. In disease, the taste frequently becomes variously vitiated.

TAUROCOL'LA, ταυροκολλα. Glue made of the ears and genitals of the bull. It was formerly much esteemed.

TAXIS, from τασσα, 'I order,' 'I arrange,' *Reposi'tio*, *Reduc'tio*. A methodical pressure exerted by the hand on a hernial tumour, for the purpose of reducing it. This operation is generally easy in herniæ that are free from adhesions, of small size, and with a large opening to the sac; but it is very difficult and frequently impracticable in

those that are adherent or strangulated. To perform the taxis, the patient should be put in the horizontal posture, and in one in which the parietes of the abdomen may be relaxed.

The manual procedure varies in each species of hernia. In all cases, too strong pressure of the parts must be avoided; as inflammation and gangrene might be induced. The displaced organs must be pushed into the abdomen, exactly according to the direction of the axis of the hernial sac.

The reduction is sometimes favoured by blood-letting, *ad deliquium*; the warm bath; warm fomentations; tobacco, emollient glysters; and, at times, by cold applications, as ice, &c.

In a case of strangulated hernia, should the taxis fail, an operation becomes necessary.

TAXUS BAC'CATA. The Yew tree, *Smilax, Smilas, Thy'malos*, (F) *If. Family, Coniferæ. Sex. Syst. Diœcia Monadelphica.* The ancients believed the yew to be poisonous; but the fruit may be eaten without inconvenience. The leaves have been often recommended in epilepsy. The resin, obtained from the bark, has been called *albir*.

TEAR, Sax. *tear, Lac'ryma, Lachryma, Lacruma, Dac'ryon*, (F) *Larme*. An excrementitious humour, secreted by the lachrymal gland, and poured between the globe of the eye and the eyelids, to facilitate the motions of those parts. The tears are saline, inodorous, and colourless. They turn the syrup of violets green; and contain muriate of soda, with excess of base, phosphates of lime and soda, and albumen.

TELAMONES, *τελαμωνες*, 'bandages.' Charpie, used for wounds; or linen, employed for bandages.

TELE'PHIUM, *Ulcus telephium*. The ancients gave this name to an ulcer of a very bad kind and difficult to cure, because the wound which Achilles inflicted on Telephus degenerated into a similar ulcer.

TEM'PERAMENT, *Temperamen'tum, Temperatu'ra, Tempera'tio, Tempe'ries, Complex'io, Crasis, Eucrasia*. A name given to the remarkable differences that exist between different individuals, in consequence of the variety of relations and proportions between the constituent parts of the body. Thus, of old, it was supposed, that, according to the predominance of any one of the four humours then generally admitted—blood, lymph, bile, and atrabilis or black bile—the manifestations of the functions were *tempered* or modified so as to give rise to a *sanguine, lymphatic, choleric, or atrabilious or melancholic* predominance or temperament. The idea of the existence of certain of these humours has been banished, yet the influence of some, as of the blood, lymph, and bile, is still admitted by many.

Too much influence has, doubtless, been assigned to temperament in the sense in

which it was formerly and still is generally understood, although there can be no question that difference of organization does occasion a difference in the activity of organs.

TEM'PERANCE, *Sophros'yne, Nephaliotes, Sobri'etas, Sobriety*. Moderation, opposed to gluttony and drunkenness. The advantage of temperance, in a hygienic point of view, requires no comment.

TEMPLE, *Tempus, Crot'aphus*, (F) *Tempe*. A depression, on each side of the head, between the forehead and eye anteriorly, and the ear posteriorly. The *temples*, distinguished into *right* and *left*, correspond to the temporal fossa on each side. The word is said to be from the Latin *tempus*, 'time,' because in this part the hair begins to turn white and to indicate age.

TEMPORAL, *Tempora'lis*. That which relates to the temples.

The **TEMPORAL BONE**, *Os tem'poris seu tempora'lē seu arcua'lē seu arma'lē seu lapideum seu lapido'sum seu saxeum seu petro'sum seu lithoi'des seu lepidoi'des seu squamo'sum seu squamifor'me seu durum seu mendo'sum seu prærup'tæ rupi assimila'tum seu nerva'le, Crot'aphus*, is seated at the lateral and inferior part of the cranium, of which it forms part; and contains, within it, the special organs of audition. It is usually divided into three portions:—1. The *squamous, Pars squamo'sa*, (F) *Portion écailleuse ou squameuse*. 2. The *mastoid portion*, and 3. The *Petrous portion, Pars petro'sa, Pyr'amis trigo'na*, (F) *Portion pierreuse, Rocher*. It has, *first*, an *auricular or external face*, on which is a surface that makes part of the temporal fossa; the *zygomatic process*; the *glenoid cavity*; the *fissure of Glaserius*; the *meatus auditorius externus*; the *mastoid process*; the *digastric groove*; the *canalis caroticus*; the *jugular fossa*; the *styloid process*; the *stylo-mastoid foramen*, &c. 2. A *cerebral or internal surface*, which corresponds to the cavity of the cranium and on which is the *Pars petrosa*, the *hiatus Fallopii*, the *meatus auditorius internus*, the *fissure of the aquæductus vestibuli*, a *portion of the gutter for the lateral sinus*, &c. 3. A *circumference*, on which is observed the orifice of the *bony portion of the Eustachian tube* and the *Aquæductus cochleæ*, &c. The temporal bone is articulated with the sphenoid, occipital, parietal, malar, and inferior maxillary bones. It is developed from five points of ossification.

The **TEMPORAL FOSSA** is an excavation, observed at each side of the head. It is filled by the muscle whose name it bears, and is formed by the temporal and sphenoid, below; by the parietal and frontal bones, above; is separated, by a transverse crista, from the zygomatic fossa, and completed, before, by the cheek bone.

The **TEMPORAL MUSCLE**, *Temporalis, Arcadi-temporo-maxillaire, Crotaphi'tes, Tem-*

poro-maxillaire (Ch.) is a broad, flattened, triangular muscle, which fills the temporal fossa. Its fibres are attached to the temporal aponeurosis and fossa; and all converge into a strong tendon, which passes under the zygomatic arch, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the lower jaw. This muscle raises the lower jaw, and applies the teeth against each other.

The TEMPORAL APONEUROSIS is a very strong aponeurosis, of a bluish, shining colour, which is attached to the whole of the curved line of the temporal bone; to the posterior edge of the malar bone; to the superior margin of the zygomatic arch, and forms an envelope for the temporal muscle.

The TEMPORAL or CROTAPHITE ARTERIES, are several.

I. The *Temporal Artery*, properly so called, arises from the outer side of the superior part of the external carotid. It ascends between the ramus of the jaw, the meatus auditorius externus, and the parotid gland, which covers it as far as the zygomatic arch. Above this, it becomes subcutaneous; and, when it has attained the middle of the temporal region, it divides into two branches: the one anterior—*A. temporalis frontalis seu interna seu anterior*; and the other posterior—the *A. temporalis occipitalis seu externa seu superior*. The temporal artery, before its division, gives off, 1. Branches to the parotid; to the joint of the lower jaw; to the meatus auditorius, and to the masseter. 2. The *transverse artery of the face*. 3. The *middle temporal*, which arises beneath the cheek-bone, and traverses the temporal aponeurosis, immediately beneath that bone.

II. The *Deep-seated Temporals*, *A. temporalis profundæ*. These are two in number. They arise from the internal maxillary, and have been distinguished, from their position, into *anterior* and *posterior*. They send their principal divisions into the temporal muscle.

The *Temporal Veins* were formerly called *Ætoi* or *Ætoi Phlebes*, *Aquila Venæ*.

The TEMPORAL NERVES. These are distinguished into the *superficial temporal*, furnished by the inferior maxillary branch of the 5th pair, behind the condyle of the jaw; and the *temporales profundæ*, *anterior* and *posterior*, furnished by the same nerve, at its exit from the cranium. Sömmering has given the name *temporal* to the divisions, sent by the facial nerve to the temporal region.

TEMPORO-MAXILLARY, *Temporo-maxillaris*. That which belongs to the temporal bone and lower jaw.

The TEMPORO-MAXILLARY ARTICULATION of joint of the lower jaw, is seated between the glenoid cavity and transverse process of the temporal bone on the one hand, and the condyle of the lower jaw on the other. Two thin cartilages cover the surfaces of these bones. The one is common to the transverse process and the portion of the glenoid cavity,

anterior to the fissure of Glaserius; the other belongs to the condyle. This articulation is furnished with an inter-articular fibro-cartilage, two synovial capsules, and two lateral ligaments:—the one internal, and the other external.

The TEMPORO-MAXILLARY NERVES of Bichat are the divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the temporal and maxillary regions.

TEMULENTIA, *Ebrietas*, *Drunkeness*. Plater gave this name to delirium; Ettmüller, to an apoplectic condition, depending upon drunkenness—the *Apoplexia temulentia* or dead drunkenness. Commonly, *Temulentia* is used synonymously with drunkenness, *Methè*, and is often employed in the description of diseases, to indicate a state resembling drunkenness. *Mania e temulentia* is the same as *Delirium tremens*, (q. v.)

TENACULUM, from *te'neo*, 'I hold.' A kind of fine hook attached to a handle, which is thrust through the parietes of a blood-vessel, to draw it out and enable it to be tied.

TENACULUM, ASSALINI'S. An ingenious instrument, invented by Assalini. It consists of a forceps, or double tenaculum, the points of which are fine, sharp, and bifurcated, so as to be readily received into each other when the instrument is closed on the artery, which it is by a spring. It is of great use when the surgeon has no assistant at hand. The instrument is figured in S. Cooper's "First Lines."

TENDON, *Tendo*, *Pronervatio*, from *τενω*, 'I stretch:' *Tenon*, a *Sinew*. A fibrous cord, more or less round, long, or flattened; of a white, pearl colour, and composed of very close parallel fibres. The tendons are attached to the bones, by one extremity; by the other, they receive the insertions of the fleshy fibres: sometimes, they afford attachment to fleshy fibres at both ends;—as in the digastric muscle. The tendons must be considered as so many cords, for transmitting the motion of muscles to the bones or levers.

TENESMUS, *Teinesmos*, *Tinasmus*, from *τενω*, 'I stretch:' *Proc'tica Tenesmus*, *Obstipatio Tenesmus*, (F) *Epreintes*. Frequent, vain, and painful desire to go to stool;—one of the chief symptoms of inflammation of the lining membrane of the digestive tube, as of dysentery.

TENNESSEE, MINERAL WATERS OF. On the waters of French Broad River, in this State, is a large, clear, thermal spring. The heat is so great that, at first going in, it is almost insupportable.

TENONTAGRA, from *τενω*, 'tendon,' and *αγζα*, 'seizure.' A variety of gout; which affects the tendinous parts of muscles, or the tendinous ligaments, which strengthen certain articulations.

TENONTOTROTI, from *τενω*, 'tendon,' and *τιτρωσκα*, 'I wound.' They who are wounded in the tendons.—Galen.

TENOTOMY, *Tenotomia*, from *τενω*, 'a

tendon,' and *τομή*, 'incision.' The operation of dividing a tendon, often practised for the removal of *Loxarthrus* or deviations of the joints—as in club-foot.

TENSION, *Tensio*, *Tasis*, *Diat'asis*, *Entonia*, (*Entonia* is also used for over-tension,) *Conten'sio*, *Disten'sio*, from *ten'dere*, 'to stretch.' State of a part, which is stretched, when its textures are distended by the afflux of fluids, or the accumulation of gas, or when its fibres are drawn, as it were in an opposite direction, and are, consequently, more resisting than usual.

TENSOR TARSI. A small muscle, belonging to the inner commissure of the eyelids, well described by Prof. Horner of Philadelphia. It is about 3 lines broad and 6 long: arises from the posterior flat surface of the os unguis, near its junction with the ethmoid bone, and passes forwards and outwards, lying on the posterior face of the lachrymal ducts. As it approaches the commissure of the lids, it splits into two, nearly equal, parts; each of which is appropriated to a duct, and inserted along its course, almost to the punctum lachrymale. Its chief office seems to be, to influence the position of the puncta lachrymalia, and to regulate the course of the tears through the lachrymal ducts.

TENSOR TYMPANI, *Inter'nus Auris*, *Internus Mallei*, *Salpingo-malléen*. A small muscle, which arises from the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and terminates by a tendon, which is reflected over the processus cochleaformis, and is inserted into the apophysis of the handle of the malleus.

TENT, *Tenta*, *Turun'da*, *Penic'ulus*, *Penicil'lus*, *Penicil'lum*, *Motos*, *Lemnis'cus*. (F) *Tente*, *Bourdonnet*, *Mèche*. In Surgery, tents are small rolls of lint, of a cylindrical or pyramidal shape, which are introduced into wounds and deep ulcers, to prevent them from closing before they are filled up from the bottom. Tents are, sometimes, also made of prepared sponge, gentian root, &c. They are not so much used as they formerly were.

TENTIPEL'LUM, from *tendo*, 'I stretch,' and *pellis*, 'the skin.' Ancient name of a cosmetic, with which, it was pretended, wrinkles could be effaced.

TENTORIUM, *T. cerebel'lo super-exten'sum*, *T. cerebelli*, *Tentac'ulum cerebelli*, *Septum transverse* (Ch.), *Transverse Septum*, *Septum enceph'ali*, *Intersep'ta horizonta'lia Pacchioni*, *Processus transversus duræ matris*, *Lateral Processes of the Dura Mater*, *Diaphrag'ma cerebri*. (F) *Tente du cercelet*, *Plancher du Cerveau*. A process of the dura mater, which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum. It extends from the internal horizontal spine of the occipital bone, directly forwards to the sella turcica of the sphenoid.

TERATOLOGY, *Teratologia*, from *τερας*, genitive, *τερατος*, 'a monster.' A description, or the doctrine, of monsters.

TEREBIN'THINA, from *τερεβινθος* or

τερεβινθος, 'the turpentine tree.' *Tur'pentine*, *Botin*, *Albotim*, *Altilibat*, *Brutino*. (F) *Térébenthine*. A substance, of the consistence of honey, which flows from many trees of the terebinthaceæ, and coniferæ families. It is viscid; shining; more or less transparent; inflammable; of a warm, pungent taste; strong smell, and is entirely composed of resin and essential oil, without benzoic acid. It is soluble in alcohol. See *Turpentine*, (Index.)

All the turpentine are stimulant, diuretic, and cathartic.

TERES, *Strongylus*, *Cylindroides*, 'long and round.' An epithet given to many organs, the fibres of which are collected into round fasciculi.

The **TERES MINOR**, *Margini-sus-scapulo-trochitérien*, *Nonus humeri Placenti'ni*, *Le plus petit sus-scapulo-trochitérien* (Ch.), (F) *Petit rond*, is situate at the posterior and inferior part of the shoulder: it is narrow and flattened, from above to below, in its inner half; and, from before to behind, in the outer. It is attached, on the one part, to the outer surface of the scapula, near its inferior angle; and, on the other, to the inferior part of the great tuberosity of the humerus. It depresses the arm, and causes it to turn on its axis from within outwards. It also carries it backwards.

The **TERES MAJOR**, *Anguli-scapulo-huméral*, *Scapulo-huméral* (Ch.), (F) *Grand rond*, is situate at the inferior and posterior part of the shoulder. It is attached, on the one hand, to the outer surface of the inferior angle of the scapula; to the corresponding part of its axillary margin; and, on the other, to the posterior margin of the bicipital groove of the humerus. It carries the arm backwards and inwards, and carries it also inwards in rotation. When it acts with the longissimus dorsi and pectoralis major, it applies the arm against the lateral part of the chest, and keeps it forcibly there.

LIG'AMEN'TUM TERES. (F) *Ligament rond*. This name is given to the round ligament in the cotyloid cavity, which is attached to the head of the bone, and to the bottom of the cavity. It is also given to a small fibrous fascia, which extends from the coronoid process of the ulna to below the bicipital tubercle of the radius.

TERMIN'THUS, *Terebinthus*, from *τερεβινθος*, 'the turpentine tree.' *Phyma Anthrax Terminthus*, *Berry* or *Fungous Carbuncle*. The ancients gave this name to a tumour, surmounted by a black pustule, and resembling the fruit of the turpentine tree.

TERRA LIVON'ICA. A *Terra sigilla'ta* or *sealed earth* from Livonia, redder than that from Silesia, and very astringent.

TERRA NOCERIA'NA. A whitish, soft, and astringent earth, found in the environs of Nocera in Italy.

TERRA ORLEA'NA, *Pigmen'tum urucu*, *Urucu*. (F) *Rocou*, *Roucous*, *Bichet*. A ceraceous mass, obtained from the seeds of the

Bixa Orleana. In Jamaica, it is recommended in dysentery, and is considered to possess astringent and stomachic qualities. It is called, according to its shape, *Flag Annotto*, *Roll* or *Egg Annotto*.

The *Spanish Annotto*, *Bixa*, is in small, oblong cakes. It is chiefly employed as a colouring matter.

TERRA PORTUGALICA, *Barros*, *Bucaros*. A reddish, astringent, styptic earth, obtained from Portugal.

TERRA SIGILLA'TA, *Sealed Earth*. A bole or earthy matter, made into little cakes or flat masses, and stamped with certain impressions, as with the head of the Grand Seigneur. To these belong the *Terra Silesiaca*, *Terra Lemnia*, *T. Turcica*.

TERRA LEMNIA, *Lemnian Earth*, *Lempnias*. A name given by the ancients to a solid, reddish, astringent substance, prepared with the pulp of the fruit of the Baobab, an African tree, according to Prosper Alpinus. It seems, however, to be an argillaceous earth. It has been employed as an astringent.

TERTIAN FEVER, *Febris tertia'na*, *An'etus tertianus*, *Tritæ'us*, *Tertian Ague*, (F) *Fièvre tierce*. An intermittent, whose paroxysms recur every third day, or every 48 hours. The *mildest*, and the most *pernicious*, intermittents belong to this head. As a general principle, it is the most manageable form of ague.

TESTA'CEOUS, from *testa*, 'a shell.' A powder, consisting of burnt shells. These contain carbonate of lime, chiefly, and hence the term has been applied to cretaceous substances. See *Creta*.

TESTES. The *Tes'ticles*. A name given to the inferior tubercles of the corpora quadrigemina, to distinguish them from the superior, called *Nates*.

TES'TICLE, *Testis*, *Testic'ulus*, *Orchis*, *Did'ymus*, *Gem'ini* (pl.); (F) *Testicule*, from *testis*, 'a witness,' because the testicles are evidences of virility. The name of two glandular organs, contained in the scrotum, whose office is to secrete sperm. They are formed of a gray and softish substance, composed of tortuous canals, called *Tu'buli seminiferi* vel *Vasa semina'lia*, folded on each other, and of extreme fineness; the number of which, according to the estimate of Monro, is 62,500, and the total length 5,208 feet. All these canals, uniting in their course, pass through the corpus Highmorianum, concur in forming the epididymis, and give origin to the vas deferens.

The testicles are covered, immediately, by a fibrous membrane, of an opaque white colour, and very tough, called *Tu'nica albugin'ea*, or, simply, *Albuginea*, *Perites'tis*, of which the corpus Highmorianum is only an enlargement. Over this, again, is the tunica vaginalis, the second envelope of the testis.

TESTU'DO, *Chelo'nē*, (F) *Tortue*. A genus of reptiles, including the turtle, the

flesh of which is much esteemed as an article of diet.

Also, an encysted tumour, which has been supposed to resemble the shell of a turtle. *Emphy'ma encys'tis gan'glion*. See *Gan-glion*.

TETANO'THRA, *Tetanom'ata*, *Eruga-to'ria*. Medicines, which remove wrinkles. *Gorræus*.

TET'ANUS, from *τείνω*, 'I stretch;' *Spasm with rigidity*, *Convul'sio In'dica*, *Holoton'icos*, *Rigor nerv'us seu nerv'us sum*, *Exten'sio seu Disten'sio*, *Enta'sia Tetanus*, *Cat'ochus Cervi'nus*, *Catochus holoton'icus*. A disease, which consists in a permanent contraction of all the muscles or merely of some, without alternations of relaxation. It is characterized by closure of the jaws; difficulty or impracticability of deglutition; rigidity and immobility of the limbs and trunk, which is sometimes curved forwards (*Emprosthot'onos*, q. v.); sometimes backwards (*Opisthot'onos*, q. v.); and sometimes to one side, (*Pleurothot'onos*, q. v.) When tetanus is confined to the muscles of the jaws, it is called *Trismus*. It is a most formidable affection. The means of treatment are:—copious and repeated blood-letting; bathing, cold and warm; powerful doses of opium, and other narcotics.

In **TRAUMAT'IC TETANUS**, or that which supervenes on a wound, every extraneous matter must, of course, be removed from the wound, and soothing applications be made to it.

TETARTOPHI'A, from *τεταρτος*, 'the fourth,' and *φύω*, 'I arise.' *Quarta'nus re-mit'tens*. A quartan, in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect.

TETRADRACH'MON, from *τετρας*, 'four,' and *δραχμη*, 'a drachm.' A weight of four drachms or half an ounce.

TETRAMYRON, from *τετρας*, 'four,' and *μυρον*, 'an ointment.' An ointment of four ingredients. *Galen*.

TETRANTHERA PICHU'RIM, *Faba Pichurim*. The seeds of this Brazilian plant have been used in diarrhœa, dysentery, flatulent colic, &c. Dose, ʒ ij.

TETRA'O COTUR'NIX, *Coturnix*; the *Quail*, (F) *Caille*. The quail is an esteemed article of diet. The Greek name is *ορτυξ*; and the places, called *Ortygia*, are named after it. The excrements of the quail were, formerly, extolled in epilepsy: and the fat in specks of the eye.

TETRAPHAR'MACUM, from *τετρας*, 'four,' and *φαρμακον*, 'a medicine.' A medicine consisting of four ingredients.

TETROB'OLON. The weight of four oboli, or two scruples.—*Gorræus*.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆ'DRYS, *Chamæ-drys*, *C. minor repens*, *C. vulga'ris*, *Quer-cula minor seu Calamandri'na*, *Trissa'go*, *Chamæ'drops*, *Trixa'go*, *Common German-der*, *Creeping German-der*, *Small German-der*, *English Trea'cle*, (F) *Petit chène*, *Ger-*

mandrée officinale. Family, Labiatae. Sex. Syst. Didynamia Gymnospermia. This is possessed of aromatic and bitter properties. The dose of the dried powder is from 3 ss to 3 j.

The TEUCRIUM FLAVUM has similar properties.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆPITYS, *Chamæpitys*, *Arthetica*, *Arthretica*, *Aju'ga*, *Abiga*, *Chamæmo'rum*, *Iva arthritica*, *Holoc'yron*, *Io'nia*, *Sideritis*, *Common Groundpine*. (F) *Petite Ivette*. Properties like the last. The tops or leaves have been recommended as aperients and tonics; especially in female obstructions, and in paralytic disorders.

TEUCRIUM CRETICUM, *Poley-mountain of Candy*, *Polium Creticum*. The tops and whole herb enter into the old compounds,—*Mithridate* and *Theriaca*. It has a moderately aromatic smell; and a nauseous, bitter taste, and is placed among the aperients and corroborants.

The TEUCRIUM CAPITATUM or *Poley-mountain of Montpel'lier*, *Polium Monta'num*, is, generally, substituted for the last. The common *Poley-mountain* is the *Teucium Monta'num*; and the *Golden Poley-mountain*, the *Teucium Polium*, *Polion*.

The TEUCRIUM IVA, *Chamæpitys moschata*, *Iva moschata* *Monspeliensium*, *Iva*, *Chamæpitys anthyllus*, *French Groundpine*, (F) *Ivette musquée*. It has similar virtues to the *Chamæpitys*, but weaker.

TEUCRIUM MARUM, *Marum Syriacum*, *Marum Creticum*, *Majora'na Syriaca*, *Marum verum*, *M. Cortu'si*, *Chamædry's inca'na maritima*, *Marum germander*, *Syrian herb mastich*, *Orig'anum Syriacum*, (F) *Marum ou Germandrée Maritime*, *Herbe aux chats*. A very aromatic plant; of a camphorated smell; and formerly much used, in Medicine, as a tonic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, &c.

TEUCRIUM SCORDIUM; the *Water Germander*, *Scordium*, *Trissa'go palustris*, *Chamædry's palustris*, *Allium red'olens*, (F) *Germandrée Scorodone*, *Sauge des bois*, *Germandrée aquatique*. The leaves have a garlicky smell, and bitterish, and slightly pungent taste. It has the tonic properties of the other *Teucra*.

TEXTURE, *Textu'ra*, from *texo*, 'I weave.' The particular arrangement of the tissues that constitute an organ.

THALAMUS, *Θαλαμος*, (F) *Couche*; 'a bed.' The place at which a nerve originates, or has been considered to originate.

THALAMI NERVORUM OPTICORUM seu OP'TICI, *Eminentia magnæ cerebri*, *Ganglia cerebri postica*, *Crura medullæ oblongatæ*, (of some,) *Striatâ corpora superiora posteriora*, *Colliculi nervorum opticorum*, *Couches des nerfs oculaires* (Ch.), (F) *Couches des nerfs optiques*, *Couches optiques*. Two rounded and irregular surfaces, which are seen exposed in the lateral ventricles of the brain, and in the third ventricle,

the inferior surface of which presents two projections, called *Corpora geniculata*, that furnish several filaments to the optic nerves. The name was given from a belief, that the optic nerves originate from them. They, however, arise more posteriorly, and adhere merely to the inner margin of those bodies. Gall considers that the thalami act as ganglions to the nerves; and, hence, he calls them *Grand ganglion cérébral inférieur*. They are also called *Posterior ganglion of the cerebrum*. From the thalami and corpora striata fibres proceed upwards to constitute the convolutions of the brain, and the various bands that connect the different parts of the brain together.

The upper and inner parts of the thalami are so closely connected as to form one continued surface, called *Commissu'ra mollis*. The posterior parts turn downwards and outwards; after which they are elongated to form the two white cords, termed *Tractus optici*.

THALICTRON, *Thalictrum*, *T. magnum*, *T. flavum*, *T. flavescens*, *Poor Man's Rhubarb*, *Rhabarbarum pauperum*, (F) *Pigamon jaunâtre*, *Rue des prés*, *Fausse Rhubarbe*, *Rhubarbe des pauvres*. Family, *Ranunculaceæ*. Sex. Syst. *Polyandria Polygynia*. The root resembles rhubarb in its properties.

THANATOLOGY, *Thanatolog'ia*, from *θανατος*, 'death.' A description, or the doctrine, of death.

THAPSIA, from the island *Thapsus*. The deadly carrot, *Thapsia asclepias*. Family, *Umbelliferae*. Sex. Syst. *Pentandria Digynia*. The root operates violently, both upwards and downwards. It is not used.

THEA, *Chaa*, *Tea*, (F) *Thé*. There are two principal species of tea plants;—the *Thea Bohe'a* and *Thea viridis*; the *black tea* and the *green*. Family, *Hesperidæ*. Sex. Syst. *Polyandria Monogynia*. In commerce, many kinds of teas are met with. Several of the differences between these appear to result from the age at which the leaves have been collected; and the mode of their desiccation.

Tea-drinking was introduced into Europe, about the year 1666: since which time its use has become universal; and, in spite of the assertions of medical terrorists, it is, except in particular idiosyncrasies, entirely harmless.

By an analogical transference, very common in language, the word *Tea* has been used almost synonymously with infusion, as *Beef tea*, *Mint tea*, &c.

THEBESIIUS, VEINS OF. A name, given to supposititious branches of the coronary veins, which Christopher Adam Thebesius, a German anatomist, described as opening into the heart by small depressions observable in the right auricle; and which have been called *Foramina Thebesii*. No such veins can be demonstrated. The valve at the ori-

fice of the coronary vein, in the right ventricle, is called *Valvula Thebesii*, *V. Guiffartiana*, *V. venæ magnæ*.

THELITIS, from *θηλη*, 'the female nipple,' 'the female breast,' and *Itis*, denoting inflammation. Inflammation of the nipple.

THENAR, *ἡνάρ*. The palm of the hand, or sole of the foot.

The **THENAR EMINENCE** is the projection at the anterior and outer part of the hand, formed by the abductor brevis, opponens, and flexor brevis pollicis.

THENAR MUSCLE. Riolan and Winslow give this name to the fleshy mass, formed of the abductor brevis, opponens pollicis, and the anterior part of the flexor brevis pollicis. In the foot, Winslow gives the name *Thenar muscle* to the abductor, and flexor brevis pollicis pedis.

THEORETICAL, *Theoreticus*, *Theoricus*, from *θεωρεῖν*, 'I contemplate.' (F) *Théorétique*, *Théorique*. That which is confined to theory, or is connected with it. An epithet, also applied to a sect of physicians, who founded their doctrine chiefly on reasoning.

THEORY, *Theoria*, from *θεωρεῖν*, 'I contemplate.' The speculative part of a science. The connexion established in the mind between a general fact, or the least possible number of general facts, and all the particular facts dependent thereon: for example; the motions of the heavenly bodies, and the most important natural phenomena are connected with a single fact, previously known by observation; viz. that the force of gravity acts inversely, according to the square of the distance. This constitutes the theory of universal gravitation. *Theory* must not be confounded with *system*. *Theory* regards nature as it is; and is a rigid deduction from facts. *System* is too often the creature of the imagination, to which nature is made to bend.

The **THEORY OF MEDICINE**, *Institutes of Medicine*, *Theoretical Medicine*, is that part of the science, which attempts, philosophically, to account for the various phenomena that present themselves during health as well as in disease. It is the philosophy of Medicine.

The *Institutes of Medicine* are generally considered to comprise Physiology and its application to Pathology, Hygiène, and Therapeutics.

THERAPEUTICS, *Therapeutikē*, *Therapeusis*, *Iatrotechnica*, *Practice of Physic*, *Therapeia*, *Curatoria* *Methodus*, *Methodus Medendi*, from *θεραπεύω*, 'I remedy.' (F) *Thérapeutique*. That part of Medicine, the object of which is the treatment of disease. With others, the department which comprises an explanation of the *modus operandi* of medicines,

THERAPEUTIST. Same etymon. One who practises Therapeutics. A practitioner of Medicine. To be a good therapist, he must be well versed in every department of

Medicine, and be capable of observing and of reasoning well. A man may be a good observer, and yet a bad reasoner. He cannot practise well unless he is both. Hence, the comparatively small number of good Theraputists.

THERIACA, *θηριακά*, from *θηρ*, 'a ferocious or venomous animal,' and *αἰσθάναι*, 'I cure.' *Treacle*, (q. v.) (F) *Thériaque*. Also, a medicine, believed to be capable of curing, or preventing the effects of the bite of a venomous animal. In this sense, it is chiefly used by writers.

The **THERIACA ANDROMACHI** or *Venice Treacle* is an ancient alexipharmic electuary; consisting of a farrago of 61 different ingredients, possessing the most opposite properties. It was invented by Andromachus of Crete, and prepared by order of Nero. It has received various modifications; and, to the discredit of the *Faculté de Médecine* of Paris, holds its place in their Codex, with even an additional number of ingredients. The *Electuarium Opium polypharmacum* of the Codex contains acrid ingredients, 5; astringent, 5; bitter, 22; indigenous aromatics, 10; umbelliferous aromatics, 7; balsams and resinous substances, 8; fatid ingredients, 6; narcotics, 1; earthy substances, 1; gummy or amylaceous, 4; saccharine, 3: total, 72! and one of these is the *flesh of the viper*! A little more than a grain of opium is contained in each drachm of the compound.

THERIACA GERMANORUM. An extract or rob, prepared from juniper berries. Used as a stomachic.

THERIACA LONDINENSIS, *Cataplasma Cuminum*. A cataplasm of cumin seed, bay berries, germander, snakeroot, cloves, honey, and sometimes opium or syrup of poppies. The roots of common garlic were, formerly, called *Theriaca Rusticorum*.

THERIO'MA, *Therion*, from *θηρ*, 'a venomous animal.' Any extremely malignant ulcer. Sometimes, confined to ulcers of the lungs.

THERMÆ, *θερμαί*. Warm baths or springs. See Waters (mineral.)

THESIS, *Disputatio*, *Inaugural Dissertation*. The name usually given to the essay composed by a candidate for graduation in Medicine, which he is at times required to defend publicly. Often, however, it is a mere form giving useless labour and trouble to the student, inasmuch as it is executed as a task, and never afterwards regarded by the preceptor or by others. Sandifort, Haller, Smellie, and Stoll, have published collections of these.

Also, a suffix denoting arrangement;—hence *Diathesis*.

THEVE'TIA A'HOUI, *Ahouai*. The kernels of the nut of this Brazilian tree are said to be a violent poison. At the Antilles, its nuts are called *Noix de Serpent*; and they are used against the bites of serpents.

THIGH, Sax. *ðeoh*, *Femur*, *Femen*, *Crus*,

Meros, (F) *Cuisse*. The part of the lower limb, which extends from the pelvis to the leg. The thigh is larger at its superior than inferior part, and has the form of an inverted and truncated cone, slightly depressed from within outwards. *Above*, it is bounded, *anteriorly*, by the groin; *externally*, by the hip; *behind*, by the fold of the nates; and *within*, by the perineal region. *Below*, it is bounded, *anteriorly*, by the prominence of the knee; *posteriorly*, by the ham. It is formed of a considerable number of muscles, blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, &c.; and is covered by a strong aponeurosis.

THIRST, Sax. *þyrst*, Dutch, *Dorst*, *Sitis*, *Dipsa*, (F) *Soif*. A simple desire or an absolute want for liquids. Physiologists are not entirely agreed regarding the seat of thirst; some place it in the fauces; others in the stomach. Its immediate cause is not known. It has been attributed to a dry condition of the nervous papillæ of the pharynx, produced by suppression of the salivary and mucous secretions. This is probably true; but it, again, is owing to the wants of the system,—a supply of fluid being required to compensate the numerous losses, that are constantly taking place. Thirst is an *internal sensation*,—an *instinctive want*,—arising from organization, and inexplicable. It is an urgent symptom in many diseases, particularly in those of vascular excitement.

THLASPI, *Pennycress*. *Family*, *Cruciferae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Tetradynamia Siliculosa*. Two species of thlaspi are directed, in some pharmacopœias, for medical use:—the *Thlaspi arven'se* or *Treacle mustard*, and the *Thlaspi campestre* or *Mithridate mustard*. The pharmaceutical properties of both kinds resemble those of common mustard.

THLIP'SIS, *ῥλψις*, *Compres'sio*. Compression, and especially constriction of vessels by an external cause.

THORACENTE'SIS, from *θώραξ*, 'the chest,' and *κέντεω*, 'I pierce.' The same as paracentesis of the thorax.

THORAC'IC, *Thorac'icus*, from *thorax*, 'the chest,' (F) *Thoracique* ou *Thorachique*. That which relates or belongs to the chest; as *Thoracic vis'cera*, &c.

The THORACIC LIMBS are the upper limbs;—so called because they are articulated with the lateral and upper parts of the chest.

The THORACIC REGIONS are the different regions of the chest. Thus we say *anterior*, *lateral*, and *superior thoracic*, &c.

The ARTE'RIA THORACICA EXTERNA SUPERIOR, *A. thoracique supérieure*, *Première des Thoraciques* (Ch.), arises from the axillary artery or from the acromial; and descends forwards between the pectoralis major and P. minor, to which it distributes itself by a great number of branches. In some subjects, there are two or three *Arteriæ thoracicæ externæ superiores*.

The ARTERIA THORACICA EXTERNA INFE-

RIOR VEL LONGA, *A. mamma'ria externa*, *A. Thoracica inferior*, *Deuxième des Thoraciques* (Ch.), arises from the axillary, a little below the preceding, and descends vertically over the lateral part of the thorax, and the serratus major anticus. It afterwards bends inwards; becomes subcutaneous, and divides into several branches, which embrace the breast. It gives numerous ramifications to the pectoralis major, serratus major anticus, intercostals, ganglions of the axilla, mamma, &c.

The THORACIC DUCT, *Ductus thorac'icus* seu *chyli'ferus* seu *chyli* seu *lac'teus* seu *ro'rifer* seu *Pecqueti* seu *Pecquetia'nus*, *Vena alba thora'cis*, *Alveus ampulles'cens*, *Distributo'ria lactea thoracica*, *Ductus thoracicus post'erior* seu *vertebra'lis*, *Galax'ia*, *Duct of Pecquet*, *Alimen'tary Duct*, (F) *Canal ou Conduit Thoracique*, is the duct in which the lymphatics of the lower limbs, abdomen, left superior extremity, left side of the head, neck, and thorax terminate. It begins at the *receptaculum chyli* (q. v.), which is formed by the union of five or six large lymphatic trunks,—themselves formed from the union of all the absorbent plexuses of the abdomen. The duct ascends into the chest through the pillars of the diaphragm, and by the side of the aorta and vena azygos. It contracts, in dimensions, as far as the 6th dorsal vertebra, when it inclines towards the left hand; ascends behind the arch of the aorta; passes behind the left internal jugular vein, and opens at the posterior part of the subclavian vein of the same side. Its embouchure is furnished with two valves, which prevent the blood from passing from the vein into the duct.

THORACYSTIS, from *θώραξ*, 'the chest,' and *κυστις*, 'a bladder.' Encysted dropsy of the chest. Hydatids in the chest.

THORAX, *Cith'arus*, *Me'dius venter*, *Pectus*, the *Breast*, the *Chest*, *Bir*, *Chelys*, *Cassa*, (F) *Poitrine*. One of the splanchnic cavities; bounded, posteriorly, by the vertebræ; laterally, by the ribs and scapula; anteriorly, by the sternum; above, by the clavicle; and, below, by the diaphragm. It is destined to lodge and protect the chief organs of respiration and circulation:—the lungs and the heart.

THROAT, *ῥροτε*, *ῥροτα*, *Jugulum*, *Guttur*, *Sphagē*. The anterior part of the neck. (F) *Gorge*. Also, the *Fauces*, (F) *Gosier*.

THROBBING, *Pulsati'vus*. A *throbbing pain*, (F) *Douleur pulsative*, is a kind of pain, which is, or seems to be, augmented by the pulsations of arteries.

THROMBUS, *Thrombo'sis*, *Trumbus*, *Hæmato'ma*. A small, hard, rounded, bluish tumour; formed by an effusion of blood, in the vicinity of a vein which has been opened in the operation of blood-letting. The thrombus is most commonly owing to the opening in the vein and that of the skin not corresponding; to excessive smallness of the cutaneous orifice; or to small, fatty granula,

which prevent the discharge of the blood. Compresses, dipped in salt water; camphorated spirit, and slight compression usually disperse it.

THUYA OCCIDENTA'LIS, *Arbor Vitæ*, *Tree of Life*. *Nat. Family*, Coniferae. The leaves and wood were, formerly, in high repute as resolvents, sudorifics, and expectorants, and were given in phthisical affections, intermittent fevers, and dropsies. The expressed juice has been applied to condylomata. The arrangement of the medullary matter of the cerebellum, termed *Arbor Vitæ*, is also called *Thuya*.

THYMIA'MA, *Muskwood*, *Thus Judæorum*, (F) *Narcaphte*. A bark from Syria, Cilicia, &c., supposed to be the product of the liquid storax tree. It has an agreeable, balsamic smell; approaching that of liquid storax.

THYMIATECH'NY, from *θυμίαμα*, 'an odour,' and *τεχνη*, 'art.' The art of employing perfumes in Medicine.

THYM'ION, *Verruca minor*, from *θυμός*, 'thyme.' A small wart on the skin, resembling the buds of thyme.

THYMI'TES. Wine, impregnated with thyme.

THYMOXAL'MĒ, from *θυμός*, 'thyme,' *οξύς*, 'acid,' and *ἅλς*, 'salt.' A compound of thyme, vinegar, and salt.

THYMUS, *Glandula Thymus*, *Corpus Thymia'num* seu *Thymicum*, *Glandium*, *Thymus gland*. An organ, the uses of which are totally unknown, and which is seated in the upper separation of the anterior mediastinum. The thymus has the appearance of a glandular body. It is oblong; bilobate; soft, and very variable in size and colour. In the foetus, it is very large, and contains a milky fluid: but it gradually disappears, and in old age is scarcely discernible.

The *arteries*, called *Thymic*, are from the inferior thyroid, internal mammary, bronchial, and mediastinal. The veins have the same arrangement. It receives some nervous filaments from the pneumogastric nerves, the phrenic, and from the inferior cervical ganglia.

THYMUS, *T. vulga'ris*, *Common Thyme*, (F) *Thym*, *T. ordinaire*. *Family*, Labiatae. *Sex. Syst.* Didynamia Gymnospermia. This herb has an agreeable, aromatic smell; and a warm, pungent taste. It is reputed to be resolvent, emmenagogue, tonic, and stomachic. It is not much used.

THYMUS MASTICH'NA, *Common Herb Mastich*, *Marum vulga'rē*, *Samp'suchus*, *Clinopodia*, *Mastichi'na Gallo'rum*, *Thymbra Hispan'ica*, *Jaca In'dica*. A low, shrubby, Spanish plant, used as an errhine. It has a smell like mastich. Its virtues resemble those of the *Ma'rum Syriacum*; but it is said to be less powerful.

THYMUS SERPYLL'UM, *Mother of Thyme*, *Wild Thyme*, *Herpylos*, *Herpyllos*, *Serpyll'*

lum, *Serpul'lum*, *Serpil'lum*, *Gila'rum*, *Serpyll'um vulga'rē minus*, (F) *Serpolet*. This plant has the same sensible properties as the garden thyme; but has a milder, and rather more grateful flavour. *Lemon Thyme*, the *Serpyllum citra'tum*, is merely a variety of the *Thymus Serpyllum*. It is very pungent; and has a particularly grateful odour, approaching that of lemons.

THYRA, *θυρα*, 'a door,' *Thy'reus*, *θυρεός*, 'a shield.' In composition, *Thyreos* and *Thyro*, mean the Thyroid cartilage.

THYREO-ARYT'ENOID, *Thyro-arytenoideus*, or *Thyro-arytenoides*. That which relates to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.

The **THYREO-ARYTENOID LIGAMENTS**, *Inferior Ligaments of the Larynx*, *Lips of the Glottis*, *Vocal Cords*, are two ligaments about two lines broad, formed of elastic and parallel fibres, which are contained in a duplicature of the mucous membrane of the larynx. They extend horizontally from the anterior projection at the base of each arytenoid cartilage to the middle of the angle of union of the thyroid cartilage. They are the essential organs of voice. See Glottis.

The **THYREO-ARYTENOIDÆ'I MUSCLES** are thin muscles, which arise from the middle and inferior part of the posterior surface of the thyroid cartilage: whence they proceed backwards and outwards, to be inserted into the outer part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. They give the necessary tension to the ligaments of the glottis, in the production of the voice. Santorini has given the name *Thyr'eo arytenoide'us obliquus* to a portion of the *arytenoideus* muscle.

THYREO-EPIGLOT'TIC, *Thyreos-epiglottideus*. Sabatier and Santorini have given this name to the outer portion of the thyro-arytenoid muscle; because it passes from the thyroid cartilage to the anterior part of the epiglottis.

THYREO-HYOID, *Thyro-hyoide'us*, *Thyro-hyoïdes*. That which belongs or relates to the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides.

The **THYREO-HYOIDÆ'US** or *Hyothyreoide'us Muscle* is situate at the anterior and superior part of the neck. It is attached to the oblique line on the anterior surface of the thyroid cartilage; to the inferior edge of the body of the os hyoides, and to the anterior portion of its great cornu. It approximates the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides to each other, by raising the cartilage, and with it the whole larynx: or, it can depress the os hyoides.

The **THYREO-HYOID** or **HYO-THYROID MEMBRANE** is a very broad, yellowish, fibrous membrane, thicker at the middle than at the extremities, which is attached, above, to the posterior surface of the body and great cornu of the os hyoides; and, below, to the whole superior edge of the thyroid cartilage.

THYROID, *Thyreoid*, *Thyroïdes*, from

Συγς, 'a shield,' and *σῆς*, 'form.' That which has the shape of a shield.

The THYROID CAR'TILAGE, *Cartilago Scutiformis*, *C. Scutalis*, *C. Clypealis*, *Coöperatorium*, *C. Peltalis*, *Adami Morsus Os*, is the largest of the cartilages of the larynx, at the anterior part of which it is situate. It is larger transversely than vertically; broader above than below; and seems formed by the junction of the two quadrilateral plates, which produce, by their union, an angle that projects forwards. Its two posterior margins terminate above, and on each side, by an ensiform prolongation, called the *greater cornu of the thyroid cartilage*; and, below, by a less prominent eminence, the *lesser cornu*, which is articulated with the cricoid.

The THYROID GLAND, *Corpus Thyroideum*, *Glandula Thyroidea*, (F) *Gland ou Corps Thyroïde*, is an organ, the uses of which are not known. It covers the anterior and inferior part of the larynx, as well as the first rings of the trachea, and seems to be composed of two lobes, flattened from before to behind, which are united by a transverse prolongation of the same nature as themselves, called the *Isthmus of the Thyroid Gland*.

The tissue of the thyroid is soft, spongy, and of a brownish colour; but its intimate structure is unknown. It is formed of several distinct lobules; collected in lobes of greater or less size. These are composed of granulations, some of which contain a yellowish or milky fluid. The thyroid gland receives four large arteries, called *Thyroideal*, as well as corresponding veins. Its nerves proceed from the pneumogastric, and from the cervical ganglia. No excretory duct has ever been found in it. Its uses are not known.

THYROIDEAL, *Thyroideus*, *Thyreoides*, (F) *Thyroidien*. That which concerns the thyroid gland or cartilage.

The THYROIDEAL ARTERIES are two on each side.

1. The *superior Thyroideal*, *superior laryngeal* or *superior guttural*, arises from the anterior part of the external carotid, and proceeds to the upper part of the thyroid gland, after having given off a *laryngeal branch* and a *crico-thyroid*.

2. The *inferior Thyroideal*, or *inferior guttural*, much larger than the last, arises from the upper part of the subclavian. It passes, in a serpentine manner, to the inferior part of the thyroid gland, to which it is distributed, after having given a number of branches to the neighbouring parts, among which is the *cervicalis ascendens*.

The THYROIDEAL VEINS are, 1. A *superior thyroideal*, and several *middle thyroideal*, which open into the internal jugular vein. 2. An *inferior thyroideal*, much larger than the preceding, whose branches form—by anastomosing with those of the opposite side, in

front of the trachea—a very remarkable venous plexus, which J. Cloquet calls the *infra-thyroideal plexus*. The inferior thyroideal veins open:—the left, into the corresponding subclavian;—the right, into the vena cava superior.

THYRO-PHARYNGÆ'US, *Thyreopharyngeus*. Valsalva, Morgagni, Santorini, and Winslow have given this name to the portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior, which is attached to the thyroid cartilage.

TIB'IA, *Cneme*, *Procne'me*. A Latin word, which signifies a *flute*. *Focile majus*, *Arun'do major*, *Canna major*, *Canna major seu domestica cruris*. The largest bone of the leg. A long, irregular, and triangular bone, situate on the inner side of the fibula. It has, 1. A *Superior* or *femoral extremity*, which is very large, rounded, and has two eminences at the sides, called *Tuberosities of the Tibia*, or *Tibial tuberosities*. The outermost is articulated with the fibula. On its head are two articular, oval, concave surfaces, separated by a process, called *Spine of the tibia*, which are articulated with the condyles of the *Os femoris*. 2. An *inferior* or *tarsal extremity*, having an articular surface beneath, which joins the astragalus; within, a triangular eminence, which forms the *malleolus internus*; and, on the outside, a triangular surface, which articulates with the fibula. 3. The body or shaft of the tibia has three faces, separated by three angles, the anterior of which is the most prominent, and is called the *spine* or *crista of the tibia* or *tibial spine*. It is the *shin*. The tibia is articulated with the femur, fibula, and astragalus. It is developed by three points of ossification, one for the body, and one for each extremity.

TIBIAL, *Tibia'lis*, *Tibiæ'us*. (F) *Tibial*, *Jambier*. That, which relates to the tibia or to the leg.

The TIBIAL APONEURO'SIS, (F) *Aponévrose jambière*, surrounds the muscles of the leg. It is continuous, above, with the femoral aponeurosis, and arises, also, from the head of the fibula, and from several fibrous expansions which detach themselves from the tendons of the triceps, sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus. Thence it descends around the leg, attaching itself to the whole extent of the anterior and inner edges of the tibia. It sends, below, an expansion, which passes before the tendo achillis, and is continuous with the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus. It is attached, also, to the sheath of the peronei muscles.

TIBIALIS ANTICUS, *Catænæ musculus*, *Tibio-sus-métatarsien*, *Tibio-sustarsien*, (Ch.) (F) *Jambier antérieur*. A muscle, situate at the anterior part of the leg. Above, it has the shape of a triangular prism; below, it is slender and tendinous. It is attached, above, to the anterior part of the external tuberosity of the tibia; to the superior half of

the outer surface of that bone; and to the anterior surface of the interosseous ligament. Below, its tendon terminates at the base of the first cuneiform bone, and at the posterior extremity of the first metatarsal bone. This muscle bends the foot on the leg, and directs its point inwards, at the same time that it raises its inner edge. It can, also, bend the leg on the foot, and prevent it from falling backwards in standing.

TIBIALIS POSTICUS, *Tibio-tarsien*, *Tibio-sous-tarsien* (Ch.), (F) *Jambier postérieur*. This muscle is situate at the posterior and deep part of the leg. It is thicker above than below; and is attached above, to the posterior surface of the fibula; to the posterior surface of the tibia, and to the interosseous ligament. Its tendon terminates, below, at the tuberosity on the inferior extremity of the os scaphoides. This muscle extends the foot on the leg; at the same time raising its inner edge. It, likewise, extends the leg on the foot.

The **TIBIAL ARTERIES** are two in number. 1. The *Tibia'lis Anti'ca*, which arises from the popliteal artery, before its bifurcation; passes immediately through the opening in the upper part of the interosseous ligament, and reaches the anterior part of the leg; when it turns downwards, and descends, obliquely, between the extensor communis digitorum pedis and the tibialis anticus, anterior to the interosseous ligament; glides under the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus, and takes the name *Dorsalis tarsi*.

Amongst the numerous branches, given off by the tibialis antica, may be distinguished—the *Tibialis recur'rens*, *A. malleolaris interna*, and *A. malleolaris externa*. 2. The *Tibialis posti'ca*, arises from the bifurcation of the popliteal artery; and, slightly tortuous, descends between the two planes of the posterior muscles of the leg; until it arrives under the arch of the calcaneum, where it divides into two branches—the *Plantar arteries*.

The **ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR TIBIAL VEINS** have the same arrangement as the arteries which they accompany.

The **TIBIAL NERVES** are two in number. 1. The *anterior tibial nerve*, *Pré-tibio-sus-plantaire*, (Ch.) One of the two branches in which the external popliteal terminates. It accompanies the arteria tibialis antica. The *posterior tibial nerve*, *Branche tibiale du nerf fémoro-poplitée* (Ch.), is the *internal popliteal*, (q. v.)

TIBIO-TARSAL, *Tibio-tarsus*, (F) *Tibio-tarsienne*. What relates to the tibia and tarsus.

The **TIBIO-TARSAL ARTICULATION** is the articulation of the foot with the leg. It is formed by the tibia and the astragalus; and is strengthened by lateral, and by anterior, and posterior, ligaments.

TIC, *Twitching*. A local and habitual

convulsive motion of certain muscles; and, especially, of some of those of the face. It is, sometimes, called in France *Tic convulsif*, to distinguish it from *Tic douloureux* or *neuralgia faciei*, (q. v.)

TICKLING, (F) *Chatouillement*. This word, sometimes, means the action of tickling (*titilla'tio*); at others, the sensation produced by this action (*pruri'tus*.) A vivid sensation, which commonly causes laughter, and a state of general spasm that may be dangerous if too long protracted.

There are some parts of the body, where we are easier tickled than others; e. g. the soles of the feet, and the hypochondriac regions.

TILBURY, MINERAL WATER OF. A saline chalybeate at West Tilbury in Essex, England. It is not much frequented.

TILIA, *T. Europæ'a*, *Phil'ya*. The *Lime tree* or *Linden tree*, (F) *Tilleul*. Family, *Tiliaceæ*. The flowers have been supposed to possess anodyne and antispasmodic virtues.

TIMAC. The name of an East India root, but of what vegetable is not clear. It is said to possess diuretic properties; and hence has been given in dropsies.

TIN, (D) *Ten*. *Stannum*, *Cassit'eros*, *Cattit'eros*, *Stangos*, *Ju'piter*, *Stu'pia*, *Laos*, *Plumbum album*, *Plumbum can'didum*, (F) *Étain*. A solid metal; of a peculiar odour when rubbed; insipid; colour, whitish; S. G. 7.291; giving a peculiar tinkling sound when struck. It is used, in medicine, only as a mechanical anthelmintic. Dose, ʒj of the *Pulvis stanni* or *Granular tin*, in molasses.

TIN-FOIL, *Stannum folia'tum*, *Stanniolum*, is used for plugging carious teeth, &c.

TIN, MURIATE OF, *Butter of Tin*, *Fuming liquor of Liba'vius*, *Murias Stanni*, *Murias Oxyd'uli Stanni*, *Chlor'uret of Tin*, *Deuto-hydrochlorate of Tin*, *Superoxygenated Muriate of Tin*. This is formed of Tin, one part; concentrated muriatic acid, three parts. To be crystallized by the aid of heat. A violent cathartic. Dose, gr. ij or iij.

TINCTURE, from *Tingo*, 'I dye.' *Tinctu'ra*, *Essen'tia*, (F) *Teinture*, *Alcoolat*, *Alcool*. The term tincture is generally restricted to spirituous solutions of vegetable, animal, and some saline substances. It corresponds, therefore, with the word *Quintessence*, in one of its old significations; and with the *Alcoola'tum* of the *Codex of Paris*. It is not unusual, however, to speak of *aqueous tincture*, *ethereal tincture*, &c. Tinctures are made, either with pure alcohol or proof spirit. The former are precipitated by water; and, therefore, are seldom used internally; the latter are common additions to infusions, decoctions, &c. They ought not, of course, to be united with any vehicle which can decompose them or separate any thing from them in a palpable form; unless such decomposition is desired by the prescriber.

In making tinctures, the ingredients should be reduced to a coarse powder; and the maceration be made in close vessels, exposed to a heat of about 80°, and frequently shaken. When completed, they must be filtered, and put away, for use, in close bottles.

TINCTURA ABSINTHII COMPOSITA, *Compound Tincture of Wormwood*, *Essentia absinthii composita seu amara*. (*Absinth.*, *artem. pontic.*, *caryoph.* aa 3 ss, *sacch.* 3 ij, *alcohol.* ℥ ss. Macerate for 15 days. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, stomachic, vermifuge, and carminative. Dose, 3 ij to 3 ss.

TINCTURA ÆTHE'REA CAMPHORATA, *Solutio camphoræ æthærea*, *Liquor nervinus Bangii*, *Spiritus sulphurico-æthereus camphoratus*, *Naphtha vitrioli camphorata*. (*Camphor.* p. i, *Æther-sulphuric*, p. ii.) Stimulant in atonic diseases, arthritic cardialgia and spasm. Dose, 20 to 30 drops in white wine.

TINCTURA AL'OE, *T. Al'oes Socotori'na*, *Essentia Aloes*, *Al'cohol cum Aloe perfoliata*, *Tincture of Al'oes*. (*Aloes*, *socotr.* cont. 3 ss, *ext. glycyrrh.* 3 iss, *aquæ* ℥ j, *sp. rect.* 3 iv. Macerate. *Ph. L.*) Properties; those of aloes. Dose, 3 ss to 3 iss.

TINCTURE AL'OE ÆTHE'REA, *Æthæreal Tincture of Aloes*, *Tinctura aloes vitriolata*. (*Aloes*, *socotr.*, *g. myrrh.* aa 3 iss, *croci* 3 j, *sp. ætheris sulph.* ℥ j. Digest the myrrh in the ether for four days; then add the aloes and saffron. *Ph. E.*) Stimulant and cathartic. Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

TINCTURA AL'OE COMPOSITA, *Elix'ir Proprietas*, *E. aperitivum*, *Elixir Aloes*, *Tinctura Aloes cum Myrrhâ*, *T. Aloes et Myrrhæ crocata*, *Elixir of long life*, *Compound Tincture of Aloes*. (*F*) *Elixir de longue vie*, *Baume de vie de Lelièvre*. (*Ext. aloes spicat.*, *croci* aa 3 iij, *Tinct. Myrrhæ*, ℥ j. *Ph. L. & D.*) Purgative and stomachic. Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

Radcliffe's Elixir is formed of *Aloes socotr.* 3 vj, *cort. cinnam.*, *rad. zedoar.* aa 3 ss, *rad. rhei* 3 j, *coccinell.* 3 ss, *syrup. rhamni* 3 ij, *sp. tenuior.* ℥ j, *aquæ puræ* 3 v.

TINCTURA ANGUSTURÆ, *Tincture of Angustura*. (*Cort. cuspar. in pulv. crass. redact* 3 ij, *sp. vin. ten.* ℥ ij. Digest. *Ph. D.*) Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

TINCTURA ASSAFÆTIDÆ, *T. Fer'ulæ Assafætida*, *Tincture of Assafætida*, *T. fætida*, *T. assafætida*, (*Assafætid.* 3 iv, *sp. rect.* ℥ ij. Digest.) Dose, gtt. xv to 3 j.

TINCTURA AURANTII, *T. Corticis Aurantii*, *Tincture of Orange Peel*. (*Aurant. cort. recent.* 3 iij, *sp. rect.* ℥ ij. Digest for 14 days.) Stomachic. Used as an adjunct to stomachic draughts. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA, *Compound Tincture of Benzoin*, *T. Benzoës composita*, *Friar's Balsam*, *Vervain's Balsam*, *Wade's Drops*, *Jesuit's Drops*, *The Commander's Balsam*, *Wound Balsam*, *Balsam*

for cuts, *Bal'samum Cathol'icum*, *B. Per'sicum*, *Balsamum traumaticum*, *Elixir traumaticum*. (*Benzoin.* 3 iij, *styrac. balsam.* 3 ij, *tolut.* 3 j, *aloes spic. extract.* 3 ss, *sp. rect.* ℥ ij. Macerate for 14 days. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant. Used chiefly to wounds and ulcers.

The basis of TURLINGTON'S BALSAM OF LIFE, is the Compound Tincture of Benzoin. The following form is recommended by a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. (*Alcohol.* O viij, *Benzoin.* 3 xij, *Styrac. liquid.* 3 iv, *Aloes socotrin.* 3 j, *Balsam Peruvian.* 3 ij, *Myrrhæ*, 3 j, *Rad. Angelic.* 3 ss, *Balsam Tolut.*, *Ext. Glycyrrh.* aa 3 iv. Digest for 10 days and strain.)

The ESSENCE OF COLTSFOOT, consists of equal parts of the Compound Tincture of Benzoin and Balsam of Tolu, to which is added double the quantity of Rectified Spirit of Wine. It is sold as a pectoral!

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ, *T. Colombæ*, *T. Colombo*, *Tincture of Columba*, *Columbo Bitters*. (*Calumb. rad. concis.* 3 iiss, *sp. ten.* ℥ ij. Macerate for 14 days. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 ss to 3 iv.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA, *T. Opii Camphorata*, *Compound Tincture of Camphor*, *Elixir Paregoricum*, *Paregoric Elixir*. (*Camphor.* 3 ij, *opii duri cont.*, *acid. benz.* aa 3 j, *spirit ten.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) f. 3 j contains nearly gr. ij of opium. Anodyne. Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

Squire's Elixir, an empirical carminative preparation, is thus made, according to one formula. (*Opii* 3 iv, *camphor.* 3 j, *coccinell.* 3 j, *fœnicul. dulc.* 3 ij, *tinct. serpent.* ℥ j, *sp. anisi*, *cong.* ij, *aquæ* ℥ ij, *auri musivi* 3 vj.)

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS, *T. C. Vesicatoriæ*, *T. Lyttæ*, *Tincture of Blistering Fly*, *T. of Spanish Fly*, *T. Meloës vesicatorii*. (*F*) *Teinture rubéfiante*. (*Cantharid. cont.* 3 iij, *sp. ten.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and diuretic, but not often used internally. Externally, stimulant. Dose, gtt. x.

Matthew's Injection, a once celebrated nostrum for fistula in ano, consisted wholly of a dilute Tincture of Cantharides.

TINCTURA CAPSICI, *Tincture of Capsicum*, (*Capsic. bacc.* 3 j, *sp. ten.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant. Dose, 3 ss to 3 j.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI, *T. amo'mi repen'tis*, *Tincture of Cardamoms*. (*Cardam. sem. cont.* 3 iij, *spirit. ten.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L. D.*) Use, the same as the seeds. Dose, 3 j to 3 iv.

Solomon's Balm of Gilead, an empirical preparation, seems to be an aromatic tincture,—of which Cardamoms form a leading ingredient,—made with brandy. Some affirm that it contains cantharides.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA, *Compound Tincture of Cardamoms*, *Stomach Tincture*, *Tinctura Stomach'ica*. (*Card. sem.*, *carui sem.*, *cocci*, aa 3 ij, *cinnam. cort.* cont. 3 iv, *uvar. passar. demptis acinis* 3 iv,

spirit. ten. ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) Stomachic and carminative. Dose, 3 ij to 3 iv.

TINCTURA CARMINATIVA SYLVII, *Alcoolatum Carminativum Sylvii, Carminative Elixir of Sylvius.* (*Rad. angelic.* 4 p., *rad. imperator.*, *galang.* aa 6 p., *fol. rosmarin.*, *majoran.*, *rutæ*, *basilic.* aa 48 p., *baccar. laur. nobil.* 12 p., *sem. angelic.*, *ligust. livest.*, *anis.* aa, 16 p., *zingib.*, *nuc. moschat.* aa, 6 p., *cinnam.* 12 p., *caryoph.*, *cort. limon.* aa, 4 p. Add alcohol, 1500 p. Macerate and distil 1000 p. *Ph. P.*) A warm stomachic, carminative, &c. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ss.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ, *T. Crotonis Eleutheriæ, Alcohol cum Crotonis Cascarilla, Tincture of Cascarilla.* (*Cascarill. cort. cont.* 3 iv, *sp. ten.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) Dose, 3 j to 3 iv.

TINCTURA CASTOREI, *T. Castorei Rossici, Essentia Castorei, Alcohol castoreatum, T. Castorei Canadensis, Tincture of Castor.* (*Castor. cort.* 3 ij, *sp. rect.* ℥ ij. Macerate for 7 days.) Tonic and antispasmodic. Dose, gtt. xx to 3 ij, or more.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA, *Compound Tincture of Castor.* (*Cast.* 3 j, *g. assafœtid.* 3 ss, *alcohol. ammoniat.* ℥ j. *Ph. E.*) Antispasmodic. Dose, 3 j to 3 iv. Called, also, *Elixir fœtidum, Tinctura castorei fœtida seu fœtida ammoniata.*

TINCTURA CAT'ECHU, *Tinctura Japonica, T. Mimo'sæ Catechu, T. Aca'ciæ Catechu, Tincture of Catechu.* (*Catech. Extract* 3 iij, *cinnam. cort. contus* 3 ij, *sp. ten.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) Astringent. Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

The CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF CHARCOAL, sold for cleaning the teeth, seems to be nothing more than the tincture of catechu.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, *Tincture of Cinchona, T. Corticis Peruvia'ni Simplex, T. Cort. Peruviani, Tincture of Bark.* (*Cinchon. lancifol. cort. cont.* 3 vij, *sp. ten.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L. E. D.*) Dose, 3 j to 3 iv or more.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMARA, *Elixir anti-hypochondriacum, E. rob'orans Whyttii, E. Whyttii, Essentia Corticis Peruvia'ni Composita, Tinctura alcoholica corticum aurantiorum Whyttii, T. Kinkinae amara, Elixir stomachicus spirituosus.* (*Cinch. p. viij, Gentian. Rad. Cort. Aurant.* 3 p. *Alcohol* (900) 96 p. Digest.) Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA, *T. Corticis Peruvia'ni volatilis, Ammoniated Tincture of Bark, Volatile Tincture of Bark.* (*Cinchon. lancifol. cort. cont.* 3 iv, *sp. ammon. aromat.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) In dyspepsy, combined with acidity and languor.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ ÆTHEREA COMPOSITA, *T. Kinæ Kinæ æthereæ composita, Elixirium Antisepticum Doct'ris Chaussier, Chaussier's Antiseptic Elixir.* (*Cinchon. officin.* 3 ij, *cascarill.* 3 ss, *cinnam.* 3 iij, *croci* 3 ss, *sacch. alb.* 3 xxxvij. Put these bruised into a matrass and add *vin. alb. Hispanic.* vel *vin. muscat.*, *alcohol.* aa ℥ j. Macerate for two

days, and add *sulphuric ether* 3 iss. *Ph. P.*) Tonic, stimulant, and antiseptic. Dose, 3 ss to 3 j.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA, *Compound Tincture of Cinchona or Bark, Huxham's Tincture of Bark, T. Corticis Peruvia'ni Composita, T. febrifuga Doct'ris Huxhami, Essentia Chinae, E. Corticis Peruviani Alexipharmaca Huxhami, Essentia antiseptica Huxhami, Tinctura Alexipharmaca Huxhami, Tinctura Alcoholica Chinae Composita.* (*Cinchon. lancif. cort. cont.* 3 ij, *aurant. cort. exsicc.* 3 iss, *rad. serpent. cont.* 3 iij, *croci stigmat.* 3 j, *cocci cont.* 3 ij, *sp. tenuior.* 3 xx. *Ph. L.*) More grateful than the simple tincture. Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI, *Tincture of Cinnamon, Essentia Cinnamomi, T. Lauri Cinnamomi.* (*Cinnam. cort. cont.* 3 iij, *sp. tenuior.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L. D.*) Stomachic. Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA, *Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, Tinctura Aromatica, Essentia Aromatica, Alcohol cum Aromatibus Compositus, Eau de Bonferme ou d'Armagnac.* (*Cinnam. cort. cont.* 3 vj, *cardam. sem. cont.* 3 iij, *piper. long. fruct. cont.*, *zingib. rad. cont.* aa 3 ij, *sp. tenuior.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) Use, same as the last. Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

TINCTURA DE COCHLEA'RIIS, *Alcoolatum de Cochleariis, A. antiscorbuticum.* (*Fol. cochlear. recent.* 2500 p., *rad. armoraciæ*, 230 p., *alcohol.* (22° to 32° Bè.) 3000 p., distil off 2000 p. *Ph. P.*) Antiscorbutic. Dose, 3 j to 3 j.

TINCTURA CONII MACULATI, *T. Cicutæ, Tincture of Hemlock.* (*Conii fol. sicc.* 3 ij, *cardamom. sem. cont.* 3 iv, *sp. ten.* 3 xv. *Ph. E.*) Use;—the same as that of the leaves.

TINCTURA CROCI SATIVA, *T. Croci, Tincture of Saffron.* (*Croci Angl. cont.* 3 j, *alcohol. dilut.* 3 xv. *Ph. E.*) Slightly stomachic (?) Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

TINCTURA DE CROCO COMPOSITUM, *Elixirium de Garus, Alcoolatum de Croco Compositum, Compound Tincture of Saffron, Elixir of Garus.* (*Aloes socotr.* 320 p., *myrrh.* 64 p., *croci* 32 p., *cinnam.*, *nuc. moschat.*, *caryoph.* aa. 16 p., *alcohol.* 1000 p., *aq. flor. aurant.* 5000 p. Digest for two days; distil 4000 p. and add *syrup of capillaire*, 5000 p. *Ph. P.*) Aromatic, cordial, stomachic. It is, also, called *Elixir cordiale et stomachicum*, and *E. anticolicum crocatum.*

TINCTURA DIGITALIS, *Tincture of Digitalis, T. Digitalis purpureæ.* (*Digital. fol. exsicc.* 3 iv, *spirit. ten.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L. D.*) Use, same as that of the leaves. Dose, gtt. x.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS, *T. Acetatis Ferri, Tincture of Acetate of Iron.* (*Kali acetat.* 3 ij, *sulph. ferri* 3 j, *sp. rectific.* ℥ ij.

Rub the acetate and sulphate into a soft mass. Dry and rub with the spirit. Digest for 7 days, and pour off. *Ph. D.*) Tonic and astringent. Dose, gtt. xx to 3 j. The Dublin college directs a *Tinctura Acetatis Ferri cum Alcohole*, which differs from the other, in having half the quantity, only, of the *Acetate of Potass*.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATA, *Tincture of Ammoniated Iron*, *T. Ferri Ammoniacalis*, *T. Florum martialis*, *T. Martis Mynsichti*. (*Ferri ammon.* 3 iv, *sp. ten.* ℥ j. *Ph. L.*) Use,—same as that of the ammoniated iron. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS, *Tincture of Muriate of Iron*, *T. Martis in Spiritu Salis*, *T. M. cum Spiritu Salis*, *T. Ferri Muria'ti*, *Tincture of Steel*, *Al'cohol ferra'tus*. (*Ferri subcarb.* ℥ ss, *acid muriat.* ℥ j, *sp. rectific.* ℥ iij. Add the acid to the subcarbonate in a glass vessel, and shake during three days. Pour off and add the spirit. *Ph. L.*) Tonic, and styptic. Dose, gtt. x to xx.

A solution of *nitrate of iron*, has been recently recommended in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. Its virtues exactly resemble those of the *muriate of iron*.

AL'COHOL SULFURICO-ÆTHE'REUS FERRI, *Guttæ nervinæ*, *Liquor Anodynus Martialis*, *Al'cohol æthereus ferratus*, *Naph'tha Vitrioli Martialis*, *Solutio Muriatis ferrici æthe'rea*, *Spir'itus Sulphurico-æthe'reus Martialis*, *Tinctu'ra nervi'na Halen'sis*, *T. ton'ica-nervi'na Halen'sis*, *Tinctu'ra aurea*, *T. nervina Bestucheffii*, *T. nervino-tonica Lamotte*, *T. æthe'rea ferri*, *Æther Martialis*, *De La Motte's Golden Drops*, *Bestucheff's Nervous Tincture*, *Elixir d'or de M. le Général De La Motte*. An ethereal solution of *muriate of iron*. It is much used in gout, hypochondriasis, &c.

The *Antivenereal Drops*, at one time so celebrated at Amsterdam, were examined by Scheele and found to be a *tincture of muriate of iron and corrosive sublimate*.

TINCTURA GAL'BANI, *Tincture of Galbanum*. (*Galb.* 3 ij, *sp. tenuior.* ℥ ij. *Ph. D.*) Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

TINCTURA GALLA'RUM, *Tincture of galls*. (*Gallar.* in pulv. trit. 3 ij, *sp. ten.* 3 vj. *Ph. E. & D.*) Astringent. Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA, *Compound Tincture of Gentian*, *Tinct. Ama'ra*, *Spirit Bitters*, *Elix'ir Stomach'icum*. (*Rad. gent. concis.* 3 ij, *aurant. cort. exsicc.* 3 j, *cardam. sem. cont.* 3 ss, *spirit. tenuior.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L. E. & D.*) Tonic and stomachic. Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

BRODUM'S NERVOUS CORDIAL consists of the *Tinctures of Gentian, Columba, Cardamom, and Bark*, with the *Compound Spirit of Lavender, and Wine of Iron*.

STOUGHTON'S ELIX'IR is a compound *tincture of gentian*. The *Elixir'ium Docto'ris Stoughton seu Tinctura Amara* of the

Parisian Codex is prepared as follows,—(*Absinth. summit. exsicc.*, *Teucri chamædrys.*, *Rad. gentian.*, *cort. aurant.* aa 3 vj, *cascarillæ* 3 j, *rhei* 3 ss, *aloes socotr.* 3 j, *alcohol.* ℥ ij.) Digest.

TINCTURA GENTIANI'NÆ, *Tincture of Gentianine*. (*Alcohol.* (903) 3 j, *gentianin.*, 5 gr.) Properties like those of the *tincture of gentian*.

TINCTURA GUA'IACI, *T. G. Officina'lis*, *Tincture of Guaiacum*. (*Guaiac. res.* ℥ ss, *sp. rect.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Stimulant and sudorific. Used especially in rheumatic and arthritic cases. Nearly the same as *Hill's Essence of Bardana*.

TINCTURA GUA'IACI AMMONIATA, *Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum*, *T. Guaiaci'na Volat'ilis*, *Elixir Guaiaci Volatilis*, *Al'cohol cum Gua'iaco officina'li ammonia'tus*, *Al'cohol ammo'niæ et Gua'iaci*, *T. Gua'iaci*, *P. L.* 1788, *Vol'atile Tincture of Guaiacum*. (*Guaiac. g. res. cont.* 3 iv, *sp. ammon. arom.* ℥ iss. *Ph. L. E. D.*) Properties same as the last. Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

HATFIELD'S TINCTURE—a nostrum—consists of *Guaiacum* and *Soap* aa 3 ij, *rectified spirit*, ℥ iss.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI, *Tincture of Black Hellebore*, *T. Hellebori*, *T. Melampodii*. (*Rad. helleb. nigr. concis.* 3 iv, *sp. tenuior.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L. E. D.*) Dose, 3 ss to 3 j.

TINCTURA HU'MULI, *Tincture of Hops*. (*Humuli strobil.* 3 v, *sp. tenuior.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) Tonic and sedative. Dose, 3 ss to 3 iij.

TINCTURA HYOSCY'AMI, *T. Hyoscyami nigri*, *Tincture of Henbane*. (*Hyoscyam. fol. exsicc.* 3 iv, *sp. ten.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) Narcotic, anodyne. Dose, gtt. xx to 3 ij.

TINCTURA IODI'NÆ, *Alcohol Iodii*, *Tincture of Iodine*. (*Alcohol.* S. G. 842, 3 j, *iodin.*, 48 gr.) The *tincture spoils by keeping*, or, at least, deposits the *iodine*. It has been much used in goitre, &c. Dose, 10 drops, three times a day.

TINCTURA JALA'PII, *T. Jalapæ*, *T. Convolvuli Jalapæ*, *Tincture of Jalap*, *Vali'ga*. (*Jalap. rad. cont.* 3 viij, *sp. ten.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Cathartic. Dose, 3 j to 3 iv.

TINCTURA JALA'PII COMPOSITA, *Elixir Jalap'pæ Compos'itum*, *Elixir purgans*, *Essentia cathol'ica purgans Rothii*, *Elixir anthelmin'ticum Suecorum*, *Eau de vie Allemande*, (*Jalap.* ℥ ss, *Scammon.* 3 j, *Alcohol.* (22°) ℥ vj. Macerate for 8 days. *Ph. P.*) Dose, 60 to 100 drops.

TINCTURA KINO, *Tincture of Kino*. (*Kino contrit.* 3 iij, *sp. ten.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L. E. & D.*) Astringent.) Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

TINCTURA MOSCHI, *Tincture of Musk*, *Essence of Musk*. (*Mosch. in pulv. redact.* 3 ij *sp. vini rect.* ℥ j.) Dose, 3 j to 3 iv.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ, *Tincture of Myrrh*, *Simple Tincture of Myrrh*. (*Myrrhæ contusæ*, 3 iv, *sp. rect.* ℥ ij. *Ph. L. E. & D.*)

Tonic, deobstruent, antiseptic, and detergent. It is chiefly used in gargles, and applied to foul ulcers, spongy gums, &c.

HUDSON'S PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS consists of *Tinct. myrrh*, *tinct. cinch.*, *aq. cinnam.* aa 3 iij, *eau d'arquebusade*, 3 j, *pulv. gum. Arab.* 3 ss. M.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ, *Tincture of Nux Vomica*. (*Alcohol. S. G.* .837, 3 j. *Dry Extract of Nux Vomica*, 3 gr.) Dose, gtt. v to xxx in cases where the nux vomica is indicated.

TINCTURA OPII, *Tincture of Opium*, *Liquid Lau'danum*, *Theriaca cœlestis*, *Alcohol cum Opio*, *Tinctura Thebaïca*, *Tinctura Sedati'va*. (*Opii duri contriti* 3 ijss, *spirit. tenuior.* ʒ ij. *Ph. L.*) Nineteen minims contain about one grain of opium. Properties, those of opium. Dose, gtt. xx to lx and more. By macerating the dregs remaining after making the *Tinctura Opii* in a solution of *Tartaric Acid*, a solution is obtained, which is devoid of the exciting and constipating properties of the tincture of opium. Gray calls it *Haden's Liquor Opii Sedati'vus*.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA, *Ammoniated Tincture of Opium*, *Edinburgh Paregoric Elix'ir*. (*Flor. benz.*, *croci* aa 3 iij, *opii* 3 ij, *ol. anisi* 3 ss, *alcohol. ammoniat.* 3 xvj. digest. *Ph. E.*) 3 j contains one grain of opium. Used like the *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ, *T. Quassiæ excel'sæ*, *Tincture of Quassia*. (*Lign. quassiæ* 3 j, *sp. vini ten.* ʒ ij. *Ph. E. & D.*) Tonic. Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

TINCTURA QUINI'NÆ, *Tincture of Quinine*. (*Sulphate of Quinine*, gr. vj, *alcohol*, (.847) 1 ounce. M.) Dose, 3 j to 3 iv, in the day.

A TINCTURA CINCHONI'NÆ may be made in a similar manner.

TINCTURA RHEI, *T. Rhabarbari*, *T. Rhabarbari spirituo'sa*, *T. Rhæi*, *Tincture of Rhubarb*, *T. Rhei palma'ti*. (*Rhei. rad. concis.* 3 ij, *cardam. sem. cont.* 3 ss, *croci stigmat.* 3 ij, *sp. ten.* ʒ ij. *Ph. L.*) Stomachic or purgative, according to the dose employed: —3 j to 3 ij as stomachic; 3 iv to 3 j as a purgative.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA, *T. Rhabarbari composita*, *Compound Tincture of Rhubarb*. (*Rhei rad. concis.* 3 ij, *glycyrrhiz. rad. cont.* 3 ss, *zingib. rad. concis.*, *croci stigmat.* aa 3 ij, *aquæ*, 3 xij, *sp. ten.* ʒ j. *Ph. L.*) Properties same as the last.

WARNER'S CORDIAL—a nostrum—consists of *Rhubarb*, 3 j, *fol. sennæ* 3 ss, *croci* 3 j, *rad. glycyrrh.* 3 iv, *uvarum passarum* ʒ j, *sp. vini Gallici* ʒ iij.

TINCTURA RHEI ET AL'OE, *Tincture of Rhubarb and Aloes*, *Elixir sacrum*. (*Rad. rhei concis.* 3 vij, *aloes socot.* 3 vj, *sem. amom. repent.* cont. 3 ss, *alcohol dilut.* ʒ ijss. *Ph. E.*) Properties, like the last.

RYMER'S CARDIAC TINCTURE consists of an infusion of *Capsicum*, *Camphor*, *Cardamom*

seeds, *Rhubarb*, *Aloes* and *Castor* in *Proof Spirit*, with a very small quantity of *Sulphuric Acid*.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIA'NÆ, *Tincture of Rhubarb with Gentian*, *Tinctura Rhei Ama'ra*. (*Rad. rhei cont.* 3 ij, *gentian. luteæ cont.* 3 ss, *alcoholis diluti* ʒ ijss. *Ph. E.*) Properties same as the last.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ, *Tincture of Squill*. (*Scillæ rad. recent. exsiccata.* 3 iv, *spirit. tenuior.* ʒ ij. *Ph. L. E. & D.*) Properties, same as those of the bulb. Dose, gtt. xv to lx.

TINCTURA SENNÆ, *T. Sennæ Compos'ita*, *Elixir Salutis*, *Daffy's Elixir*, *Tincture of Senna*. (*Sennæ fol.* 3 iij, *Carui sem. cont.* 3 iij, *cardam. sem. cont.* 3 j, *uvarum passarum demptis acinis*, 3 iv, *sp. ten.* ʒ ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Stomachic, carminative, and cathartic. Dose, 3 ij to 3 j.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ, *T. S. Virginia'ne*, *T. Aristolochi'æ Serpenta'riæ*, *Tincture of Snakeroot*. (*Rad. Serpent.* 3 iij, *sp. ten.* ʒ ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Tonic. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

TINCTURA STRYCHNI'NÆ, *Tincture of Strychnine*. (*Alcohol. S. G.* .837 ʒ j, *strychnine*, gr. iij.) Dose, 6 drops to 24. Properties, those of the strychnine.

TINCTURA TOLUIFERÆ BAL'SAMI, *Tincture of Balsam of Tolu'*, *T. Bal'sami Toluta'ni*. (*Balsam. Toluif.* 3 jss, *alcohol.* ʒ j. *Ph. E.*) Reputed to be expectorant and corroborant. Dose, 3 ss to 3 j or more.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ, *Tincture of Valerian*, (*Valerian. rad.* 3 iv, *sp. ten.* ʒ ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Stimulant, and antispasmodic. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA, *Ammoniated or Volatile Tincture of Valerian*, *T. Valerianæ Volat'ilis*. (*Valerianæ rad.* 3 iv, *sp. ammon. arom.* ʒ ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Like the former. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

TINCTURA VERA'TRI, *T. Veratri albi*, *Tincture of White Hellebore*. (*Rad. veratri alb.* cont. 3 viij, *alcohol. dilut.* ʒ ijss. *Ph. E.*) Emetic and cathartic; but not very manageable. Dose, gtt. v to x.

TINCTURA ZINGIB'ERIS, *T. Amomi Zingiberis*, *Tincture of Ginger*. (*Zingib. rad. concis.* 3 ij, *sp. tenuior.* ʒ ij. *Ph. L. & D.*) Stimulant, and carminative. Dose, 3 j to 3 iij.

TINNITUS AURIUM, *Paracusis imaginaria*, *Susur'rus*, *Syrig'mus*, *Syring'mos*, *Sib'ilus*, *S. clango'sus*, *Strep'itus aurium*, *Echos*, *Enechema*, *Bombus*, (F) *Tintement*, *Tintouin*. An imaginary sound, like the ringing of a bell, the noise of wind, the murmur of water, &c., heard in health and in sickness. It is, often, an accompaniment of cerebral disorder.

TINTEMENT MÉTALLIQUE (F). *Tintement bullaire*, *Tinnimen'tum metal'licum*, *Metallic Respiration*, *Metallic Voice*, *Metallic Tinkling*. A particular noise, heard by the stethoscope when applied to the chest, and

which, according to Laennec, resembles that, caused by striking metal, glass, or porcelain with a pin; but which is, perhaps, more like the sound of the keys of a musical snuff-box. The *tintement métallique* or *metallic tinkling* is heard on causing the patient to speak or breathe; but is more distinct when he coughs. When the phenomenon is not so strongly marked it produces only the *metallic resonance*.

The "metallic tinkling" is a pathognomonic symptom of a communication between the bronchi and cavity of the chest; in other words, of *Pneumothorax*.

TIRE-FOND (F). A surgical instrument, formerly used to elevate the piece of bone sawn off by the trephine.

TIRE-TETE (F). A name given to different instruments used for extracting the head of the child when left in the uterus, and in certain cases of difficult labour. The crotchet (q. v.) is one of those, as well as the *Tire-tête à bascule* of Levet, &c.

TISANE, *Ptisa'na* or *Ptissa'na*, *Ptisane'*, from *πτισανη*, 'barley.' A name given to aqueous medicines, containing but little, if any, medicinal agent. The ancients gave the name particularly to the decoction of barley.

TISSUE, *Textus*, (F) *Tissu*. By this term, in anatomy, is meant the various parts, which, by their union, form the organs; and are, as it were, their anatomical elements. General anatomy is the anatomy of the tissues, and they are the seat of the investigations of the pathological anatomist. The best division, indeed, of diseases is according to the tissues mainly implicated. For the elementary Tissues, see *Fibre*.

The compound tissues, which, by associating or combining variously, form every organ of the body, have been variously classed: but every division is imperfect and liable to objections. The following is one of the most recent.

TABLE OF COMPOUND TISSUES.

1. Cellular.	
2. Serous.	
3. Cutaneous,	{ Dermoid, Mucous.
4. Vascular,	{ Arterial, Venous, Lymphatic, Erectile.
5. Glandular.	
6. Cartilaginous.	
7. Fibrous,	{ Fibrous, Fibro-cartilaginous.
8. Osseous.	
9. Muscular,	{ Voluntary, Involuntary.
10. Nervous,	{ Cerebral, Ganglionic.
11. Epidermoid.	

The ACCIDENTAL OR ADVENTITIOUS TISSUES consist of every substance—foreign to the primitive organization of the economy, but yet organized and living—which may be de-

veloped in the interior or at the surface of organs. Laennec divides the accidental tissues into two sections. 1. Those that resemble others in the animal economy, or *analogous accidental Tissues*; and, 2. Those that have nothing analogous in the body, and which are always the result of a morbid process—the *heterologous accidental tissues*.

To the first class belong;—ossifications; accidental fibrous, fibro-cartilaginous, cartilaginous, cellular, and corneous tissues; hairs; the serous membranes of certain encysted tumours; the mucous membranes of fistulous canals, and accidental synovial membranes. To the second, belong tubercles, scirrhi, melanoses, &c.

TOLUIFERA BAL'SAMUM. *Family*, Terebinthaceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Decandria Monogynia. The name of the tree, which affords the *Balsam of Tolu'*, *Balsamum Tolu-tanum*, *Toluiferæ Balsami Balsamum*, *Goac'onaz*, *Red Balsam of Peru'*, (F) *Baume de Tolu*, *B. de Carthagène*. It has a very fragrant odour, and warm, sweetish taste; is thick, and of a reddish-yellow colour. It is stimulant and expectorant(?), and is used in coughs. It is chiefly, however, employed on account of its flavour.

TO'ME, *Tom'us*, *τομή*, *τομός*, 'incision.' A common suffix, as in Lithotomy, Bronchotomy, &c.

TOMEN'TUM CER'EBRI, from *tomen'tum*, 'a flock of wool.' The infinite number of small vessels, which pass between the pia mater and convolutions of the brain. They enter the substance of the brain at right angles.

TONE, *Tonus*, from *τείνω*, 'I stretch.' The state of tension or firmness, proper to each organic tissue. It is the effect of Tonicity, (q. v.)

TONGUE, Sax. *ṭunṣ*, (D) *Tong*, *Lingua*, *Glossa*, *Glotta*, (F) *Langue*. The tongue is a muscular, symmetrical, and very mobile organ; situate in the mouth, from the os hyoides and epiglottis to the incisor teeth. Its use is, particularly, to procure for us the sensation of savours; and it aids in the acts of sucking, mastication, deglutition, pronunciation, and exspuition. It has the shape of a pyramid, flattened above and below; rounded at its angles, and terminated, anteriorly, by a blunt point. Its *upper surface*, called the *Dorsum*, is free, flat, and divided into two portions by a median furrow, *Linea mediana*; at the posterior extremity of which is the *Foramen cæcum*. The *inferior surface* is free, and covered by the mucous membrane on its anterior third and sides: but behind and in the middle it is attached to the lower jaw, by means of the *genio-glossus*; and to the hyoides by the *hyoglossus*. Its *margins* are rounded; thick behind, thinner anteriorly. Its *tip* or *point* or *dental extremity* is rounded and free:—the *root*, *base*, or *hyoid extremity* is continuous with the epiglottis and velum pa-

lati. It is very thick at the foramen cæcum; but thinner as it approaches the hyoid bone.

The tongue is composed of muscles, and covered by a mucous membrane—*Periglottis*, *Involu'crum linguæ*, *Membra'na* seu *Tu'nica vagina'lis* seu *Cutis*, *Epider'mis* seu *Tunica* seu *Involu'crum mucosum* seu *Crusta villo'sa linguæ*—which forms also the frænum beneath the tongue. On this membrane are seen the different *papillæ*, (q. v.) The nerves of this organ proceed from the *inferior maxillary*, *glosso-pharyngeal*, and *hypoglossal*. The first is perhaps connected with taste; the two last with the motions of the organ. The arteries are the *lingual*, from the external carotid; and the *palatine* and *tonsillar*, from the labial. The veins are the *superficialis linguæ*, *rani-na*, *lingualis*, and *submentalis*. They open into those of the pharynx and larynx. Its lymphatic vessels pass into ganglia, situate at the edge of the hyoglossi muscles.

TONIC, *Ton'icus*. Relating to tone.

TONIC SPASM, *S. tonicus*, *Convul'sio tonica*, *Conductio*, *Spas'ticus*, *Tonos*, *Ento'nia*, *En-ta'sia*. A rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation, as in trismus, tetanus, &c. See Tetanus and Spasm.

In Therapeutics, *Tonic*, *Ton'icus*, *Tono'ticus*, (F) *Tonique*, *Fortifiant*, means a medicine, which has the power of exciting slowly and by insensible degrees the organic action of the different systems of the animal economy, and of augmenting their strength in a durable manner. Bitter, vegetable substances, which are not associated with an acrid or narcotic principle; preparations of iron; cold water, &c., act as tonics. They are also called *Comfortan'tia*, *Corroboran'tia*, *Confir-man'tia*, *Roboran'tia*, &c.

The following are the chief Tonics.

Acidum Arseniosum,	Gentianina,
—— Nitricum,	Liriodendron,
—— Sulphuricum,	Lupulina,
Argenti Nitras,	Piperina,
Bismuthi Subnitras,	Prunus Virginiana,
Carbo Ligni,	Quassia,
Cascarilla,	Quinina,
Cinchona,	Salix,
Cinchonina,	Salicina,
Colomba,	Serpentaria,
Cornus Florida,	Zinci præparata.
Cupri Acetas,	——
—— Sulphas,	Aquæ minerales acidulæ
Cuprum ammoniatum,	et ferruginæ.
Cusparia,	Mental Tonics, (Confi-
Eupatorium perfoliatum,	dence, Hope, Amuse-
Ferri Præparata,	ment.)
Gentiana,	

TONICITY, *Tonicitas*, from *τονος*, 'tone,' 'tension.' The faculty that determines the general tone of the solids. Excessive tonic-ity causes *er'ethism* or *crispness*; deficient tonic-ity, *atony* and *weakness*. *Tonicity* has been used in the same sense as irritability.

TONSIL, *Tonsil'la*, *Amygdala*, *Paristh'mia*, *Almond of the ear*, *Almond of the throat*, *Tolu*, *Tolles*, *Toles*, *Spongos*, Pl. *Anti'ades*, (F) *Amygdale*, *Tonsille*. An ovoid follicle,

about half an inch in length, similar in shape to an almond, and situate, on each side, between the pillars of the velum palati. Their inner surface, projecting into the isthmus of the throat, is covered by the mucous membrane, in which are the orifices of a dozen cells, whence a transparent, viscid mucus oozes on pressure. This mucus is destined to facilitate deglutition, by lubricating the isthmus faucium; and is forced out during the passage of the alimentary bolus.

TOOTH, Sax. *toð*, *Dens*, *Odous*, (F) *Dent*. The teeth are small, hard bones, fixed in the alveoli of each jaw, and serving to lay hold of, and to cut, tear, and triturate alimentary substances. True teeth are found only in man, the mammalia, reptiles, and fish. The teeth have, in general, the shape of an irregular cone, the base of which is towards the interior of the mouth; and the apex, single or divided, towards the bottom of the alveoli. Each tooth has a part situate out of the alveolus, and covered by a vitriform substance. This part is called the *crown* or *corona*. It is bounded by a narrower portion, called the *cervix*, (F) *collet*, which separates it from the portion in the alveolus—the *fang* or *root*, (F) *racine*. In the adult, the teeth are 32 in number; 16 to each jaw: these consist of 4 incisors, 2 canine, 4 bicuspidati, and 6 molares. (See these various terms.)

The teeth inclose a vascular and nervous pulp, in a central cavity. They are formed of a very hard, compact tissue; and the corona is covered by a vitreous substance called Enamel, (q. v.) The incisor and canine teeth are developed by a single point of ossification; the lesser molares, by two: and the larger, by 4 or 5. See Dentition.

TOPHUS, *Tofus*, *Topha'ceous Concre-tion*. A collection of hard, calcareous matter, which forms, particularly, at the surface of joints affected with gout; and, occasionally, in the interior of organs, around the teeth, &c. It likewise meant *Gravel*.

TOPIC, *Topicus*. A local application. (F) *Topique*. See Local.

TOEPLITZ, MINERAL WATERS OF. T. is a town of Bohemia, celebrated for its numerous thermal springs. The water contains carbonate, muriate, and sulphate of soda; carbonates of lime and iron, &c.

TORCULAR HEROPH'ILI, *Lecheni'on*, *Lenos*. The Press of Heroph'ilus, *Fourth Sinus*, (F) *Confluent des Sinus*, *Pressoir d'Hérophile*. A smooth and polished cavity, of irregular shape, in which several sinuses of the dura mater meet. It is situate before the internal occipital protuberance, at the union of the three great duplicatures of the dura mater. It has six openings into it:—one above, that of the superior longitudinal sinus:—two below, answering to the occipital sinuses: one anterior, belonging to the straight sinus: and two lateral, and very broad, which lead into the lateral sinuses; and convey,

from the cavity, the blood that has been poured into it by the others.

TORDYL'IUM OFFICINA'LE, *Ses'eli Cret'icum*, (F) *Séseli de Crète*. Family, Umbelliferae. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Digynia. The seeds and roots of this Southern European plant are considered carminative and diuretic. They enter into the theriaca.

TOR'E'NIA ASIAT'ICA, *Cæla-dolo*. A small Malabar plant, the juice of whose leaves, sweetened with sugar, is said to cure gonorrhœa.

TORMENTIL'LA, *T. erecta*, Common *Tormen'til*, Upright Septfoil, *Heptaphyl'lum*, *Consol'ida rubra*, (F) *Tormentille*. Family, Rosaceæ. Sex. Syst. Icosandria Polygynia. The root has a slightly aromatic odour; and austere, styptic taste. It is astringent. Dose, of the powder, gr. x to 3j.

TOR'MINA, *Strophos*, *Cæli'al'gia*, *Gripes*, *Mulligrubs*. (F) *Tranchées*. Acute colicky pains.

TOROS'ITAS, *Corpulen'tia carno'sa*, *Habitus athleticus*. Muscular strength.

TORPOR, *Parap'sis expers*, (F) *Engourdissement*. State of a part, which becomes numb, and almost incapable of motion. It is also applied to a debilitated, sluggish condition of a part or the whole of the body; (F) *Accablement*.

TORTICOL'LIS, *Obstip'itas*, *Caput obstipum*, *Obsti'pa cervix*, *Collum obstipum*, *Wry-neck*, from *tor'queo*, 'I twist,' and *collum*, 'the neck.' *Trachel'agra*, *Enta'sia Loxia*, *Loxias*, *Cephalox'ia*. A variety of rheumatism, seated in the muscles of the neck, which prevents the motion of the head, and causes the patient to hold it inclined to the side affected. It is, commonly, of short duration; usually disappearing in a few days. Rubefacients are the best topics.

TOUCH, *Tactus*, *Tactio*, *Hap'hē*, *Hapsis*, (F) *Toucher*. One of the five senses, and that which makes known to us the palpable qualities of bodies, such as their consistence, quality, &c. It is seated, particularly, in the hands; and differs from tact (q. v.) in being active.

TOUCH, ROYAL. It was at one time universally believed, in England, that the Royal touch would remove the *Scrophula* or *King's Evil* (as it was thence called.) This superstition is now entirely exploded. Edward, the Confessor, was the first English king, who touched for the evil.

TOUR'NIQUET, *Tor'cular*, *Tornac'ulum*, *Fas'cia tor'tilis*. A surgical instrument for stopping the course of blood in the limbs, by exerting a strong compression upon the principal artery. It was invented by a French surgeon, Morel, in the middle of the 17th century; and was modified, subsequently, by Nuck, Verduc, Monro, Petit, and Louis. It is used to suspend, for a time, the circulation in a limb, during great operations; to arrest arterial hemorrhage in cases of wounds; to

compress certain aneurismal and other tumours, &c.

TOXICOL'OGY, *Toxicolo'gia*, from *τοξικον*, (itself from *τοξον*, 'a bow,') 'a poison,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' A treatise on poisons, (q. v.)

TRACHE'A (generally, however, accented *Tra'chea*), *Trach'e'a arte'ria*, *Bronchus*, *As'pera arteria*, *Fis'tula spirita'lis*, *T. pulmona'lis*, *Canna*; the Windpipe, (F) *Trachée artère*, from *τραχος*, 'rough,' and *αρτηρία*, 'artery.' Composed of *αἰρ*, 'air,' and *τηρεῖν*, 'to keep.' The trachea is a cylindrical, fibro-cartilaginous and membranous tube, flattened behind, and situate on the median line, before the vertebral column, from the inferior part of the larynx, as far as the third dorsal vertebra. There it divides into two branches, the *bronchi*, which separate to go to each lung, (q. v.)

The trachea, the function of which is to convey air to the lungs during respiration, is composed, 1. Of cartilaginous rings, incomplete behind, situate one above the other, and kept *in situ* by a fibrous membrane. 2. Of a mucous membrane, which lines it internally, and contains numerous mucous follicles. 3. Of transverse muscular fibres, not well marked, which occupy its posterior surface. 4. Of vessels, which proceed from the superior and inferior thyroideal: and, 5. Of nerves, that are given off by the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglia.

TRA'CHEAL, *Trachea'lis*. An epithet applied to the respiration as heard through the stethoscope opposite the trachea, larynx, and root of the bronchi; the air appearing as if sucked in from the cylinder during inspiration, and expelled again during expiration.

TRACHE'LO-DIAPHRAGMAT'IC, *Trachelo-diaphragmaticus*. The 4th pair of cervical nerves, whence the phrenic nerve chiefly arises.—Chaussier.

TRACHO'MA, *Aspre'do*, from *τραχος*, 'rough.' (F) *Asperité des Paupières*. A roughness of the inner surface of the eyelids. A variety of ophthalmia, of which three kinds have been designated:—*T. sabulo'sum*, from sand, &c. getting between the eyelids: *T. carunculo'sum*, from fleshy excrescences; and *T. herpet'icum*, from hard pustules on the inner surface of the eyelids. This last is also called *Ficosis* and *Pal'pebra ficosa*.

TRACHOMAT'ICON, *τραχαματικον*. A collyrium for removing roughness of the inner surface of the eyelids.—Galen.

TRACTORS, METAL'LIC. Metallic agents, introduced by Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Connecticut, about the end of the last century, to cure diseases. The parts were rubbed with these tractors, and hundreds of thousands of cases were reported to have been cured by the *tractora'tion*. The affections, in which they were chiefly used, were, local inflammations, and pains in different parts. The good effects were, doubtless, owing to the influence ex-

erted by the mind over the body. The bubble did not exist long. See Perkinism.

TRAGACAN'THA, *Gummi Tragacan'tha*, *G. Astrag'ali* *Tragacanthæ*, *Gum Tragacanth*, *Gum Dragon*; the gum of the *Astragalus Tragacantha* or *Astragalus verus*, a native of Persia. *Family*, Leguminosæ. *Sex. Syst.* Diadelphia Decandria. (F) *Gomme Adragant*. This gum is inodorous; nearly insipid; of a whitish colour; semi-transparent, and striated. It is in thin, vermiform pieces; and does not form a smooth, uniform mucilage with water. It is demulcent, but is rarely used alone.

TRA'GEA, *Tragema*. 'Dessert.' An aromatic, powdered with sugar, and used as a carminative.—Galen.

TRAG'ICUS, *Tragien*, (Ch.) A small, flat, triangular muscle, which almost wholly covers the outer surface of the tragus, arising from its base, and terminating at the top of the eminence.

TRAGOPO'GON, from *τραγος*, 'a goat,' and *παγων*, 'beard.' A genus of plants; *Family*, Cichoraceæ. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis. (F) *Barbe de Bouc*; of which the roots of the *Tragopogon porrifolium* or *Sal'sifi*, and the young shoots of the *T. pratensis*, *Meadow Salsifi*, or *Common Goat's Beard*, (F) *Salsifis des prés*, are eaten as food. The root of the latter has been used as a diuretic.

TRAGUS, *τραγος*; 'a goat;' *Antilobium*; *Hircus*. A small, flattened, triangular nipple, situate before the meatus auditorius externus, which it appears to conceal. It is covered with hair in old people, whence its name.

TRANSFORMATIONS DE TISSU (F). The French pathologists designate thus, the change that occurs in an organ, the tissue of which becomes similar to that of another organ. The chief transformations are cartilaginous, osseous, and adipous. See Tissue.

TRANSFU'SION, *Transfusio*, *Transfusio Sanguinis*, *Cura Medea'na*, *Methæmachym'ia*, *Transplanta'tio Medica nova*, *Chirurgia transfusoria*, *Exotichæmato'sis*, from *transfundere*, 'to pour from one vessel into another.' The act of passing the blood of one animal into the veins of another; an operation, which was formerly used to fulfil various therapeutical intentions. It has been revived in cases of uterine hemorrhage; and, apparently, with some success.

The operation can only be performed safely on animals having like kinds of blood. See Globule.

TRANSPLANTA'TIO, *Metaphyteia*. A pretended method of curing diseases, devised by Paracelsus—by making them pass from one individual to another, either animal or vegetable.

TRANSPOSI'TION, *Transpositio*, *Metathesis*. Change of situation.

TRANSPOSITION OF THE VISCERA, *Polype'ria promiscua translativa*, is a congenital vice of

conformation, which consists in the viscera being found out of the situations they ordinarily occupy: the heart, for example, being on the right side; the liver on the left, &c.

TRANSUDA'TION, *Transudatio*, from *trans*, 'through,' and *sudo*, 'I sweat.' The passage of a fluid, through the tissue of any organ, which may collect in small drops on the opposite surface, or evaporate from it.

TRANSVERSA'LIS ABDOM'INIS, *Lombo-abdominal* (Ch.), (F) *Transverse de l'Abdomen*. This muscle is seated, deeply, on the lateral parts of the abdomen. It is flat, thin, and broader before than behind. It is attached, above, to the cartilage of the last true rib, and to those of every false rib: and, below, to the inner lip of the crista of the ilium; to the two outer thirds of the crural arch, and to the upper part of the pubis. Its fibres, moreover, are inserted, behind, by means of broad aponeuroses, into the top of the transverse and spinous processes of the four first lumbar vertebræ; and, before, into the linea alba, and the ensiform cartilage. This muscle, all of whose fibres have a transverse direction, constricts the belly, and diminishes the base of the chest, by drawing inwards the ribs to which it is attached.

TRANSVERSA'LIS COLLI, *Transversalis major colli*, *Portion of the Sacro-spinal* (Ch.), (F) *Transversaire*. A muscle, seated at the posterior and lateral part of the neck and upper part of the back. It is attached to the transverse processes of the 5 or 6 lowest vertebræ of the neck; and to those of the 4 or 5 first dorsal. It extends the vertebræ of the neck, and inclines them to its side.

TRANSVERSALIS DORSI, *Transverso-spinalis*, *Multif'idus Spinæ*, *Lumbo-cervical portion of the Spinal* (Ch.), (*Transverso-spinalis Lumborum*, *Transverso-spinalis Dorsi*, *Transverso-spinalis Colli*), *Musculus sacer*, *Spinales et transversales lumborum*, *Semi-spinalis internus*, *sive transverso-spinalis colli pars interna* (Winslow), *Lombo-dorsi-spinal*, &c. (F) *Transversaire épineux*. This muscle, usually called by English anatomists, *Multifidus spinæ*, and including all the *transverso-spinales*, is situate in the vertebral gutters, and extends from the posterior part of the sacrum to the second cervical vertebra. It is thicker in the neck and loins than in the back and behind the sacrum. Its use is,—to straighten the vertebral column, and to impress upon it a slight rotatory motion.

TRANSVERSE, *Transversus*, *Transversalis*. That which runs across: also, that which relates to the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

The **TRANSVERSE PROCESSES OF THE VERTEBRÆ**, (F) *Apophyses transverses des vertèbres*, are the bony eminences, that jut out transversely from the sides of the vertebræ.

The **TRANSVERSE SUTURE**, *Sutura transversalis*, runs across the face, and sinks into

the orbits; joining the bones of the skull to those of the face, but with so many irregularities and interruptions, that it can scarcely be recognised as a suture.

The **TRANSVERSUS AURIS MUSCLE**, *Transverse de l'Oricule* (Ch.), (F) *Transversal de la Conque*, is often wanting. It is formed of some transverse fibres, situate transversely, behind the projection of the helix which divides the concha into two portions.

The **TRANSVERSUS PERINÆI**, *Levator Ani parvus*, *Ischio-perineal* (Ch.), (F) *Transverse du Périnée*, is placed at the posterior part of the perinæum. It is thin, triangular, and situate transversely. Its external extremity is attached to the ramus and tuberosity of the ischium: its inner extremity is confounded with its fellow of the opposite side, and with the anterior part of the sphincter ani and posterior part of the bulbo-cavernosus. The use of this muscle is,—to compress the urethra, and to support the rectum and bladder. To a fasciculus of this muscle Santorini has given the name, *Urethra Elevator seu Ejacula'tor*.

TRANSVERSUS PERINÆI ALTER, *Prostat'icus inferior*. A small muscle which occasionally accompanies the last.

The **TRANSVERSE ARTERY OF THE FACE** arises from the temporal; passes transversely across the face, in front of the condyle of the lower jaw, and gives its branches to the different muscles of the cheek.

The **TRANSVERSE PERINEAL ARTERY**, *Urethro-bulbar* (Ch.), is given off from the upper branch of the internal pudic; and passes inwards and forwards above the transversus perinæi muscle, as far as the bulb of the urethra, into which it dips;—subdividing into numerous branches.

TRAPA NATANS, (F) *Macre flottante*, *Noix d'Eau*, *Chataigne d'Eau*. *Sex. Syst.* Tetrandria Monogynia. The plant which affords the *Nuces Aquat'icæ*, *Tribuli aquatici*, *Caltrops*. The nut is considered nutrient and demulcent, and is said to be useful in diarrhœa from abrasion of the bowels, and in calculus. A poultice is sometimes made of it to discuss hard and indolent tumours.

TRAPEZIUM, OS. So called from its shape. *Os multan'gulum majus*. The first bone of the second row of the carpus. It is articulated, above, with the scaphoides; below, with the first bone of the metacarpus; within, with the trapezoides, and second metacarpal bone. Anteriorly, posteriorly, and externally, it gives attachment to ligaments.

TRAPEZIUS, *Cuculla'ris*, *Dorso-sus-acromien* (Ch.), (F) *Trapèze*, *Capuchon*. A muscle, seated at the posterior part of the neck and shoulder, and at the upper part of the back. It has the shape of a trapezium; is attached, on the one hand, to the inner third of the upper curved line of the occipital

bone; to the posterior cervical ligament; to the spinous process of the 7th cervical vertebræ; and to those of all the dorsal vertebræ; and, on the other hand, to the spine of the scapula; the acromion and the outer third of the posterior margin of the clavicle. Its upper fibres are situate obliquely downwards and outwards; the transverse and inferior, obliquely outwards and inwards. This muscle elevates the shoulder; carries it backwards, or depresses it, according as its upper, middle, or lower fibres contract separately. It straightens the head, also, and inclines it to one side.

TRAPEZOÏ'DES, OS, *Os multan'gulum minus*, *Os pyramida'le Carpi*. The second bone of the second row of the carpus, so called from its shape. It is smaller than the trapezium, on the inside of which it is situate. It is articulated, above, with the os naviculare; below, with the second metacarpal bone; on the outside, with the trapezium; and internally, with the magnum. Anteriorly and posteriorly, it affords attachment to ligaments.

TRAPEZOID LIGAMENT. The anterior part of the coraco-clavicular ligament. It is a very strong, fibrous fasciculus, which has the shape of a trapezium, and is situate obliquely, between the acromion process and clavicle.

TRAUMATIC, *Traumat'icus*, *Vulnera'rius*; from *τραύμα*, 'a wound.' Any thing relating to a wound.

TREMOR, *Trepida'tio*, *Syn'clonus Tremor*, *Tromus*, *Trembling*, (F) *Tremblement*. Involuntary agitation of the body or of some part of it, without any obstacle to voluntary motion. It depends, generally, upon debility of the muscular, or of the nervous system; and hence, is observed in convalescence, and in typhoid affections. It occurs, also, in old people; in hard drinkers; workers in mercury, lead, &c.; in the last case, it is called by the French, *Tremblement métallique*. Tremor seems to resemble paralysis more than convulsion.

TREPAN, *Trep'anum*, *Terebel'la*, *Trip-anon*, *Chæn'icis*, *Chænicion*, *Ter'ebra*, *Ter'etron*, *Try'panon*, from *τρύπω*, 'I perforate.' A surgical instrument resembling a wimble and worked in the same manner. It is used for removing portions of bone, and particularly of the bones of the skull. The term, *trepán*, is given more particularly to the part of the instrument that makes the perforation. The handle is so constructed as to receive different bits, as the Crown, (q. v.), the *Trépan perforatif* or *Perité'rion*, the *T. exfoliatif* or *Desquamato'rium trep'anum*, and the *T. abaptis'ta*.

In Great Britain and the United States, this instrument has been superseded by the trephine, which is more manageable.

TREPAN'NING, *Terebra'tio*, *Anatre'sis*, *Cephalotrype'sis*, *Trepana'tio*, *Trype'sis*, *Tre-*

sis, (F) *Trépanation*. The methodical application of the trepan.

TREPHINE. The instrument which has replaced the trepan in some countries. It consists of a simple, cylindrical saw; with a handle placed transversely, like that of a gimblet; and from the centre of the circle, described by the teeth of the saw, a sharp little perforator projects, called the *Centrepin*. This centrepin is capable of being removed, at the surgeon's option, by means of a key for the purpose. It is used to fix the instrument until the teeth of the saw have made a circular groove, sufficiently deep for it to work steadily. The pin must then be removed. Sometimes the pin is made to slide up and down, and to be fixed in any position, by means of a screw.

TREPON'DO. A weight of three pounds.—Scribonius.

TRESIS, τρησις. A wound. Forcible solution of continuity in a soft part, commencing externally. A genus in the nosology of Good.

TRESSO'RIA. A term formerly applied to the hair covering the mons veneris, the absence of which has, by the vulgar, been esteemed a matter of reproach.

TRI, τρι, in composition, 'three.' Hence: **TRIANGULAR**, *Trigo'nos*, *Triangula'ris*. That which has three angles.

The **TRIANGULARIS STERNI** muscle, *Sternocostal* (Ch.), *Pectora'lis inter'nus*, is situate at the anterior and inner parts of the chest, behind the cartilages of the ribs. It has the shape of a lengthened triangle, the base of which is directed downwards. It is attached to the posterior, lateral, and inferior part of the sternum, whence its fibres pass upwards and outwards, and terminate by as many distinct digitations at the cartilages of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th true ribs. This muscle depresses the ribs and contributes to expiration.

The **INFRA-PUBIAN** or **TRIANGULAR LIGAMENT** is a ligamentous fascia with short fibres, situate transversely beneath the symphysis pubis, which it strengthens.

TRIBADE (F), τριβας, from τριβα, 'I rub.' A female whose clitoris is so large as to cause her to be regarded as an hermaphrodite.

TRICEPS, from *tres*, 'three,' and *caput*, 'a head.' A name given to muscles that have three fleshy bundles at one of their extremities.

TRICEPS ADDUC'TOR FEM'ORIS. Under this appellation are comprehended three distinct muscles:—*Adductor brevis*, *A. longus*, and *A. magnus*, (q. v.)

The **TRICEPS CRURIS**, *Trifémoro-rotulien* (Ch.), *Crural*, *Trifémoro-tibi-rotulien*, *Femora'lis*, (F) *Triceps crural*, *T. de la cuisse*, is situate at the anterior, inner, and outer part of the thigh. It is formed of three bundles at its superior extremity, viz. 1. A middle

fasciculus (the *crura'lis* of most anatomists). 2. An external fasciculus (the *vastus externus*) and 3. An inner fasciculus (the *vastus internus*). It is attached, above, to the anterior, inner, and outer surfaces of the femur, and to the two edges of the linea aspera, from the base of the trochanter to within four fingers' breadth of the knee. Below, it terminates by a large tendon, which is attached to the base and edges of the patella, as well as to the inner and outer tuberosities of the tibia. The triceps extends the leg on the thigh, and *vice versâ*.

TRICEPS EXTENSOR CUBITI, *Triceps Brachia'lis*, *Scapulo-huméro-olécranien* (Ch.), (F) *Triceps brachial*. This muscle, which occupies all the posterior part of the os humeri, is described as two muscles by Douglas, and as three by Winslow.

It arises by three heads. The first or long head,—*long head of the biceps externus* of Douglas, *Anconeus major* of Winslow—arises from the anterior extremity of the inferior costa of the scapula, near its neck, and below the origin of the teres minor. The second head, or *short head of the biceps externus* of Douglas, *Anconeus externus* of Winslow, arises from the upper and outer part of the os humeri, at the base of the great tuberosity; and the third head—*Brachialis externus* of Douglas, *Anconeus internus* of Winslow, the shortest of the three, arises from the back part of the os humeri, behind the flat tendon of the latissimus dorsi. These three portions unite about the middle of the arm, so as to form one thick and powerful muscle, which is inserted at the upper part of the olecranon. It extends the forearm on the arm, and *vice versâ*.

TRICHI'ASIS, *Trichio'sis*, *Tricho'sis*, from τριχ, 'hair,' *Morbus pila'ris*. This name has been given to several affections. 1. To a disease of the kidneys or bladder, in which filamentous substances, resembling hairs, are passed in the urine. This is also called *Pilimic'tio*. It must be regarded as a variety of *Catar'rhus vesicæ*, (q. v.) 2. To a painful swelling of the breasts, in childbed women, when the milk is excreted with difficulty:—a disease attributed, by Aristotle, to a hair swallowed by accident and carried to the breasts through the circulation; and 3dly, To inversion of the eyelashes. See Entropion.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS. Same etymon. A small species of entozoa discovered in the muscles of voluntary motion. They consist of very minute cysts, of an oblong figure, having considerable resemblance in size and colour to young pediculi, and are somewhat allied to the eels found in paste and vinegar. No symptoms have as yet been observed to be pathognomonic of their presence.

TRICHIS'MUS. Same etymon. *Capilla'tio fissu'ra pila'ris*. A capillary fracture, fissure, or crack.

TRICHOSIS, *Pila'rē malum*; same etymon. Morbid organization or deficiency of hair. A genus in the system of Good.

TRICOCEPH'ALUS, *Tricoceph'alus dispar*; from *τριχ*, 'a hair,' and *κεφαλή*, 'head.' *Trichu'ris*, *Trichuris vulga'ris*, *Trichuris intestina'lis*, *As'caris trichu'ria*, *Tricocephalus hom'inis*, *Mastigo'des hominis*, long thread worm. A worm, from an inch and a half to two inches long; the head acute; the body spirally involutioned in the male, almost straight in the female. The *tricocephalus dispar* generally inhabits the cæcum and colon, and is rarely met with in the small intestines. It gives rise to no peculiar symptoms, and requires the usual anthelmintic treatment.

TRICUSPID, *Tricus'pis*; from *tris*, for *tres*, 'three,' and *cuspis*, 'a point.' That which has three points.

The **TRICUSPID VALVES**, *Val'vulæ Tricus'pides* seu *triglochini* seu *trisulcæ*, are three triangular, valvular duplicatures, formed by the inner membrane of the right cavities of the heart, around the orifice by which the auricle communicates with the ventricle. The elongated and pointed top of each of these valves is continuous with the chordæ tendineæ, which set out from the columnæ carneæ of the heart. These valves are depressed to allow the blood to flow from the auricle into the ventricle; and are raised to prevent its reflux into the auricle.

TRIENS, *Un'ciæ qua'tuor*. The third part of a pound. Four ounces.—Galen.

TRIFOLIUM MELILO'TUS OFFICI'NALIS, *Melilotus*, *Lotus sylves'tris*, *Ser'tula Compa'na*, *Trifolium caballi'num*, *Coro'na re'gia*, *Trifolium odora'tum*, Common melilot, (F) *Melilot*. Family, Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. The infusion or distilled water of this plant has been employed in cases of ophthalmia. It has, also, been used in fomentations, glysters, &c.

TRIGAS'TRIC, *Trigas'tricus*, *Triven'ter*; from *τρις*, 'three,' and *γαστήρ*, 'belly.' That which has three bellies. An epithet for muscles so circumstanced.

TRIGEM'INI, from *tris*, 'three,' and *gem'inus*, 'double';—'three-fold,' 'triplets.' The fifth pair of nerves, *Par trigem'inum*, *Nervi divi'si*, *N. gustato'rii*, *Nervus quintus*, *Par quintum nervorum cerebra'lium*, *N. tre'mellus*, *N. mixtus*, *N. sympatheticus medius*, *N. sympathicus medius*, *N. anon'y-mus*, *N. innomina'tus*, *Par trium funiculo-rum*, *Trifa'cial*, *Nerf gustatif innominé*, *Nerf à trois cordes*, (F) *Nerfs trijumeaux*. This nerve arises below the tuber annulare by one large posterior root from the corpora restiformia, and by two small anterior roots from the corpora olivaria, whence, proceeding forwards to the side of the sella turcica, the filaments composing the large root form a ganglion—the Gasserian. Emerging from this ganglion, the filaments, of which the large root consists, form, with those constituting the

small roots, and which had not passed through the ganglion, two flattened trunks, each of which is soon divided into three branches, in such a manner, however, that the first, or *ophthalmic branch*, and the second, or *upper maxillary*, are composed exclusively of the filaments that arose from the corpora restiformia and passed through the Gasserian ganglion; whilst the third, or *lower maxillary branch*, is composed in part of those filaments and in part of those that arose from the corpora olivaria and passed on one side of the ganglion without going through it.

The whole, therefore, of the first and second branches and a part of the third are sensiferous nerves, whilst the remaining part of the third—the *manducatory* or *masticatory*—is wholly motiferous, and passes to the pterygoid and other muscles concerned in mastication.

TRIGONEL'LA FÆNUM, *Fœ'nugreek*, *Fœnum Græcum*, *Bu'ceras*, *Carphos*, *Ægoc'eras*, (F) *Fœnugrec*. Family, Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. A native of the south of France. The seeds have a strong, disagreeable smell, and an unctuous, farinaceous taste; accompanied by a slight bitterness. They are chiefly used in poultices.

TRIOS'TEUM PERFOLIA'TUM. *Bastard Ipecacuan'ha*, *Fever Root*. In very large doses, the bark of the root proves emetic. It is a good cathartic, in doses of 20 or 30 grains. It sometimes operates as a diuretic.

TRIOR'CHIS, *τριορχις*, from *τρις*, 'three,' and *ορχις*, 'a testicle.' One who has three testicles.

TRIPHAR'MACUM, *τριφαρμακον*. A medicine, composed of three ingredients.

TRISMUS, from *τριζω*, 'I gnash.' *Enta'sia Trismus*, *Capis'trum*, *Tonos Trismus*, *Locked Jaw*, *Spasmus maxillæ inferio'ris*, *Tet'anus maxill'æ inferio'ris*, *Tortu'ra Oris*, (F) *Mal de Machoire*, *Trisme*. Spastic closure of the under jaw; a partial tetanus. Cullen makes two varieties—*T. nascentium*, *Sarrete*, attacking infants during the two weeks from birth; and *T. traumaticus*, originating from a wound.

TRISPER'MUM, *τρισπερμον*, from *τρις*, 'three,' and *σπερμα*, 'a grain or seed.' A cataplasm, consisting of three seeds,—*cumin*, *bay*, and *smallage*.—Gorræus.

TRISPLANCH'NIC, *Trisplanch'nicus*; from *τρις*, 'three,' and *σπλαγχνον*, 'viscus.' That which relates to three orders of viscera.

The **TRISPLANCHNIC NERVE**, *Great sympathetic*, *Intercos'tal*, *Ganglion'ic nerve*, *Nerve of organ'ic life*, *Ver'tebral nerve*: named by Bichat, the *organic nervous system*, in opposition to the other nervous parts, called the *animal nervous system*. Gall calls it:—the *nervous system of the automatic functions*. It is called *Trisplanchnic*, because it distri-

butes its branches to the organs in the three great splanchnic cavities—the head, chest, and abdomen. It is composed of a series of ganglia, united by intermediate branches, and passing along the side of the spine to the lowest part of the trunk; communicating, by a branch, with each of the thirty pairs of spinal nerves and several of the cerebral nerves; and detaching nerves from its several ganglia, which accompany the arteries, and are distributed, particularly, to the organs of involuntary functions. At its upper part it is concealed in the canalis caroticus and cavernous sinus, and is joined there by a branch of the 6th pair of nerves and by a twig from the vidian nerve of the 5th pair. In passing down by the side of the spine, it forms three ganglia in the neck:—the *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*; 12 in the back,—the *thoracic*; 5 in the loins—the *lumbar*; and three or four *sacral*. When it reaches the coccyx it unites with its fellow from the opposite side, forming a small ganglion—the *coccygeal*. Meckel divides it into two portions—1. The *central ganglions* or *central part*, composed of the numerous ganglionic plexuses in the abdomen; the centre of which is the *semilunary* and *solar plexuses*. 2. The *external ganglions*, *Limitrophes* or *external part*, which comprise the series of ganglions, situate at the sides of the spine, from the base of the cranium to the sacrum.

The great sympathetic seems to form a distinct nervous system, destined for the organs of involuntary motion; for, although communicating with both brain and spinal marrow, it does not seem to be immediately under the influence of either.

TRISTERNAL. Béclard has given this name to the third bony portion of the sternum;—that which corresponds to the third intercostal space.

TRITÆOPHYES, *Tritæoph'ya*, from *τρίτατος*, 'tertian,' and *φυω*, 'I originate.' A fever, whose type approaches the tertian. Sauvages gave the name *Tritæophya Vratislaviensis* to an epidemic, which broke out in the Prussian army at Breslaw, in the middle of the last century.

TRITICUM ÆSTIVUM, TRITICUM HYBERNUM, *Wheat, Pyros, Frumentum*, (F) *Froment*. Family, Gramineæ. Sex. Syst. Triandria Digynia. From these plants our wheaten flour is obtained, by grinding the seeds; and to them we are indebted for our bread and pastry. The nutritive properties of wheaten flour are so well known, as not to need comment.

Bread, (F) *Pain*, mixed with milk, constitutes the ordinary emollient poultice;—and the *crumbs of bread*, *Micæ panis*—are a common excipient for pills and boluses.

TRITICUM REPENS, *Gramen caninum, Gramen Dioscoridis, G. repens, Lolium ceum radice repente*, *Dog's grass, Couch grass*,

(F) *Chiendent*. The roots are sweet and possess aperient properties. They are said, also, to be diuretic.

TRITURATION, *Tritura'tio, Tritu'ra, Tri'tio, Tripsis*. The act of reducing a substance to powder.

TROCAR, *Acus paracentica, A. triquetra vulg'ris, Paracentic'ion, παρακέντημα*. Corrupted from the (F) *Troisquarts* or *Trocart*, "three quarters;" so called from the triangular shape of the point, *Triquetrum*:—an instrument used for evacuating fluids from cavities, particularly in ascites, hydrocele, &c.

A trocar consists of a perforator or stilet and of a cannula, which is so adapted to the perforator, that, when the puncture is made, both enter the wound with facility; after which, the stilet, being withdrawn, the cannula remains in the wound and affords the fluid a ready passage outwards.

TROCHAN'TER, *Trokanter, Rota'tor*, from *τροχάω*, 'I turn.' Anatomists have given the names—*great* and *little trochanter* to two processes at the upper extremity of the femur. The *great trochanter* is the one on the outside; the *less* is lower down and more internally. Both afford attachment to rotator muscles of the thigh, and hence their name. Chaussier, by the word *trochanter*, means the larger process; the smaller he calls *trochantin*.

TROCHANTERIAN, *Trochanteria'nus, Trokante'rian*. That which belongs or relates to the great trochanter.—Chaussier.

TROCHANTIN'IAN, *Trokantin'ian, Trochantinia'nus*. That which belongs or relates to the trochantin or lesser trochanter.

TROCHIN, from *τροχέω*, 'to turn.' Chaussier has given this name to the smaller of the tuberosities, at the upper extremity of the os humeri; because it gives attachment, to one of the rotator muscles of the arm,—the *subscapularis*.

TROCHIN'IAN, *Trochinia'nus*. That which belongs or relates to the trochin.

TROCHIS'CUS, *Phthois, Artis'cus, Collix, Colix, Phthois'cos, Rot'ula, Cyclis'mos*; diminutive of *τροχός*, 'a wheel.' A *troch* or *round tablet*, (F) *Trochisque*. See *Pastil* and *Tabella*. A solid medicine, prepared of powders, incorporated by means of mucilage, crumb of bread, juices of plants, &c. In French nomenclature—the *trochisque* differs from the *tablette*,—the former containing no sugar. This form of preparation is adopted for the purpose of allowing the medicines, of which the troch is composed, to dissolve slowly in the mouth, and to pass gradually into the stomach.

TROCHISCI CARBONATIS CALCIS, *Troches of Car'bonate of lime, Tabellæ ad ardo'rem ventriculi, Lozenges for the heartburn, Tabellæ cardial'gicæ, T. ad sodam, Trochis'ci e cretâ*. (Carb. calc. ppt. 3 iv, g. acaciæ 3 j, nuc.

moschat. 3j, *sacch. pur.* 3vj. M. Form into troches with *water.* Ph. E.) Antacid and absorbent.

TROCHISCI VEL PASTIL'LI EMETINÆ PECTORALES, *Pectoral Lozenges of Emetine.* (Sugar, 3 iv, *emetine*, 32 grains. Form into lozenges of 9 grains each.) One is a dose.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ GLABRÆ, *Liquorice Troches, Black pectoral lozenges, Trochisci bech'ici nigri.* (Ext. *glyc. glabr.*, gum. *acac.* aa, p. j, *sacch. purif.* p. ij. Dissolve in warm water; strain; evaporate, and form into troches. Ph. E.) Demulcent. To allay cough.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ CUM OPIO, *Trochisci Theba'ici, T. sedati'vo-balsam'ici, T. pectorales regis Danorum, Liquorice Troches with Opium.* (Opii 3 ij, *tinct. bals. tolu.* 3 iv, *syrup. simpl.* 3 viij, ext. *glycyrrh. glabr.*, g. *acaciæ* aa 3 v. Make into troches. Ph. E.) Demulcent and anodyne.

TROCHISCI GUMMO'SI, *Gum Troches.* (G. *acac.* p. v. *amyli*, p. i. *sacch. pur.* p. xij. Make up the troches with rose-water. Ph. E.) Demulcent.

TROCHISCI NITRA'TIS POTAS'SÆ, *Nitre Troches.* (Nitrat. *potassæ*, p. j, *sacch. pur.* p. iij. Make into troches with mucilage of tragacanth. Ph. E.) In slight inflammatory sore throat and fever.

The Parisian Codex has two formulæ for troches, for external use.

TROCHISCI ESCHAROT'ICI, *Escharot'ic Troches.* (Hydrarg. *oxymur.* p. 8, *amyli*, p. 16, *mucilag. g. tragac.* q. s. Make into troches to which a few drops of laudanum may be added.) Used in foul ulcers, to remove excrescences, &c.

TROCHISCI ESCHAROT'ICI DE MINIO. (Oxyd. *plumbi. rubr.* p. 16, *hydrarg. oxymur.* p. 32, *mic. panis*, p. 128, *aq. rosæ*, q. s.) Used like the last.

TROCH'ITER, from τροχαν, 'to turn.' The larger of the two tuberosities at the upper extremity of the os humeri; so called because it affords insertion to rotator muscles. —(Chaussier.)

TROCHITER'IAN, in the language of Chaussier, means any thing belonging or relating to the trochiter.

TROCHLEA, *Trochilia*, (F) *Trochlée* ou *Troklée.* A pulley; from τροχῶν, 'I turn.' The articular surface at the lower extremity of the os humeri; so called from its forming a kind of pulley on which the ulna moves, in flexion and extension of the forearm.

Also, the cartilaginous pulley, over which the tendon of the trochlearis muscle passes, at the upper and inner part of the orbit.

TRO'CHOID, τροχοειδής, from τροχός, 'a wheel,' and εἶδος, 'resemblance.' *Trochoïdes, Axæa commissu'ra.* An articulation, in which one bone turns upon another, like a wheel upon its axle:—such as, the *Atloi'do-axoid articulation.*

TROPÆ'OLUM MAJUS, *Indian Cress,*

Nasturtium Indicum, Acrivi'ola, Flos sanguineus monar'di, Nasturtium Peruvia-num, Cardamin'dum minus. Family, Geraniaceæ. Sex. Syst. Octandria Monogynia, (F) *Cresson des Indes, Cresson du Mexique, Capucine.* An antiscorbutic.

TROPHON'OSI, *Trophonu'si*; from τροφή, 'nourishment,' and νόσος, 'a disease.' Diseases of nutrition.

TROUSSEAUX ARRIÈRE-MÉSEN-TÉRIQUES (F). A name given by Winslow, to the nervous plexus, situate between the two mesenteric plexuses, of which it is a dependence, and which descends into the pelvis to concur in the formation of the hypogastric plexus.

TRUNK, *Truncus*, (F) *Tronc.* The principal part of the body, to which the limbs are articulated. The trunk has been divided into three parts;—a superior, the head:—a middle, the thorax,—and an inferior, the pelvis. These three regions contain the great splanchnic cavities. They are united by a common stalk—the vertebral column. To the middle, are articulated the superior extremities; and, to the inferior, the lower extremities.

The trunk of an artery, vein, nerve, or lymphatic is its largest part, which has not yet given off branches. It is, also, applied to the parent vessel, after branches have been sent off.

TRUSS, from (F) *Trousser*, 'to tie up.' *Brache'rium, Bracheriolum, Amma*, (F) *Brayer.* A hernial bandage, for keeping the hernia reduced. The ancient trusses were inelastic. They consisted simply of a pad and strap. At the present day, elastic bandages are alone employed. They possess the advantage of making an equable and continuous pressure on the aperture of the sac; and of yielding to the changes of form in the abdominal parietes.

The most important part of these bandages is a piece of narrow steel, flat and adapted to the shape of the body. This is the *spring*, (F) *Ressort.* It embraces the body on the side affected; extends from beyond the spine, and terminates opposite the ruptured part, by an iron plate to which it is riveted. The posterior surface of this plate is furnished with a convex pad, (F) *Pelote*, adapted in shape and size to the aperture which it has to close. The spring is covered with leather, and its inner surface is padded; a strap extends from its posterior extremity; passes round the sound side, and is attached to the plate of the pad. This strap is pierced with numerous holes, which allow the patient to tighten or slacken it at pleasure.

Trusses have been variously constructed; and different patents obtained for the modifications; perhaps the very best are those of Chase. They all act upon the above principle. Sometimes they have a double pad.

TUBA, *Tube, Trumpet, Salpinx*, (F)

Trompe. A name given to some parts, which are hollow and have the shape of a trumpet.

The TUBA FALLOPIA'NA, *Oviductus muliebris*, *Vas deferens mulieris*, *Tuba uterina*, *T. cæca*, *Ductus varicosi*, seu *Processus laterales*, seu *Meatus seminales*, seu *Meatus seminaarii uteri*, (F) *Trompe de Fallope*, *T. utérine*, is a canal, floating in the abdomen, and extending on each side from the superior angles of the uterus as far as the sides of the brim of the pelvis. They are 4 or 5 inches long. Near the uterus, they are straight and very narrow; but, in their course, they widen, become tortuous, and terminate by a free, expanded, and *fimbriated extremity*; called, also, *Folia-ceum ornamentum*, *Morsus diaboli*, (F) *Morceau frangé*, *Pavillon de la trompe*, *Morceau du diable*. Within, the tubes are hollow and lined by a mucous membrane: the tissue, which it lines, is spongy and erectile.

The use of the Fallopian tubes is to conduct the sperm to the ovarium, and the fecundated ovum back to the uterus. They establish a communication between the cavity of the peritoneum and that of the uterus.

TUBER CINE'REUM. A grayish tubercle, seen at the base of the brain behind the commissure of the optic nerves, which is continuous with the infundibulum.

TU'BERCLE, *Tuberculum*, *Tuber*. A tumour in the substance of organs, from the production of new matter:—sensation dull; growth sluggish. In *Pathological Anatomy*, the term is given to a species of degeneration which consists of an opaque matter, of a pale yellow colour: this, in its crude condition, has a consistence analogous to that of concrete albumen, but greater: it subsequently becomes soft and friable, and gradually acquires a consistence and appearance analogous to those of pus. Tubercles may be developed in different parts of the body; but they are most frequently observed in the lungs and mesentery. Pulmonary tubercles are the cause of *Tubercular Phthisis*. *Mesenteric tubercles* are often met with in the same affection, but particularly in *Tabes Mesenterica*, (q. v.) Laennec classes the tubercles among the accidental tissues, which have no resemblance to the natural tissues, and which never exist except in consequence of morbid action. Others consider them as a scrophulous degeneration. Broussais conceives that they are produced exclusively by inflammation of the white vessels.

When tubercles, in any organ, are few in number, they may pass to the state of permanent induration without danger to the patient; but when they are very numerous, they usually cause serious mischief. Dr.

Baron considers, that they are produced by hydatids.

The morbid condition, which gives rise to the development of tubercles, is termed *Tuberculo'sis*, *Morbus tuberculo'sus*, and *Dyscrasia Tuberculosa*.

TUBERCULA ARANTII, *Corpora Arantii*, *Corpuscula Arantii*, *Tubercles of Arantius* or *Aranzi*. Small eminences at the middle part of the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery and aorta.

TUBER'ULAR, *Tuberculous*, *Tuberculo'sus*, *Tuberculate*, (F) *Tuberculeux*. That which relates to tubercles, or which is formed by tubercles.

TUBERCULAR PHTHISIS, is that produced by the development of tubercles in the lungs.

TUBERCULAR MATTER is a morbid production, contained in cysts, or loose in the tissue of organs. It varies, in its consistence, at the different periods of the tubercular affection; being, at first, compact, and yellowish, and, at times, calcareous; afterwards pultaceous, semifluid, and curdy.

TUBERCULATE SARCO'MA of ABERNETHY, *Emphy'ma Sarcoma tuberculosum*, *Tumor tuberculosus*. Tubercles, firm, round, and clustering; pea-sized or bean-sized; yellowish or brownish-red; when large disposed to ulcerate, and produce a painful malignant, and often fatal sore. Found chiefly in the lymphatic glands of the neck; often, simultaneously, in other glands and organs.

TUBER'CULUM CINEREUM, *Fasciola cinerea*. A mass of cineritious substance at the top of the calamus scriptorius, which is continuous below with the posterior horn of cineritious substance in the cord, and upon the sides with the corpus restiforme.

TUBEROS'ITY. Anatomists have given this name to eminences or processes, the surface of which is unequal and rough; and which give attachment to muscles or ligaments.

TUMOUR, from *tumeo*, 'I swell;' *Oncos*, *Oncosis*, *Epar'ma*, *Eparsis*, *Emphy'ma*, *Excrescentia* (Sauvages), *Ecphy'ma*, (F) *Tumeur*. Risings or prominences, of greater or less size, developed by a morbid cause in some part of the body. Cullen defines a tumour to be "a partial swelling without inflammation." Sauvages restricts the term to risings formed by the congestion of a fluid; and he calls *excrescences* those which have a fleshy or osseous consistence. Boyer defines it "any preternatural eminence developed in any part of the body." Good uses it synonymously with tubercle. Boyer's is the best general definition.

Tumours differ greatly from each other; according to their seat, the organs interested, their nature, &c.

The French use the term *Tumeur blanche*

synonymously with *White swelling*;—see Hydrarthrus. The term is, however, applied by the generality of surgeons, to swellings of the greater joints, without change of colour of the skin, and of a more or less firm consistence, which are dependent upon disease of the osseous or of the soft parts about the joint.

Scrophula is the most common cause of these affections.

An **ERECTILE TUMOUR** is a tumour, produced by the development of a soft, vascular tissue, which is susceptible of dilatation and depression. See *Erectile*.

A **VARICOSE TUMOUR**, *Tumor varicosus*, is a circumscribed, bluish tumour, formed by the dilatation and turgescence of the capillary vessels of a part.

TUNBRIDGE, MINERAL WATERS OF. A celebrated acidulous chalybeate in Kent, England, which is much frequented.

TUNIC, *Tunica*, *Chi'ton*, a coat. An envelope. A name given to different membranes, which envelope organs; such are—the tunics or coats of the eye, stomach, bladder, &c.

TUNICA JACOBI. A highly delicate serous membrane, interposed between the retina and the choroid coat, discovered by Dr. Jacob, of Dublin.

TURBINA'TED BONES, *Ossa turbinata*, *Ossa spongio'sa*, *Cornua*, *Conchæ na'rium*, *Conchylia*, *Bucci'na*, *Lam'inæ spongio'sæ nasi*, *Ossa tertia maxill'æ superio'ris*. Very thin, bony plates, rolled up in the form of horns, and situate in the nasal fossæ.

1. The *Os spongiosum superius* or *Cornet de Morgagni*:—the highest.

2. The *Os spongiosum me'dium*, the *middle cornu* of French anatomists,—the *ethmoid'al cornu* or *Os spongiosum superius*, *Os turbinatum*, of English anatomists,—*Os convolutum superius*, *Concha*, (F) *Cornet Moyen*. This bone projects, inwards and downwards, into the cavity of the nose, from the ethmoid cells at the side of the nasal lamella, and serves to enlarge the organ of smell. It is convex towards the septum, and concave outwards.

3. The *Os spongiosum vel turbinatum inferius*, *Concha inferior*, *Convoluta inferior ossa*, *Os sous-éthmoïdal* (Ch.), projects at the under part of the side of the nose, is convex towards the septum, and concave outwards. It is connected to the os maxillare, os palati, and os unguis.

4. The *Sphenoïd'al cornua*, (q. v.)

All the turbinated bones extend the sphere of smell.

TURGES'CENCE, *Turgescen'tia*, *Turgen'tia*, *Orgas'mus*, from *turges'cere*, 'to swell.' Superabundance of humours in a part. The term, *Turgescence of Bile*, was formerly used to denote the passage of that fluid into the stomach, and its discharge by vomiting.

A vital action of Turgescence—*Turgor vitalis*—or expansibility has been presumed to exist in certain organs as in the capillaries; but the generality of physiologists do not admit it.

TURGESCENTIA VESICULÆ FELL'Æ, *Ascites hep'ato-cys'ticus*, *Physco'nia bilio'sa*, *Hepatal'gia Petitia'na*. Distention of the gall-bladder by bile.

TURNING, *Versio*, from (F) *tourner*, 'to turn.' (F) *Version*. The operation of bringing down the feet, or some part of the lower extremity, when the presentation of the child is such, that it cannot be delivered by the natural efforts.

TURQUOISE. This stone has been long imagined to change its colour as the wearer is at the time in good or bad health:—a superstitious notion.

TURRE'IS. Ancient name of a stone, to which was attributed the property of preventing fractures, in cases of falls.—Johnson.

TUSSILA'GO, *T. Far'fara*, *Be'chium*, *Be'chion*, *Cal'ceum equi'num*, *Chamæleu'ce*, *Chamægei'ron*, *Fil'ius ante patrem*, *Farfarel'la*, *Calliomar'chus*, *Farfara*, *Tussila'go vulga'ris*, *Farfara Bechium*, *Un'gula caballi'na*, *Coltsfoot*, (F) *Pas d'ane*. Family, *Corymbifera*. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia superflua. It is demulcent and expectorant, and has been used in coughs, and pulmonary affections in general; and in some cutaneous diseases.

TUSSILAGO PETASI'TES, *Butterbur*, *Petasites*, *Pestilent-wort*, *Petasites major*, *P. vulgaris*, *P. rubens*. The roots of this plant have been recommended as aperient and alexipharmic. They have a strong smell; and a bitterish, acrid taste, of the aromatic kind, but not agreeable.

TUSSIS, *Cough*, *Bex*, *Tusse'do*, *Bexis*, *Tussis nervo'sa*, *Catar'rhus*, *Pneusis Tussis*, (F) *Toux*. Violent, sonorous, frequent, and short expirations; by means of which the air, in passing rapidly through the bronchi and trachea, carries along with it the mucus of the parts, which forms the sputa, (q. v.) The cough is said to be *dry*, when unaccompanied by expectoration. It is symptomatic of many diseases. See *Bronchitis*.

TUTAM'INA, *Tuta'men*, 'a defence,' 'a protection.' Parts are so called which defend or protect others.

The **TUTAMINA CEREBRI** are the scalp, pericranium, bones of the skull, and the meninges.

The **TUTAMINA OCULI** are the eyebrows, eyelids, and lachrymal apparatus.

TUTIA, *Pom'pholyx*, *Cadmia*, *Alfasa*, *Mesera*, *Capnitis*, *Tuthia*, *Ox'ydum zinci impu'rum*. The oxyd of zinc that attaches itself to the chimneys of furnaces, in which ores of zinc are smelted. It is in the form of gray incrustations; and is sometimes used for

making an eye salve. It is prepared, for this purpose, by levigation.

TYCHICA, from τυχη, 'accident.' Fortuitous lesions or deformities. The 7th class of Good's Nosology.

TYMPANITES, *Emphyse'ma Abdominis*, *Hydrops Tympanites*, *Affectio tympanit'ica*, *Pneumato'sis Abdom'inis*, *Hydrops abdominis aëreus*, *Physocælia*, *Tympanosis*, *Physe'ma*, *Physe'sis*, *Hydrops siccus et flatulentus*, *Tympania Tympanias*, *Tympani'ta*, *Emphyse'ma Tympanites*, *Meteoris'mus*, *E. Tympanit'icum*, *Tym'pany*, (F) *Ballonnement*, from τυμπανον, 'a drum;' so called because the abdomen is distended with wind, and sounds like a drum, when struck. A swelling of the abdomen, caused by accumulation of air in the intestinal tube or in the peritoneum.

Tympanites may be idiopathic or symptomatic. The former depends upon exhalation of air from the inner surface of the intestine, or from the decomposition of substances contained in it: the latter is the result of some organic affection, and often depends upon obliteration of the digestive tube, which prevents the gas from escaping. Idiopathic tympanites may be more readily cured. The symptomatic is usually fatal. On dissection, in such cases, the stomach and intestines are found enormously distended; with strangulation or disorganization of some part of the mucous membrane of the intestine. Carninatives may be proper, when tympanites depends upon atony of the digestive organs; but, in cases of the symptomatic kind, they cannot be productive of advantage, and may do harm.

Sometimes the air is contained in the cavity of the peritoneum—constituting the *Tympani'tes abdomina'lis* of some:—the accumulation in the intestines being called *Tympani'tes intestina'lis*.

TYM'PANUM, τυμπανον, 'a drum.' The Drum or Barrel of the Ear. The names *Cavity of the Tympanum* or *Cavity of the Drum*, *Cav'itas Tym'pani*, *Antrum*, seu *Cavitas antro'sa Auris*, *Cavum Tym'pani*, (F) *Tympan*, *Cavité du tympan*, *Caisse du tambour*—have been given to a cavity, of an irregular shape, which constitutes the middle ear, and has been compared to a drum. It is situate in the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, between the meatus auditorius externus and the labyrinth. This cavity is lined by a mucous membrane; and communicates, externally, by means of the Eustachian tube, which is situate between it and the pharynx. The tympanum has six parietes. 1. An external, which is almost entirely formed of the *Membrane of the Drum*, *Membrana Tympani*, *Myrin'ga*, *Myrinx*, (F) *Membrane du Tympan*;—a species of thin, transparent, circular septum; convex within, and concave without, which closes the inner extremity of the meatus auditorius. 2. An internal,—on which are the *Fenes'tra ova'lis*, *Promontory*,

and *Fora'men rotun'dum*. 3. A superior. 4. An inferior, on which is the *glenoid fissure*. 5. A posterior, on which are—the opening of the mastoid cells, and the pyramid. 6. An anterior on which are—the *Proces'sus cochleator'mis* and the inner orifice of the *Eustachian tube*. The cavity of the tympanum is crossed by a series of four small bones, articulated with each other by diarthrosis, moved by certain muscles, and representing a kind of bent lever extending from the *membrana tympani* to the *fenestra ovalis*. They are called the *Bones of the Ear*, and are the malleus, incus, orbiculare, and stapes.

For the nervous plexus of the tympanum, see *Petrosal Ganglion*, and *Otic Ganglion*.

TYPE, *Typus*, from τυπος, 'a stamp,' itself from τυπτω, 'I strike.' The type is the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves, and succeed each other. It may be continued, intermittent, or remittent.

TYPHLO-ENTERITIS, *Tuphlo-enteritis*, from τυφλος, *cæcus*, and *Enteritis*, 'inflammation of the intestines.' Inflammation of the cæcum, occasionally leading to perforative ulceration.

TY'PHOID, *Typhoi'des*, *Typho'des Lac'tica*, (F) *Typhique*, *Typhode*. Resembling typhus; as *Typhoid Fever*. Also, typhus, according to some.

TYPHOMA'NIA, τυφομανια, from τυφος, 'stupor,' and μανια, 'delirium.' *Delir'ium with stupor*, *Subdelir'ium*. The kind of delirium common in typhus.

TYPHUS, *Semipestis*, *Tuphus*, *Febris*, *Typhodes*, (F) *Fièvre adynamique*, *F. atar'ique*, *Typhus d'Europe*, from τυφος, 'stupor.' A fever characterized by small, weak, and unequal, but usually frequent pulse; with great prostration of strength, and much cerebral disturbance:—its duration being usually from a fortnight to three weeks or longer. It is continued fever, accompanied with great cerebral irritation and prostration. (See Fever.) By most writers, this disease has been divided into two varieties—the *Typhus mitior* and *Typhus gravior*.

1. TYPHUS MITIOR, *T. simplex*, *T. nervo'sus*, *T. comato'sus*, *Febris lenta nervosa*, *Blechor'yrus*, *F. pu'trida nervosa*, *F. hec'tica maligna nervosa*, *Nervous Fever*, *Neurop'ya*, (F) *Fièvre nerveuse*, is characterized by slight shiverings, heavy, vertiginous headache; great oppression, peculiar expression of anxiety, nausea, sighing, despondency, and coma or quiet delirium.

2. The TYPHUS GRAVIOR, *Typhus car'cerum*, *T. castren'sis*, *Febris pestilens maligna*, *Febris nau'tica pestilentialis*, *Febris petechia'lis*, *Typhus petechia'lis*, *Pulicula'ris morbus*, *Febris puncticula'ris*, *F. Sapro'pyra*, *F. car'cerum et nosocomio'rum*, *F. putrida*, *Sep'topyra*, *Putrid Fever*, *Jail Fever*, *Hospital Fever*, *Camp Fever*, *Spotted Fever*, *Malignant Fever*, (F) *Fièvre des Camps*, *F. nautique*,

F. d'Hôpital, F. nosocomiale, F. des Prisons, F. lenticulaire, is attended with rigors and heat, alternating;—with little or no perspiration; pulse, tense and hard, usually quick, but fluttering; pain over the forehead and vertex; delirium, succeeded by stupor;—signs of incipient putrescency; as petechiæ, vibices, hemorrhages, &c.

Typhus, under particular circumstances, seems to be communicable by contagion; but, if proper attention be paid to cleanliness and ventilation, there is not much danger of communication. The general principles of treatment, laid down under the head of Fever, are applicable here. All the varieties of continued fever resemble each other in the cardinal points: although they may differ in many of their characters. Ventilation and cleanliness; warm or cold ablution or sponging; keeping the bowels free; and attending to symptoms as they may rise, with the avoiding of all irritation of every kind, are the main indications. When symptoms of great prostration occur, the strength must be supported by wine; and tonics be exhibited, with the mineral acids. Of the tonics, the sulphate of quinine is perhaps as good as any, whilst it is free from the objection which applies to most others,—of being too bulky. In the whole management of this affection, however, the physician has to discriminate carefully between oppression and prostration. The former may require evacuants: the latter cannot.

Of late, certain observers have endeavoured to show, that there is an essential difference between typhoid fever, and typhus: that the former is an abdominal affection, and dependent upon, or connected with, an inflamed or ulcerated condition of the mucous follicles of the intestines; hence, it has received the names *Fièvre mesentérique, Exanthème intestinale, Dothi-enterite* (q. v.), *Ileodididite, Entérite folliculeuse, Gastro-enterite* with nervous affection of the brain, *Follicular gastro-enteritis, Typhus abdominalis, T. ganglionaris abdominalis*, and *Febris intestinalis ulcerosa*.

Accompanying this form of fever there is generally a typhoid eruption, consisting of rose-red papulæ, which appear mostly on the abdomen. They are distinct from true petechiæ, as they can be removed by pressure, and distinct also from sudamina, which are perhaps the universal accompaniments of sweating, and are consequently a variety of miliaria.

The common continued fever, or Synochus (q. v.) of Great Britain, and of this country, has been presumed to be this variety: but further observations are needed to establish the distinctions which have been attempted, and there is great reason to believe, that the abdominal affection is a complication, existing in certain cases and epidemics, and not in others.

TYREM'ESIS, from τυρος, 'cheese,' and εμεσις, 'vomiting,' *Tyrosis, Tyreu'sis*. Vomiting of curdy matter, in infants especially.

U

ULCER, *Ulcus, Helcos, Elco'sis, Elco'ma, Helco'ma, a Sore.* (F) *Ulcère*. A solution of continuity in the soft parts, of longer or shorter standing; accompanied by a purulent discharge, and kept up by some local disease or constitutional cause. Professor Richerand makes four great distinctions between the wound and ulcer. 1. A wound arises from the action of an extraneous body;—the cause of an ulcer is inherent in the economy. 2. A wound is always idiopathic;—an ulcer is always symptomatic. 3. A wound has, essentially a tendency to heal, because the action of its cause has been momentary;—an ulcer, on the contrary, has a tendency to enlarge, because its cause persists. 4. The treatment of a wound is purely surgical;—that of an ulcer is medical as well.

The immediate cause of an ulcer is an augmented action of the absorbents; and a specific action of the small vessels, which secrete pus from the blood.

Ulcers have been variously divided, according to their nature:—into *simple, sinuous, fistulous, fungous, gangrenous, scorbutic, syphilitic, cancerous, inveterate, scrophulous, phagedenic, virulent, cacoethic, sordid, carious, varicose*, &c.

The treatment consists in removing, by appropriate means, the internal or local cause, which keeps up the ulceration, and in exciting the vessels of the part, where necessary, by appropriate bandaging.

ULCERA'TION, *Ulcera'tio, Exulcera'tio*. A superficial ulcer. The formation of an ulcer,—*Exelco'sis*, ἐξελκασίς.

ULCEROUS, *Ulcero'sus, Helco'des, Helcoïdes*, ἐλκοδής, ἐλκοειδής. Having the character of an ulcer.

ULITIS, from ουλος, 'solid.' (Σαγξ ουλη, 'solid flesh:': hence ουλον, 'the gum.') Inflammation of the gums.

ULMUS, *U. campestris, Ptelea, Common Elm.* (F) *Orme*. Family, Amentaceæ. Sex.

Syst. Pentandria Digynia. The inner, rough bark of this tree is inodorous; and has a bitter, austere, and mucilaginous taste. It is considered tonic, alterative, and diuretic; and has been used, chiefly, in lepra and other cutaneous affections.

ULMUS ALA'TA, *Lynn Wahoo*. The bark of the root has been used successfully as a cataplasm in phlegmonous inflammation by Dr. Luckie, of Clinton, Mississippi.

The ULMUS AMERICA'NA, *Rough-leaved Elm, Red Elm, Slippery Elm*. The inner bark is highly mucilaginous, and is used in coughs, diarrhœas, and dysenteries. Also, as a poultice for tumours; lacerated and contused wounds, &c.

ULNA, *O'lenē, Fo'cile inferius seu majus, Canna Brachii, Os cu'biti inferius, Os procubita'le, Cu'bitus, Cubit, Arun'do bra'chii major*; the *Elbow*, (q. v.) Anatomists have given this name to the bone of the forearm, which forms the prominence of the elbow, during the flexion of that joint. It is the longer and larger of the two bones, and is inserted at the inner side. Its upper and larger extremity has, behind, a considerable process, called *olecranon*; and, before, a smaller one, called *coronoid*. These two eminences are separated from each other by the greater *sigmoid* or *semilunar fossa*, which receives the articular trochlea of the humerus. The tubercle of the ulna is a small, rough spot, under the root of the coronoid process, for the insertion of the *Brachialis internus*. On the outside of this extremity of the bone, is the *lesser sigmoid cavity*. It is articulated with the head of the radius. The inferior extremity of the cubitus, which is much smaller than the superior, and articulated with the radius, has a surface, that corresponds to the fibro-cartilage which separates it from the os cuneiforme; and a pointed process, called *styloid*. The body of the ulna is manifestly triangular. It is articulated with the os humeri and radius, and, mediately, with the os cuneiforme. It is developed by three points of ossification.

ULON'CUS, from *ουλον*, the gum, and *ογκος*, 'a tumour.' Swelling of the gums.

ULORRHA'GIA, *Stomatorrha'gia gingivaru'm*, from *ουλον*, 'the gum,' and *εργυνμι*, 'I break forth.' Bleeding from the gums.

UL'TIMI-STERNA. Professor Béclard has given this appellation to the 6th or last bony portion of the sternum. He calls it also *Ensi-sternal*.

ULTIMUM MO'RIENS. A term given to the part of the economy which dies last.

UMBIL'ICAL, *Umbilica'lis*, from *umbil'icus*, 'the navel.' That which belongs or relates to the navel.

The UMBILICAL REGION, (F) *Région ombilicale*, is the middle region of the abdomen, in which the umbilicus is placed. The sides of this are called the *flanks* or *lumbar regions*. In the umbilical region, are the omentum majus; the inferior extremity of the duodenum;

the jejunum; and the greater part of the mesentery; the aorta; vena cava; the trunks of the renal arteries and veins; the origin of the spermatic arteries, &c.

The UMBILICAL RING, *An'nulus umbilica'lis*, (F) *Anneau ombilical*, is a fibrous ring which surrounds the aperture of the umbilicus, and through which umbilical hernia occurs in children.

The UMBILICAL VESSELS, (F) *Vaisseaux ombilicaux*, include the two arteries, and umbilical vein. The umbilical vein arises from the placenta, and terminates at the fissure on the inferior surface of the liver of the fœtus; to which it conveys the blood, necessary for its nutrition.

The UMBILICAL ARTERIES, which exist only in the fœtus, seem, as it were, continuations of the primitive iliaes. They clear the umbilical ring, and proceed to the placenta, to which they carry the residuum of the blood sent to the fœtus by the umbilical vein. As soon as respiration is established, the blood ceases to pass by the umbilical arteries, which become obliterated, as well as the vein, and are transformed into two very strong ligamentous cords;—the vein forming the *Ligamentum rotundum* of the liver.

UMBILI'CUS, *Umbo, Om'phalos, Umbil'icum, Radix ventris, Mesompha'lium, Protme'sis* (navel of a new-born child); the *navel*, from *umbo*, 'the button or prominence in the midst of a buckler,' (F) *Ombilic, Nombril*. A round cicatrix, about the median line of the abdomen. It is in the situation of an aperture, which, in the fœtus, affords passage to the vessels of the umbilical cord.

UMBILICUS MARINUS, *Cotyle'don marina, Andros'acē, Acetab'ulum marinum, Androsacē Matthi'oli, Fungus petræ'us marinus*. A submarine production, found on rocks and the shells of fishes, in the south of France. It is reputed to be anthelmintic and diuretic.

UN'CIA, *ογγιζ*. A weight, consisting of 8 drachms, or 24 scruples. See *Weights and Measures*.

UN'CIFORM, *Uncifor'mis*, from *uncus*, 'a hook.' That which has the shape of a hook.

Os UNCIFORME, *Os hama'tum, Os uncina'tum*, (F) *Os crochu*. The fourth bone of the second row of the carpus. Its shape is very irregular. Inwards and forwards, it has a considerable eminence, which is curved upon itself, and gives attachment to the annular ligament of the carpus. It is articulated with the os semilunare, os magnum, os cuneiforme, and the 4th and 5th metacarpal bones. It is developed from a single point of ossification.

UNDIM'IA. A name given, by Paracelsus, to a tumour, filled with a gelatinous matter, like the white of egg.

UNGUENTA'RIOUS. *Myropæ'us, Myrep'sus, Myropo'les, Pigmenta'rius*. One who sells ointments. A perfumer.

UNGUEN'TUM, *Unguen, Myron*, (F) *Ointment*, from *un'gere*, 'to anoint.' Ointments are topical applications, of a consistence more or less analogous to that of lard. They are used, chiefly, as local applications to ulcers and wounds; but are sometimes rubbed upon a part, in cutaneous affections; and, especially, where it is desired that the constituents of the ointment should be absorbed. Ointments are of less consistence than cerates, although the terms are often used indiscriminately.

UNGUENTUM DE ALTHÆA, *Marshmal'low Ointment*, *U. de Terebin'thina et cera*, *Cera'tum de Althæa*, *Emplas'trum mucilagino'sum*, *E. emol'liens*, *E. cit'rinum*, *E. flavum*, *E. de Althæa*, *Unguentum flavum*, *U. cit'rinum*, *U. resi'næ pini sylves'tris compos'itum* seu *resumpti'vum* seu *leniti'vum*, (F) *Onguent de guimaure*, *O. d'althæa*. (*Olei de mucilaginis*, 1000 p., *cera flavæ*, 250 p., *resinæ terebinthin.*, aa, 125 p. Liquefy; strain; and stir till cold. *Ph. P.*) Common Olive oil might be substituted for the Oil of Mucilages.

UNGUENTUM AC'IDI NITRO'SI, *Ointment of Nitrous Acid*, *Poma'tum vel Unguen'tum Nit'ricum vel Oxygenat'um*, (F) *Pommade oxygénée*, *Graisse oxygénée*, *Pommade d'Alyon*. (*Adip. suillæ*, ℥j, *acid. nitros.* 3vj. Melt the fat and rub in the acid, gradually, till cold. *Ph. E.*) Stimulant. Used in itch and other cutaneous eruptions, and in foul ulcers.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMO'NI TARTARIZA'TI, *Ointment of tartarized antimony*. (*Antimon. tartarizat* 3j, *adipis suillæ* 3vij.) If a drachm of this ointment be rubbed upon any part, night and morning, it will excite, in a few days, a painful pustular eruption. Hence, it is employed as a counter-irritant. This preparation is also called *Ung. Tar'tari stibiati* seu *emet'ici*, *Ung. e Tartaro stibiato*, *Adeps Tartaræ stibii medica'tus*, *Ung. Tartratis Potassæ stibiati*, *Pommade d'Autenrieth*, *Pommade stibiée*.

UNGUEN'TUM CERÆ (*albæ vel flavæ*) *Wax Ointment*. *Unguentum simplex*, *Linimen'tum simplex*, *Oil and Bees Wax*, (F) *Onguent de cire*. (*Ceræ* ℥j, *adipis suillæ* ℥iv. *Ph. D.* or—*cera* 3ij, *ol. oliv.* 3v.) Emollient. A mild dressing. Also, the basis of most of the compound ointments.

UNGUENTUM CETA'CEI, *Unguentum Sper'matis Ceti*, *U. album*, *Linimen'tum album*, *Spermace'ti ointment*, (F) *Onguent de blanc de baleine*. (*Cetacei* 3vj, *cera albæ* 3ij, *ol. oliv.* 3iij. *Ph. L.*) The ordinary dressing for blisters and excoriations.

UNGUENTUM DIGESTI'VUM SIMPLEX, *U. Terebin'thinæ et ovo'rum vitel'li*, *Simple digestive ointment*, (F) *Onguent digestif simple*. (*Terebinthin. pur.* 64 p. *Vitell. ovor.* No. 2, vel 32 p. Mix, for a long time, in a glass mortar, and add, gradually, enough of the Oil of the Hypericum (*Millepertuis*) to make

a soft ointment. *Ph. P.*) Detergent. It may be rendered more so by the addition of a little of the *Acetate of copper*.

UNGUENTUM EL'EMI COMPOS'ITUM, *Linimen'tum Arcæ'i*, *Unguentum e gummi elemi*, *Ung. de Terebin'thina et Adip'ibus*, *U. elemi*, *Ointment of Elemi*, (F) *Baume d'Arcæus*. (*Elemi* ℥j, *terebinthinæ vulgaris* 3x. *sevi præparati* ℥ij, *olivæ olei* 3ij. Melt the elemi with the suet; remove it from the fire; and mix in the turpentine and oil. Strain the mixture through a linen cloth. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and digestive. To keep open issues, &c.

UNGUENTUM EPISPAS'TICUM DE DAPHNE GNIDIO, *Adeps Cor'ticæ daphnes gnidii medica'tus*, (F) *Pommade de Garou*. (*Adip. præpar.* 320 p., *cera*, 32 p., *cort. daphn. gnid.* 128 p. Melt the fat and wax; and add the bark softened in water. Boil until the moisture is evaporated: then pass through cloth. *Ph. P.*) To keep open blisters, issues, &c.

UNGUEN'TUM HYDRAR'GYRI, *U. cæru'leum*, *U. Neapolita'num*. *Blue ointment*, *Cera'tum mercuriale*, *Adeps Hydrar'gyro medica'tus*, *Mercurial Ointment*, *Uction*, (F) *Onguent mercuriel ou Napolitain*.

The Strong Mercurial Ointment, *Unguentum Hydrargyri fortius* of the London Pharmacopœia is thus made—*Hydrarg. purif.* ℥ij, *adipis præparat.* 3xxij, *sevi præp.* 3j. Rub till the globules entirely disappear.

The Milder Mercurial Ointment,—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Mitius*,—is made by adding, to one pound of the strong, two pounds of lard.

Mercurial ointment is antisymphilitic and discutient. It is rubbed on the inside of the thigh, in venereal affections; especially in those cases where mercury, given internally, runs off by the bowels. The stronger ointment is used for this purpose. The weaker is employed as a dressing, or as an application to cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRA'TIS, *U. H. nitrati*, *U. supernitra'tis hydrargyri*, *Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury*, *Citrine Ointment*, *Bal'samum mercuriale*, *Ung. hydrar'gyri compos'itum*, *U. mercuriale citrinum*, *Adeps nitrat'æ hydrargyri medica'tus*, *Unguentum citrinum ad scabiem*, (F) *Onguent de nitrate de mercure*, *O. citrin contre la gale*. (*Hydrarg. purif.* 3j, *acid nitric. f.* 3xj, *adipis præp.* 3vj, *ol. olivæ*, 3iv. Dissolve the mercury in the acid; and, while hot, add the fat and melted lard. *Ph. L. & E.*)

A milder ointment.—*Ung. Nitratis Hydrargyri mitius*—is made with triple the quantity of oil and lard. It is stimulant and detergent, and is much used as an application to herpes, porrigo, and cutaneous eruptions. The weaker ointment is, sometimes, used in ophthalmia tarsi, &c.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NIT'RICO-OXYDI, *Ung. subnitrat'is hydrargyri*, *Ung. Oxydi*

Hydrargyri rubri, Ointment of Nitric Oxyd of Mercury, *Balsamum ophthalmicum rubrum*, *Unguentum deutoxydi hydrarg. nitrati*, *Red Precipitate Ointment*, *Golden Ointment*, *Singleton's Eye Salve*, *U. Hydrargyri rubri*, *U. ex Hydrargyro oxydato rubro*, *U. mercurii rubrum*, *U. ophthalmicum rubrum*, *U. subnitrat'is hydrargyrici*. (*Hydrarg. nitrico-oxyd.* 3 j, *cerae albæ* 3 ij, *adipis præparatæ* 3 vj. Add the oxyd, reduced to a fine powder, to the melted fat and oil. *Ph. L.*) Stimulant and escharotic. Applied to foul ulcers, to inflammations of the tarsi, &c. &c.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI ALBI, *U. submuria'tis hydrargyri ammonia'ti*, *Unguentum ad scabiem Zelleri*, *U. mercuriale album*, *U. mundificans Zelleri*, Ointment of white precipitate, *Ung. e mercurio præcipitato*, *Ung. calcis hydrargyri albæ*. (*Hyd. præcip. alb.* 3 j, *adipis suillæ* 3 iss. Melt the fat, and add the precipitate. *Ph. L.*) Detergent. Used in cutaneous eruptions, to destroy vermin, &c.

UNGUENTUM LAURINUM, *O'leum laurinum*, *Adeps lauro-medica'tus*, *Bay Ointment*, (F) *Onguent ou huile de laurier*. (*Fol. lauri*, 500 p., *adip. suillæ*, 1000 p. Bruise in a marble mortar; evaporate all humidity by boiling; and add *Bay berries*, in powder, 500 p. Digest and pass through linen. *Ph. P.*) Reputed to be corroborant and nervine. It is simply emollient.

UNGUENTUM LYTTE, *Ung. canthar'idis*, *U. vesicato'rium*, *U. irri'tans*, *U. ad vesica'ta*, *Blistering Salve*, *Ung. infu'si mel'oës vesicato'rii*, Ointment of Spanish Flies, Ointment of Infusion of Spanish Flies, *Unguentum epispas'ticum mi'tius*, *Milder blis'tering Ointment*. (*Meloës vesicat.*, *resinæ pini*, *cerae flavæ*, sing. p. j, *resinæ liquidæ pini laricis*, *adipis suillæ*, sing. p. ij, *aquæ bull.* p. iv. Macerate the flies in the water for a night; strain strongly; boil the fluid with the lard till the humidity is consumed. Add the resin and wax; and, when these are melted, take the ointment from the fire and add the turpentine. *Ph. L.*) It is stimulant and epispastic; and is chiefly used for keeping up the discharge from a blistered surface.

UNGUENTUM LYTTE MEDICA'TUM, *Adeps cantharid'ibus medica'tus*, *Poma'tum seu unguentum epispas'ticum vir'idè stimulans ac'ribus*, *Green blis'tering Ointment*, (F) *Pommade épispastique verte*. (*Pomati vel unguenti cantharid.* 64 p., *unguent. populei* 168 p., *cerae albæ*, 256 p., *cupri acetat.*, ext. opii, aa 24 p. Melt the ung. populeum, and wax, and add, as they cool, the oxyd of copper, cantharides, and opium. *Ph. P.*) Use, same as the last.

UNGUENTUM LYTTE MEDICA'TUM ALIUD, *Adeps cantharid'ibus medica'tus alius*, *Poma'tum epispas'ticum flavum et mitius*, *Yellow Blistering Ointment*, (F) *Pommade épispastique jaune*. (*Pulv. cantharid.* 120 p., *adip. præp.* 1680 p., *aquæ* 250 p. Melt the lard;

mix in the cantharides, and add the water at the same time; place the whole on a gentle fire; stir, continually, for two hours, and add a little water to replace that which has been evaporated. Pass through linen and strain. Keep it in a water bath, and add powdered turmeric, 8 p. Let it cool till the superfluous liquid separates; pour off and add yellow wax, 250 p., Oil of Lemon, 8 p. *Ph. P.* A complex preparation.) Use, same as the last.

An ointment, not very philosophically combined, was used by Dr. Physick, which is known by the name of "*Dr. Physick's Issue Ointment*." It is made by boiling half an ounce of powdered cantharides in two ounces of rose-water, and evaporating until one half the fluid is driven off, having previously added 15 grains of tartar emetic. The decoction is to be strained, and three ounces of olive oil, an ounce and a half of white wax, and one ounce of spermaceti added to it, and the mixture then boiled till all the water is evaporated.

UNGUENTUM MURIA'TIS HYDRARGYRI OXYGENA'TO MEDICA'TUM, *Adeps muria'te hydrargyri oxygena'to medica'tus*, *Cyrillo's Ointment*, (F) *Pommade de Cyrillo*. (*Hydrarg. oxymur.* 4 p., *adipis suillæ præp.* 32 p. *Ph. P.*) Antivenereal and alterative. Used in friction, 3 ss at a time.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM, *Adeps ox'ido hydrargyri rubro et plumbi aceta'te medica'tus*, *Regent's Pommade ophthalmique*, (F) *Pommade ophthalmique*. (*Butyr. recent. aq. rosar. lavat.* 4½ p., *camphor.*, *oxyd. hydrarg. rubr.*, *acetatis plumbi* aa 0.25 p. Mix intimately. *Ph. P.*) In chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva or tarsi.

UNGUENTUM OX'IDI HYDRARGYRI CINE'REI, *Adeps seu unguentum ex hydrargyro mitius dictum cinereum*, Ointment of gray oxide of mercury, (F) *Onguent gris*. (*Oxyd. hydrarg. ciner.* p. j, *adipis suillæ*, p. iij. *Ph. E.*) Properties like the mercurial ointment. It is not much used.

UNGUENTUM OX'IDI PLUMBI ALBI, *Ung. cerus'sæ*, *Ung. album*, *Ung. subaceta'tis plumbi*, Ointment of white oxide of lead, *White ointment*. (*Ung. simplicis*, p. v. *oxyd. plumb. alb.* p. j. *Ph. E. & P.*) Cooling and desiccative. Applied to excoriated and burnt surfaces.

UNGUENTUM OX'IDI ZINCI IMPU'RI, *Unguentum tu'tiæ*, *Ung. ophthalmicum*, *Eye Salve*, *Adeps ox'ido zinci medica'tus*, *Tutty ointment*, Ointment of impure oxide of zinc. (*Linim. simpl.* p. v, *oxyd. zinc. impur. præp.*, p. j. *Ph. E.*) Generally used in ophthalmia tarsi and atonic ophthalmia.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQ'UIDÆ, *Ung. Picis*, *Ung. e Picē*, *Tar Ointment*. (*Picis liquid.*, *sevi præpar.*, sing. ʒj. Melt and strain through linen. *Ph. L. & D.*) Stimulant and detergent. Used in tinea capitis, and other cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI SUBCARBONA'TIS, *Ce-*

ra'tum de Cerus'sa, Ung. album, U. album simplex, U. Carbona'tis Plumbici, U. Cerus'sæ, U. Ox'ydi Plumbi Carbona'ti. (F) Onguent blanc de Rhazes, O. de Cerusse, O. de Tornamira. (Ceruss. pulv. p. 1, adip. suilla, p. 1½. Mix. Ph. P.) Chiefly used as a dressing for burns.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI SUPERACETA'TIS, U. aceta'tis plumbi, Ointment of Sugar of Lead, Unguentum Saturni'num, U. cerus'sæ aceta'tæ, Bal'samum universa'lē. (Olive oil, ℥ ss, white wax, 3 iss, superacetate of lead, 3 ij.) Cooling, desiccative. Called, also, Balsamum Saturni'num, Buty'rum Satur'ni, Linimen'tum plumba'tum, Poma'tum satur'ni, Ung. triphar'macum.

UNGUENTUM POPULEUM, Adeps papav'ere, hyoscy'amo, et belladon'nâ medica'tus. (Fresh buds of the *Populus nigra*, 500 p., macerated in adeps suilla præp. melted, 1500 p. for 24 hours. Preserve this. Again, take black poppy leaves, belladonna, hyoscyamus, and black nightshade, aa 128 p.; bruise in a mortar with the former preparation; boil until all the humidity is evaporated, and strain. Ph. P.) Anodyne. Applied to local inflammations, hemorrhoids, sore nipples, cancer, &c. Green elder ointment is often sold for this.

UNGUENTUM POTAS'SÆ HYDRIODA'TIS, Ointment of Hydri'odate of Potass. (Hydriodate of potass 3 ss, hog's lard 3 jss.) Half a drachm of this ointment is rubbed on scrophulous glands, goitre, &c.

UNGUENTUM RESI'NÆ NIGRÆ, Ung. resinæ nigrum, Ung. basil'icon nigrum, Ung. tetrapharm'acum, Black Basilicon, Black resin ointment, Unguentum picis nigræ. (Resin. nigr., ceræ flavæ, resinæ flav. aa, 3 ix, olei olivæ ℥ j. Ph. L.) Uses, the same as the Ceratum resinæ or Yellow basilicon, (q. v.)

UNGUENTUM SAMBU'CI, Ung. sambu'cinum, Green ointment, Unguentum nervinum, Elder ointment, (F) Onguent de sureau. (Sambuci flor. ℥ ij, adipis præp. ℥ ij. Boil. Ph. L. & D.) Emollient.

UNGUENTUM SUBACETA'TIS CUPRI, Ung. deter'gens, Ung. basil'icum vir'idē, Ung. æru'ginis, Balsamum vir'idē, Ointment of subacetate of copper, Ver'digris ointment. (Ung. resinæ, p. xv, subacet. cupri, p. j. Ph. E.) Detergent and escharotic.

UNGUENTUM SUL'PHURIS, Ung. e Sulphure, Sulphur ointment. (Sulph. sublim. 3 iij, adip. præp. ℥ ss. Ph. L. E. D.) Used chiefly in itch and some herpetic affections.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOS'ITUM, Compound Sulphur Ointment, Itch Ointment, Unguentum Antipsor'icum, Jackson's Itch Ointment, Pommade antipsorique de Jasser. (Sulph. sublim. ℥ ss, veratri rad. contus. 3 ij, potassæ nitrat. 3 j, saponis mollis. ℥ ss, adipis præpar. ℥ iss. Ph. L.) Use, the same as the last; but it is more stimulating.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURA'TUM AD SCABIEM, Adeps sul'furē et ammo'niæ muriatē medica'tus. (Adipis, 120 p., sulph. lot. 60 p., am-

moniæ muriat., aluminæ sulphat. aa, 4 p., fiat unguentum. Ph. P.) Antipsoric.

BAILEY'S ITCH OINTMENT is composed of olive oil, lard, nitre, alum, sulphate of zinc, and cinnabar, scented with oil of aniseed, oil of origanum, and oil of spike, and coloured with alkanet root.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURA'TUM ALCALI'NUM AD SCABIEM, Adeps sul'furē et carbona'tē Potas'sæ medica'tus, Hel'merick's Al'caline Sulphura'ted Itch Ointment. (Adip. præp. 800 p., sulphur. lot. 200 p., carbonat. potass. pur. 100 p., fiat. ung. Ph. P.) Use, same as the last.

Bateman's Itch Ointment resembles this. It is coloured with cinnabar and scented with essence of bergamot.

UNGUENTUM VERA'TRI, Unguentum helleb'ori albi, White hellebore ointment. (Veratr. rad. cont. 3 ij, adipis præp. 3 viij, olei limon. g^{tt}. xx. Ph. L.) Used in cases of itch, where sulphur is objected to. It is not equally efficacious.

The principal ingredients in the EDINBURGH OINTMENT are white hellebore and muriate of ammonia.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI, Ung. ox'idi zinci, Zinc Ointment. (Zinci oxyd. 3 j, adipis præparat. 3 vj. Ph. L.) Use, the same as that of the Unguentum tutiæ.

UNGUIS Os, Os Lachryma'lē. A small, quadrilateral, very thin, and semi-transparent bone, which has been compared to a human nail, and is situate at the interior and inner part of the orbit. It aids in the formation of the lachrymal gutter and the nasal duct. It is articulated with the frontal, superior maxillary, ethmoid, and the inferior spongy bones, and is developed by a single punctum ossificationis.

UNITING BANDAGE, (F) Bandage unissant. A bandage for bringing the edges of a wound into approximation. The arrangement of such a bandage differs according as the wound is transverse or longitudinal.

UPAS. A word, used in the Archipelagoes of Molucca and Sunda, and signifying Vegetable Poison, Ipo, Bohon Upas, Boa Upas, and Pohon Antiar, Boon Upas. A substance, used by the natives of those places for poisoning their arrows. The smallest quantity is capable of destroying the largest animals. The tree, which produces it, is said to be the Antia'ris Toxica'ria. Another species of upas—the *U. Tieuté* is the produce of a *Strychnos*. Many idle stories are told regarding the upas; most of which are fabulous.

URACHUS, U'racus, Urinac'ulum, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *εχα*, 'I contain.' (F) Ouraque. The urachus, in certain animals, is a long membranous canal, which arises from the bladder, makes its exit from the abdomen by the umbilicus, and terminates in the pouch called allantois. According to Sabatier, this is the arrangement of the urachus in the human foetus; but Bichat and other anatomists consider, that when the canal exists in

the human foetus it is a malformation. They consider it as a kind of suspensory ligament of the bladder, extending from the top of that organ to the umbilicus; and, at the umbilicus, confounded with the abdominal aponeuroses.

URANISCOPLASTICE, from *ουρανισκος*, 'the roof of the mouth,' and *πλαστικός*, 'forming.' The operation of engrafting in cases of deficiencies of the soft palate.

URATE, *Uras*; from *ουρον*, 'urine.' A generic name for salts, formed by the combination of uric acid with different bases.

URATE OF SODA is found in arthritic calculi:—*Urate of Am'monia* in some urinary calculi.

UREA, *Uren*, *Uren'ium*, *Uricum*, (F) *Urée*. Same etymon. A white, pearly, brilliant substance, in transparent plates, inodorous and of a cool taste; very soluble in water; deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol. It exists, in great quantity, in the urine; and is an essential part of it. It has been used as a diuretic. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj.

UREC'CHYSIS, *Urechysis*, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *εκχυσις*, 'effusion.' Effusion of urine into the cellular membrane.

URE'SIS, *Uri'asis*, from *ουρειν*, 'to urine.' The act of passing the urine.

URE'TER. Same etymon. *Urana*, *Vena alba renum*, *Canalis ner'veus fistulosus renum*, *Ductus seu Ductor Urinae*, *Vas urinarium*, (F) *Uretère*. A long, excretory canal—membranous and cylindrical—which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder. It extends, obliquely, between the pelvis of the kidney, with which it is continuous, and the *Bas fond* of the bladder, into which it opens. It enters at the posterior and inferior part, for some distance, between the coats, and opens into the cavity of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the *Trigone vésical*.

The ureter is formed of an exterior, white, opaque, and fibrous membrane; and of an inner which is mucous.

URETERALG'IA, from *ουρητηρ*, 'the ureter,' and *αλγος*, 'pain.' Pain in the course of the ureter.

URETERI'TIS. Inflammation of the ureter. Generally, caused by calculus.

URETER'ICUS. An epithet to ischury, &c. arising from an affection of the ureter.

URETEROLITH'ICUS, from *ουρητηρ*, 'the ureter,' and *λιθος*, 'a stone.' An epithet applied to ischury or other affection caused by a stone in the ureter.

URETERO-PHLEGMAT'ICUS, from *ουρητηρ*, 'the ureter,' and *φλεγμα*, 'phlegm or mucus.' Any affection, caused by mucus accumulated in the ureter.

URETERO-PY'ICUS, from *ουρητηρ*, 'the ureter,' and *πυον*, 'pus.' An epithet applied to affections, caused by the presence of pus in the ureter.

URETERO-STOMAT'ICUS, from *ουρητηρ*, 'the ureter,' and *στομα*, 'orifice.' That which is dependent upon obstruction of the orifice of the ureter.

URETERO-THROMBOÏ'DES, from *ουρητηρ*, 'the ureter,' *θρομβος*, 'grumous blood,' and *ειδος*, 'resemblance.' Ischury, from grumous blood in the ureter.

URE'THRA, *ουρηθρα*, *Canalis seu Meatus seu Ductus urinarius*, *Urias*, *Ure'tra*, *Fistula urinaria*, *Iter urinarium*; (F) *Urèthre*, *Urètre*, from *ουρον*, 'urine.' The excretory duct for the urine, in both sexes; and for the sperm, in man. In the latter, it is 10 or 12 inches long; and extends from the neck of the bladder to the extremity of the penis, in which its external aperture is situate. In the male urethra, three portions are distinguished:—1. A *Prostatic portion*, near the bladder, about an inch and a quarter in length, which traverses the prostate gland:—2. A *membranous portion*, from 8 to 10 lines long, which is separated from the rectum by the cellular tissue only:—3. A *spongy portion*, which expands, anteriorly, to form the glans, and which commences at the *bulb of the urethra*. Before opening externally, the canal has a dilatation, called the *Fossa* or *Fossicula navicularis*. On the interior of the urethra two white lines are perceptible—the one above, the other below. The latter commences at the *verumontanum*; and at the surface of this, the *ejaculatory ducts* and *prostatic ducts* open. The urethra is lined, in its whole extent, by a mucous membrane; on which are seen, particularly at the bulb, the orifices of a number of follicular ducts, called *Sinuses of Morgagni*.

The arteries of the urethra are numerous, and proceed from the internal pudic,—the largest branches entering the bulb. The veins follow the course of the arteries. The lymphatics pass into the inguinal and hypogastric plexuses. The nerves come from the pudic and gluteal.

In the *female*, the urethra is only about an inch long. It is wider than in man and susceptible of great dilatation. It is very wide at its commencement; and descends obliquely forwards, to terminate at the top of the external aperture of the vagina, by the *meatus urinarius*. In its course, it is slightly curved, the concavity being forwards.

URETHROPHRAX'IS, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *φρασσα*, 'I obstruct.' Obstruction of the urethra.

URETHRORRHA'GIA, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *εργνυμι*, 'I break out.' Hemorrhage from the urethra.—Frank.

URETHRORRHŒ'A, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *εω*, 'I flow.' A discharge from the urethra.

URE'THROTOME, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *τεμνω*, 'I cut.' An instrument, so called by Le Cat, with which he divided

the skin, and laid open the urethra, in the operation for lithotomy.

URETHRYMENODES, from *ουρηθρα*, 'the urethra,' and *μνην*, 'a membrane.' That which is caused by a membrane, formed in the urethra.

URIC ACID, *Acidum Uricum*, *Lithic Acid*. An acid, which exists in human urine, and which constitutes the greater part of urinary calculi. It is often deposited from the urine, in health. See *Calculi, Urinary*.

URINAL, *Urinatōrium*, *Chernibium*, *Uranē*, *Ure'tris*, *Urinac'ulum*, *Urodochi'um*. A name, given, 1. To certain vessels, used to pass the urine into. 2. To reservoirs, of different shapes and character, which are adapted to the penis, in cases of incontinence of urine, and which are intended to receive the urine as it flows off.

URINARY, *Urina'rius*, *Uricus*, *Uret'icus*. That which relates to the urine.

The **URINARY PASSAGES**, (F) *Voies urinaires*. The aggregate of canals and cavities, intended to contain the urine and convey it externally. These *ways* are composed of excretory ducts, which form the tubular portion of the kidney; of calices; pelvis; ureters; bladder; and urethra.

URINARY CALCULI. The calculi, which form in the urinary passages. See *Calculi, Urinary*.

The **URINARY BLADDER**, *Vesi'ca Urina'ria*, *Cystis*, (F) *Vessie*. A musculo-membranous reservoir, intended for the reception of the urine, until the accumulation of a certain quantity solicits its excretion. The bladder is situate in the hypogastric region, between the rectum and pubis, in man; and between the pubis and vagina, in the female. Its upper region is not covered, except by the peritoneum posteriorly. From its centre arises the *urachus*. Its lower region is bounded, anteriorly, by the prostate, in man; and rests on the vesiculæ seminales and rectum. In the female, it corresponds to the vagina. The lowest portion of this region bears the name *Bas-fond*. The anterior surface of the organ is not covered by peritoneum. It is attached to the symphysis pubis by a fibro-cellular expansion called the *anterior ligament*. The posterior ligaments are duplicatures of the peritoneum on its posterior surface, which extend from this surface to the rectum, in the male, and to the uterus, in the female. The bladder is composed of a serous membrane, formed by the peritoneum;—of a muscular membrane; of a somewhat thick layer of cellular tissue; and is lined, on its inner surface by a mucous membrane, which is, sometimes, raised up, here and there, in long prominences or *columns* by the muscular fibres beneath. To this condition, the French anatomists give the term—*vessie à colonnes*. In the *Bas-fond* the two ureters open, and the urethra commences; and the triangular space, which the apertures of these three canals leave between

them, is called, by the French, the *Trigōne vésical* or *Vesical Triangle*, *Trigo'nus Lieu-tau'di*. In the orifice of the urethra, which is also called the neck of the bladder, there is, at its lower part, a more or less prominent tubercle, which is formed by the anterior angle of the *Trigone vésical*, and is called the *Vesical uvula*, (F) *Luette vésicale*.

The arteries of the bladder proceed from the hypogastric, umbilical, sciatic, middle hemorrhoidal, and internal pudic. Its veins, which are more numerous than the arteries, open into the hypogastric venous plexus. Its nerves emanate from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses; and its lymphatic vessels pass into the hypogastric ganglia.

URINE, *Uri'na*, *Uron*, *Ure'ma*, *Lotium*, *Lot*, *Lapis au'reus*. An excrementitial fluid; secreted by the cortical part of the kidneys; filtered through their tubular portion; poured *guttatim* from the apices of the tubular papillæ into the pelvis of the kidney; and transmitted by it to the ureters; which convey it slowly, but in a continuous manner, into the bladder, where it remains deposited, until its accumulation excites a desire to void it. The excretion of the fluid takes place through the urethra; and is caused by the action of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm and the contraction of its own fibrous coat.

Urine is transparent; of a citron-yellow colour: of a peculiar odour, and of an acid, saline, and slightly bitter taste. That which is passed, a short time after taking fluid, is less coloured, and less odorous and dense than that which is voided 7 or 8 hours after eating. The first is called by the French, *Urine de la Boisson*, *Urine from drink*:—the latter *Urine de la digestion*, *Urine de la cotion*, *Urine cuite*, *Cocted urine*, *Urine of digestion*. According to the analysis of Berzelius, urine contains, in 1000 parts, 933 of water, 30.10 of urea, 3.71 of sulphate of potass, 3.16 of sulphate of soda, 2.94 of phosphate of soda, 4.45 of muriate of soda, 1.65 of phosphate of ammonia, 1.50 of muriate of ammonia, 17.15 of free lactic acid, lactate of ammonia united with an animal matter soluble in alcohol and an animal matter insoluble in that agent:—1.00 of earthy phosphate, with an atom of lime, 1.00 of uric acid, 0.32 of mucus of the bladder, and 0.03 of silica. There are found in it, moreover, albumen, sulphur, &c. Its average specific gravity is about 1.015.

The quantity passed by the adult in the 24 hours varies. On the average it may amount to two pounds and a half.

Sometimes, the urine, in health and disease, exhibits appearances, that have received special names. Thus, that which is characterized by a deficiency of solid matters generally, has been called *Hydr'uria*, (*υδωρ*, 'water,') by a deficiency of urea, *Anazotu'ria*, (*αν*, privative, and *azote*,) by a super-

abundance of urea, *Azotu'ria*. Urine in which the deposit consists of lithic acid, and the lithates has been termed *Lithu'ria*; and that in which the deposit consists of the earthy and earthy-alkaline phosphates, *Ceramu'ria*, (*κεραμος*, 'potter's earth,') &c. &c. At times, a *pellicle* forms on the surface (*Cremor urinæ*) which consists of mucus and some salts: at others, there is a *cloud*, (*Nubecula*, *nubes*) towards its upper part, which is called *Enæore'ma* when suspended, as it were, about the middle of the liquid. Occasionally, there is a sediment, to which the names *Hypostasis*, *Sedimentum*, &c. have been given. (See these various words.)

The urine is often deserving of attention in disease; but it has been considered a matter of more importance than it merits. Some empirics have presumed to pronounce on the nature of a disease by simply inspecting the urine. See *Uroscopy*.

Urine has been variously designated by pathologists, according to its appearance, &c.; for example:—

CRUDE URINE, (F) *Urine crue*. Urine that is thin; transparent, and but little coloured, affording neither cloud nor deposit.

CYSTIN'IC URINE, *Cystinu'ria*. Urine containing cystine or cystic oxide in solution, or as a deposit.

DIABET'IC URINE, *Melitu'ria*. Urine, passed in *Diabetes mellitus*. It does not contain, apparently, either urea or uric acid, except in accidental cases; but has a large quantity of sugar, analogous to that of the grape, which may be separated in the form of crystals. In other respects, the urine is very abundant and very limpid in that affection.

DYSPEP'TIC URINE has been found to precipitate tannin abundantly and to soon putrefy.

URINE OF INFLAM'MATORY DISEASES. This is, generally, small in quantity and very high-coloured.

URINE OF NERVOUS FEVERS is generally very thin; and often deposits a mixture of uric and rosacic acids.

FLOC'ULENT URINE, (F) *Urine floconneuse*, is when the fluid is troubled by flocculi, suspended in it.

GOUTY URINE, (F) *Urine des gouteux*, contains much phosphate of lime, and, after severe attacks of gout, precipitates a mixture of the uric and rosacic acids.

OILY URINE, (F) *Urine huileuse*, is that which pours like oil, or which has an oily pellicle at its surface.

DROP'SICAL URINE is an ammoniacal urine, often containing much albumen and scarcely any urea.

HYSTER'ICAL URINE is clear, colourless, and similar to the *Urine de la Boisson*.

ICTER'ICAL URINE contains bile.

URINE JUMENTEUSE (F), a term used, by the French, for ammoniacal urine, rendered turbid by a substance similar to small grains of dust, which causes it to resemble the urine of herbivorous animals.

MILKY URINE, (F) *Urine lactescente ou laiteuse*. White and troubled urine.

MUCILAG'INOUS URINE, (F) *Urine épaisse*. Urine, containing much mucus.

NERVOUS URINE. Thin, and very liquid urine;—such as is passed shortly after the attack of nervous diseases.

OXALIC URINE, *Oxalu'ria*. Urine containing a salt of the oxalic acid.

PHOSPHORESCENT URINE, *Phosphoru'ria*. Urine which is luminous or phosphorescent.

PUR'PURIC URINE, *Porphuru'ria*. Urine, containing purpuric acid and its salts.

RICK'ETY URINE contains much phosphate of lime.

THIN URINE, (F) *Urine ténue*. Urine that is transparent, slightly coloured, and but little dense.

HUMAN URINE was, at one time, considered aperient; and was given in jaundice, in the dose of one or two ounces.

COW'S URINE, *Urina vaccæ*, *Allflower water*, was once used, warm from the cow, as a purge, in the dose of ℥ ss.

URINIF'EROUS, *Uriniferus*, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *φερω*, 'I carry.' That which carries urine.

The **URINIF'EROUS TUBES OR DUCTS OF BELLINI**, *Tubuli vel ductus uriniferi Bellini*, *Bellenia'ni Ductus*, *Bellenia'næ Fis'tula*, are the collection of small tubes, converging from the cortical part of the kidney to the apices of the papillæ.

UROCRIS'IA, *ουροκρισια*, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *κρινω*, 'I judge.' *Urocrite'ria*, *ουροκριτηρια*. A judgment formed either of the urine, or of disease after inspecting the urine.

U'RINOUS, *Urinosus*, *Urino'des*. Having the character of urine. Similar to urine.

URODYN'IA, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *οδυνη*, 'pain.' Pain, during the excretion of the urine.

UROMANTI'A, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *μαντεια*, 'divination.' *Uroscopia*. The art of divining diseases by simple inspection of the urine. One, professing to be able to do this, is called *Uroman'tes*.

URONOL'OGY, *Uronologia*, from *ουρον*, 'urine,' and *λογος*, 'a description.' The part of medicine which treats of the urine.

URO'SES, from *ουρον*, 'urine.' Diseases of the urinary organs.—Alibert.

URTICA, *U. Dioica*; the *Common stinging nettle*, *Ad'ice*, (F) *Ortie*. *Family*, *Urticæ*. *Sex. Syst.* Monœcia Tetrandria. This plant has been long used for medical and culinary purposes. The young shoots, in the spring, are considered to possess diuretic and antiscorbutic properties.

URTICA PILULIF'ERA, *Pill-bearing Nettle*, *U. Pilulo'sa*, *U. Roma'na*, (F) *Ortie Romaine*. The seed was formerly given in diseases of the chest. Both nettles have been used as stimulants to paralytic limbs.

URTICA URENS, (F) *Ortie brulante*. A

less variety of the nettle, possessing similar virtues.

URTICA'RIA, from *urtica*, 'a nettle;' *Enanthé'sis urtica'ria*, *Ure'do*, *Scarlati'na urtica'ta*, *Febris urtica'ta*, *Pur'pura urticata*, *Febris rubra pruriginó'sa*, *Saltans rosa*, *Nettle rash*; from *urti'ca*, 'a nettle,' because the eruption resembles that produced by the stings of a nettle. A disease, distinguished by those elevations of the cuticle called *wheals*. They have a white top, and are often surrounded by a diffuse redness. They excite intolerable itching, especially when the person is warm in bed. The eruption frequently goes and comes, once or more in the 24 hours, and is generally dependent upon gastric derangement. In some people, nettle rash is induced by shell-fish, eggs, nuts, &c. It is not, usually, a disease of any consequence, and its treatment is limited to the use of absorbent laxatives, and some general means. Willan has described six varieties of the complaint;—the *Urtica'ria febrilis*, *U. evan'ida*, *U. perstans*, *U. confer'ta*, *U. subcuta'nea*, and *U. tubero'sa*.

URTICA'TIO, from *urtica*, 'a nettle.' A sort of flagellation, with nettles;—used with the intention of exciting the skin.

USTION, *Ustio*, *Causis*, from *uro*, 'I burn.' The act of burning, or of applying the actual cautery. Also, the effect of cauterization;—a burn.

USTULA'TIO. An operation by which a substance is dried by warming.

UTERINE, *Uteri'nus*, from *uterus*, 'the womb.' That which belongs or relates to the womb.

The **UTERINE ARTERY**, *Arte'ria uterina hypogas'trica*, in size, is always in a ratio with the greater or less state of developement of the uterus. It arises from the hypogastric, either separately or with the umbilical, or from the internal pudic. It passes upon the lateral parts of the vagina, to which it gives branches; and afterwards ascends on the sides of the uterus, and divides into a considerable number of very tortuous branches, which enter the tissue of the organ.

The **UTERINE MUSCLE OF RUYSCH** consists of some fleshy fibres at the fundus of the uterus, which he regarded as forming a particular muscle.

UTERUS, *Uter*, *Utric'ulus*, *Loci*, *Loci mulie'bres*, *Vulva*, *Venter*, *Arvum natu'rae*, *Conceptac'ulum*, *Matrix*, *Ager naturae*, *Hys'tera*, *Metra*, *Utriculus*, the *Womb*, *Stera*, *An'gos*, *Delphys*, (F) *Matrice*, *Sein*. The uterus,—destined to lodge the fœtus from the commencement of conception till birth,—is a hollow, symmetrical organ, having the shape of a truncated conoid: it is situate in the pelvis, between the bladder and the rectum, above the vagina, and below the convolutions of the small intestine. The uterus is flattened from before to behind, and is

nearly an inch in thickness. It is two inches broad, in its highest part, and becomes narrower towards the vagina; terminating in a contracted portion, called the *cervix* or *neck*;—to distinguish it from the rest of the organ, called the *body*.

From its *fundus* or upper portion the Fallopian tubes pass off. The mouth is called *Os Uteri* or *Os Tincæ*. The cavity is very small, and its parietes are thick. The portion of the cavity, corresponding with the body, is triangular and flattened. Its superior angles present the extremely fine orifices of the Fallopian tubes. The cavity of the neck is slightly dilated before opening into the vagina.

The uterus is composed, 1. Of a *serous membrane*. This is external, and furnished by the peritoneum; which is reflected upon the uterus from the posterior surface of the bladder and the anterior surface of the rectum. It forms, also, the *broad ligaments of the uterus*, *Ligamen'ta lata*, *Alæ vesper'tilio'nis*. These contain, above, the Fallopian tube; beneath and anteriorly, the round ligaments; and, behind, the ovary. They are two membranous productions or duplicatures of the peritoneum, sent from the edges of the uterus and posterior extremity of the vagina, in a transverse direction, to be fixed to, and to line, the sides of the pelvis. 2. Of a *mucous membrane*, which is a prolongation of that of the vagina, and extends into the tubes. 3. Of a *proper tissue*, whose thickness is considerable. It is of a close texture; is grayish and elastic; and resists the instrument that divides it. Its intimate nature is but little known. During gestation it is truly muscular.

The arteries of the uterus proceed from the spermatic and hypogastric. Its veins follow the same course, and bear the same name as the arteries. They are very tortuous, and form large sinuses in the parietes of the organ,—called *Uterine Sinuses*. Its nerves proceed from the sciatic and hypogastric plexuses. Its lymphatic vessels are very multiplied; and, during pregnancy, acquire enormous dimensions. The changes experienced by the uterus during gestation, and after delivery, are very numerous, and important to be known. They regard its situation, direction, size, shape, texture, connexions, vital properties, &c.

UTERUS, INVERSION OF THE, *Inversio Uteri*, *Metranas'trophê*, *Ædoptó'sis Uteri inversa*, (F) *Inversion de la Matrice*, *Renversement de la Matrice*. The uterus, displaced and turned inside out. This can only happen, through want of caution on the part of the medical practitioner. It is a fatal accident, unless speedily reduced. This must be done by gradually returning the superior part, by grasping it with the hand, and making the rest follow.

UTERUS, RUPTURE OF THE, *Metrorrhæxis*, *Ruptu'ra Uteri*, *Perfora'tio Uteri*, *Lacera'tion of the Womb*, (F) *Rupture de la Matrice*. This dreadful accident occurs during labour, and is known to have taken place, when the child's head suddenly recedes during a pain, with vomiting, sinking of the pulse, cold sweats, &c. When it is evident that this has occurred, the hand must be passed into the uterus, and the feet of the child be brought down.

Cases are on record, in which partial lacerations of the uterus have healed, and the patient has done well. This is a rare event, and not to be anticipated.

UVÆ PASSÆ. *Dried Grapes, Raisins*. See *Vitis Vinifera*.

UVEA, from *uva*, 'an unripe grape.' *Tu'nica acino'sa*, seu *acinifor'mis*, seu *uva'lis*, seu *acina'lis*, seu *uvifor'mis*, *Rhagoï'des*, *Rhoz*, (F) *Uvée*. Some anatomists have given this name to the choroid coat of the eye; others, to the posterior surface of the iris, on

account of the black and very thick varnish that covers it.

U'VULA, *Pinnac'ulum for'nicis guttura'lis*, *Uva*, *Staph'ylè*, *Tintinnab'ulum*, *Columel'la*, *Cion*, *Ci'onis*, *Garga'reon*, *Colum'na oris*, *Gurgu'lio*, *Intersep'tum*, *Processus seu Cartilago U'vifer*, *Uvi'gena*, *Uvi'gera*, *Pap of the Throat*, (F) *Luette*. A fleshy appendix or prolongation, which hangs from the middle or free edge of the velum palati. The uvula has a conical shape, and is of greater or less size in individuals. It is formed, especially, by the mucous membrane of the velum palati; and contains, within it, the azygos uvule muscle. Its use is not clear.

U'VULAR, *Uvula'ris*, from *u'vula*. That which belongs to the uvula.

The UVULAR GLANDS are small follicles, belonging to the mucous membrane covering the uvula.

UVULI'TIS, *Angi'na uvularis*, *Staphy-li'tis*. Inflammation of the uvula.

V

VACCI'NA, *Vari'ola vaccina*, *V. vaccinica*, *Exanthe'ma vaccina*, *Syn'ocha vaccina*, *Vacci'ola vera*, *Vacci'na antivariolo'sa*, *Vaccio'la scutellata*, *Vari'olæ tuto'riæ*, *Cowpox*, *Kine Pock*, *Inoc'ulated Cowpox*, *Em'phlysis vaccina inser'ta*, from *vacca*, 'the cow,' (F) *Vaccine*. The cow-pox is a disease of the cow, arising spontaneously, which if transmitted to man, by means of inoculation, preserves him from small-pox contagion.

The promulgation of this valuable property of the vaccine virus is due to Dr. Jenner. When inoculating for the small-pox in Gloucestershire, in 1775, he was surprised to meet with a number of persons in the same district, in whom the insertion of the virus produced no effect; although they had never passed through the small-pox. On investigation, he found that all these persons had previously been affected by a pustular eruption of the cow, which they had taken, by milking the animal; and which eruption they called *Cowpox*. This discovery induced him to institute experiments, and he found that such preservative effect actually existed.

The *Vaccine Virus*, or the fluid of the eruption, is not now usually taken immediately from the cow; experience having demonstrated, that it is nearly as efficacious when obtained from the human vesicle.

The characteristic of cow-pox eruption is:—a semi-transparent, pearl-coloured vesicle,

with a circular or somewhat oval base; its upper surface, until the end of the 8th day, being more elevated at the margin than in the centre; and the margin itself being turgid, shining, and rounded, so as often to extend a little over the line of the base. This vesicle is filled with clear lymph, contained in numerous little cells, that communicate with each other. After the 8th or 9th day from the insertion of the virus, it is surrounded by a bright red, circumscribed aureola, which varies, in its diameter, in different cases, from a quarter of an inch to two inches; and is usually attended with a considerable tumour, and hardness of the adjoining cellular membrane. This aureola declines on the 11th or 12th day: the surface of the vesicle then becomes brown in the centre; and the fluid, in the cells, gradually concretes into a hard, rounded scab, or crust, of a reddish-brown colour, which at length becomes darker, contracted, and dry, but is not detached till three weeks after vaccination. It leaves a permanent, circular cicatrix, about five lines in diameter, and a little depressed; the surface being marked with very minute pits or indentations, denoting the number of cells, of which the vesicle had been composed.

This is the progress of the *genuine cow-pox*. Sometimes fever occurs about the 9th or 11th day; but, at others, not the slightest

indisposition is felt. Aberrations from this progress occur, which must be attended to; as the same preservative influence is not exerted by *irregular* or *spurious cow-pox*. If the eruption runs speedily to a height; has an aureola too early; is irregular at its edges; and contains pus, instead of a limpid fluid, it cannot be at all depended upon.

Small-pox occurs, at times, as an epidemic, after vaccination. For a time, the enthusiastic advocates of vaccination would not admit the affection to be small-pox; and, accordingly, they gave it the name Varioloid, (q. v.) It is unquestionably small-pox, but modified, and almost divested of its terrors, by previous vaccination; and it is said to happen less frequently after vaccination than after *small-pox inoculation*.

Vaccination is now practised every where, except amongst those in whom ignorance and prejudice exclude the lights of reason and philanthropy. There is ground, however, for the belief, that for full protection, revaccination may be occasionally necessary.

VACCINATION, *Vaccinatio*, from *vacca*, 'a cow.' *Cow-pox Inoculation*, *Jenne'rian Inoculation*. An operation, which consists in inserting the vaccine virus under the cuticle, so that it may come in contact with the absorbents. It is extremely simple, and requires merely that the point of a lancet should be held under the cuticle for a short time.

The best time for taking the matter for vaccination is about the 7th or 8th day; before the appearance of the aureola, when it ought to be limpid and transparent. The most certain method is, to pass it from arm to arm; but this is not always convenient; and, hence, it is taken upon *points*, or pieces of quill, or between glasses. It must, of course, be softened for use. This is done by means of a little water, which does not destroy its efficiency. The scab, too, which falls off about the end of three weeks—more or less—is capable of communicating the affection, if dissolved in water; and this is the most common method of transmitting the vaccine virus, in some countries.

VACCINIUM MYRTIL'US, *The Myrtle Berry*, *Vaccinia myrtillus*, *Bilberry*, *Blea-berry*, *Whortle-berry*, *Black Whorts*, *Vaccinium nigrum*, (F) *Airelle Anguleuse*, *Raisin des Bois*. *Family*, *Vaccinæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Octandria Monogynia*. The berries—*Baccæ Myrtillo'rum*—are esteemed to be antiscorbutic, when prepared with vinegar. They are also said to possess antiseptic and subastringent properties, when dried. They are not used in medicine; but are frequently eaten with milk and sugar.

VACCINIUM OXYCOC'OS, *Oxycoccos*, *Vaccinia palustris*, *Vitis Idæ'a palustris*, *Moor-berry*, *Cranberry*, (F) *Canneberge*. The ber-

ries are pleasantly acid and cooling. They make an agreeable preserve.

VACCINIUM VITIS IDÆ'A, *Red Bilberry*, *Am'pelos Idæ'a*, *Whortleberry*, *Cowberry*, (F) *Airelle ou Canneberge ponctuée*. A decoction of the leaves has been used in calculous affections. They are astringent. The ripe berries are pleasantly acid, and refrigerant.

VAGINA, 'a sheath.' *Vagina muliebris seu uteri'na seu Uteri*, *Sinus muliebris*, *S. Pudoris*, *Colpos*, *Vagina Penis*, *Vulvo-uterine canal*, (F) *Vagin*. A cylindrical canal, five or six inches long; situate within the pelvis, between the bladder and rectum. It communicates, by one extremity—*Aulos*—with the vulva; by the other, with the womb,—the neck of which it embraces. The vagina is lined, internally, by a mucous membrane; and is partly closed, in young females, by the hymen, and carunculæ myrtiformes. Around the mucous membrane is a layer of spongy, erectile tissue; and a cellulo-vascular membrane. A constrictor muscle; numerous vessels furnished by the vaginal artery particularly; veins and nerves, proceeding from the sciatic plexus, also, enter into the composition of the organ.

The term, **VAGINA** or **SHEATH**, *Theca*, is extended to many parts, which serve as envelopes to others.

The *Vagina* or *Sheath of the Vena Porta*, (F) *Gaine de la Veine-porte*, is the cellular membrane that accompanies the divisions of the vena porta into the substance of the liver.

Sheath, (F) *Gaine*, is sometimes applied to the fasciæ enveloping the limbs; to cellular membrane, enveloping the muscles, and entering between their fibres; to that which surrounds the blood-vessels; to the synovial membranes surrounding tendons, and lining the gutters of bones, &c.

VAG'INAL, *Vagina'lis*, from *vagi'na*, 'a sheath.'

The **VAGINAL ARTERY** exists, as a matter of course, only in the female. It arises from the hypogastric or from the uterine, vesical, internal pudic, umbilical, &c.; and sends its branches, first to the lateral parts of the vagina; and, afterwards, to the anterior and posterior surfaces.

The **VAGINAL PROCESS** of the temporal bone, (F) *Apophyse vaginale ou engainante*, *Gaine de l'apophyse styloïde*, *Chaton*, is a bony crista, which embraces the base of the styloid process.

The **TU'NICA VAGINA'LIS**, *T. Elytroï'des*, vel *Elytro'des*, is the serous membrane, which envelopes the testicle. Before the descent of the testicle, the tunica vaginalis does not exist. It is formed by a prolongation—furnished by the peritoneum to the testicle, when it issues from the abdomen—which, subsequently, contracts; and, ultimately, is entirely separated from it, constituting a distinct

coat. The tunica vaginalis forms a close sac, which is reflected over the testicle and epididymis, without containing them in its cavity. Its inner surface is smooth, and lubricated by a serous fluid. Its outer surface adheres to the fibrous coat, common to the spermatic cord and testicle; the other surface covers the testicle and epididymis.

VAGITUS, (F) *Vagissement*. The cry of the new-born child. *Squalling*.

VAIRON (F), *Dispar oc'ulis*. One who has eyes of different colours. It also means a *wall-eyed* animal; or one whose iris is surrounded by a whitish circle.

VALERIA'NA, *V. officina'lis*, *Wild Valerian*, *Valeriana minor*, *Officinal Valerian*. Family, Dipsacæ. *Sex. Syst.* Triandria Monogynia. The root has been long extolled as an efficacious remedy in epilepsy, and in a variety of nervous complaints. It has been also advised as a tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. It has a strong, fetid odour; bitterish, subacid, and warm taste; and its virtues are extracted by water and alcohol.

VALERIANA CELTICA, *Celtic Nard*, *Spica Celtica*, *S. Alpi'na*, *Nardus Celtica*, *Saliun'ca*, *Nardum Gallicum*, *Spica Celtica Dioscor'idis*, (F) *Nard Celtique*. The roots of this Alpine plant have been recommended as stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. It has a moderately strong smell; and a warm, bitterish, subacid taste.

VALERIANA PHU, *V. major*, *Garden Valerian*, (F) *Grand Valériane*. The root has been recommended in rheumatism; especially in sciatica, and in epilepsy, &c.

VALERIANA DENTATA, *V. locus'ta*, *Corn Salad*. A wholesome, succulent plant, cultivated in Europe as a salad. It is antiscorbutic and gently aperient.

VALETA PATIN (F), *Volse'la Pati'ni*. The common ligature forceps is a modification of this instrument invented by one Patin. It consists of two branches, united at the middle by a hinge, which may be separated or approximated by means of a screw or running ring. It is used for seizing hold of vessels that are to be tied.

VALETU'DINARY, *Valetudinarian*, *Valetudinarius*, from *valetudo*, 'health.' One of delicate health. One subject to frequent diseases. An *Invalid*.

VALLUM. The eyebrow. Also, a species of bandage.—Galen.

VALS, MINERAL WATERS OF. A French acidulous chalybeate, at Vals, six leagues from Viviers, in the department of Ardèche. There are five springs; containing carbonic acid, sulphate of iron, and alum. They are employed in passive hemorrhages, leucorrhœa, &c.

VALVE, *Val'vula*, (F) *Valvule*, from *volvo*, 'I fold up.' A small door. Any membrane or duplicature of a membrane, which prevents a reflux of humours or other matters in the vessels and canals of the animal body. There

are some valves, whose function appears to be,—to retard or to modify the course of substances along canals, &c. See *Mitral*, *sigmoid*, *tricuspid*, *ileocæcal valve*, &c.

The **VALVULÆ CONNIVEN'TES** are numerous circular folds in the intestinal canal from the pyloric orifice through the greater part of the small intestine. They are folds of the mucous membrane; and their chief use appears to be,—to retard the course of the alimentary mass, and to afford a larger surface for the origin of chyloferous vessels.

VALVULA vel **PLICA SEMILUNA'RIS**. A small doubling of the tunica conjunctiva, which lies between the caruncula lachrymalis and the ball of the eye. In birds, this is large, and called *Membra'na nic'titans* vel *Pal'pebra ter'tia*.

VALVULA VIEUSSE'NII, *Velum Vieussenii*, *Val'vula cerebel'li* seu *Willisia'na*, *Velum interjec'tum cerebelli*, *V. apoph'ysi vermiciformi obtentum*, *Lacunar ventric'uli quarti superior*, *Velum medulla're* seu *medullare anti'cum*. (F) *Valvule de Vieussens*, *Voile medullaire supérieure*. A thin, medullary lamina, over the under end of the Aquæductus Sylvii, and upper part of the 4th ventricle. At the sides of the valve are two medullary tracts, called *Processus ad Testes*, *Columnæ Valvulæ Vieussenii*, *Oblique* or *intercerebral Commissure*.

VANIL'LA, *Banil'ia*, *Banilas*, *Banilloës*, *Banilla*, *Benzo'ënil*, *Ar'acus aromaticus*, (F) *Vanille*, *Baume de Vanille*. The *Vanelloe* is a long, flattish pod; containing, under a wrinkled, brittle shell, a reddish-brown pulp, with small, shining, black seeds. The parasitic plant, which affords this pod, is the *Epiden'drum Vanilla*. Family, Orchidææ. *Sex. Syst.* Gynandria Diandria. Vanelloes have an unctuous, aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell, like that of some of the finer balsams, heightened with musk. Although chiefly used as perfumes, they are reputed to possess aphrodisiac virtues.

VAPORA'RIMUM, *Atmist'e'ron*, *Lacoti'cum*, *Suda'rium*, *Sudato'rium*; a *Vapour bath*. A useful remedy in rheumatic and cutaneous affections; and wherever it is important to relax the cutaneous capillaries.

VARICEL'LA, (diminutive of *Variola*, Small-Pox), *Emphlysis varicella*, *Exanthe'ma varicella*, *Syn'ochus varicella*, *Chicken pox*, *Variola lymphat'ica*, *V. spuria*, *Variole nothæ*, *V. illegitimæ*, *V. volat'icæ*, *V. pucille*, *Æoll'ion*, (F) *Varicelle*, *Petite vérole volante*, *Vérolette*. A disease, characterized by vesicles scattered over the body, which are glabrous, transparent, and of about the size of peas. They appear in successive crops; are covered by a thin pellicle; and, about the 3d, 4th, or 5th day from their appearance, they burst at the tip, and concrete into small, puckered scabs, which rarely leave a pit in the skin.

Three varieties have, sometimes, been designated. 1. the *V. lentiformis*, or *lenticular chicken pox*, which are irregularly circular,

and flattened at the top; the fluid being at first whitish, and afterwards straw-coloured. This is the *common chicken pox*. 2. The *Varicella coniformis*, or *Conoidal Chicken Pox*, *Pemphigus varioloides*, *Variola lymphatica*, *Hydrach'nis*, *Swine Pox*, *Water Pox*, *Water Jags*, in which the vesicles are generally acuminate, and the fluid pellucid throughout; and 3dly, the *Varicella globularis* or *Hives*, in which the vesicles are globular and larger; the fluid being, at first, whey-coloured, and afterwards yellowish.

These divisions, are, however, very arbitrary, for they are generally confounded.

Variola has been, sometimes, mistaken for this disease, and conversely. A little attention to the history of the eruption in the two affections will prevent error. Varicella is not contagious. At times, it prevails epidemically. It cannot be propagated by inoculation. The treatment is extremely simple; rest, abstinence, and the antiphlogistic regimen being all that is, generally, required.

VARICIFORMES PARASTATÆ. A name given, by some authors, to the ducts of the epididymis, because they seem knotty and varicose.

VARICOCE'LE, from *varix* and *κελη*, 'a tumour,' *Oscheoce'le varico'sa*, *Her'nia varico'sa*, *Ramex varico'sus*, *Spermatocele*, (q. v.) *Cirsocele*. A varicose dilatation of the veins of the scrotum and spermatic cord. This latter variety of the disease is more common on the left side than the right. It appears under the form of a soft, doughy, unequal, knotty, compressible, and indolent tumour; situate in the course of the cord, and increasing from below upwards. It is less, when the individual is in the recumbent posture, and increases when he is erect. It is, ordinarily, an affection of no moment, and is very common, requiring merely the use of a proper suspensory bandage. It has been advised, in bad cases, to tie the enlarged vein, but the operation is not free from danger induced by phlebitis. Sir A. Cooper has proposed the removal of a portion of the scrotum, so as to render the remainder of the scrotum a natural bandage. This plan has been found effectual.

VARICOMPH'ALUS, from *varix*, and *ομφαλος*, 'the umbilicus.' Varicose tumour of the umbilicus.

VAR'ICOSE, *Varico'sus*, (F) *Variqueux*, affected with varix; or belonging to, or connected with, varix;—as a *varicose vein*; a *varicose ulcer*, i. e. one kept up by varices.

VARIC'ULA, *Varix parva*. A diminutive of *varix*. Also, a varicose swelling of the veins of the tunica conjunctiva.—M. A. Severinus.

VARI'OLA, *Variolæ*, *Varioli*, *Small-Pox*, *Empy'e'sis Variola*, *Euphlogia*, *Chaspé*, *Æolec'thyma*, *Pox* (N. of England). *Pestis variolo'sa*, *Febris variolo'sa*; from *varius*, 'spotted,' or from *vari*, 'pimples.' (F) *Variole*, *Petite Vérole*, *Picote*. A disease now of much less interest than before the discovery

of vaccination. It is of a very contagious nature, and is supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Asia, at an early period of the middle ages. It is characterized by fever, with pustules, appearing from the 3d to the 5th day, and suppurating from the 8th to the 10th, and it possesses all the distinctive properties of the major exanthemata. It is capable of being produced by inoculation (q. v.); but this *inoculated small pox*—*Variola inserta*—communicates the disease as readily through the air as the *natural small-pox*, or that received without inoculation.

Small-pox is distinguished into two classes, according to the character of the eruption, the *discrete* or *distinct*, and the *confluent*.

1. In the **VARIOLA DISCRE'TA**, *Empy'esis variola discreta*, *Variola discreta benigna*, *Variolæ regulares*, seu *discretæ*, *Distinct Small-Pox*, the pustules are usually of the size of peas; distinct, distended, and circular; the intervening spaces being red; the fever inflammatory throughout; and ceasing when the eruption is complete.

2. In the **VARIOLA CON'FLUENS**, *Empy'esis variola confluens*, *Variolæ regulares confluentes*, *Vesic'ulæ divæ barbaræ*, *Vesicules de Sainte-Barbe*, or *Confluent Small-Pox*, the pustules are confluent or run together; flaccid and irregularly circumscribed; the intervening spaces being pale and the accompanying fever typhoid. In children, diarrhœa, and, in adults, ptyalism, with swelling of the hands and feet generally appears towards the period of the *sec'ondary fever*, which occurs from the tenth to the thirteenth day. The fever that precedes and accompanies the eruption is called the *Eruptive fever*. The prognosis is favourable in the distinct kind, if properly managed. The confluent is always dangerous:—the unfavourable symptoms being—flattening of the pustules, or subsidence of the eruption; the breathing becoming much obstructed or oppressed; or marks of inflammatory and congestive conditions in the different viscera.

The treatment of the distinct kind is very simple; the antiphlogistic regimen, with cathartics, being all that is necessary.

The confluent kind requires the same management as typhus fever.

VAR'IOLOID, *Varioloides*, *Variolæ modificatæ*, from *vari'ola*, small-pox, and *ειδός*, 'form,'—resembling small-pox. This is, really, small-pox, modified by previous inoculation or vaccination; and hence it has been properly called *modified small-pox*. That it is small-pox is proved by the fact, that matter, taken from a varioloid pustule, will communicate small-pox to one who has never had it naturally or by inoculation, or who has never been vaccinated. It is, almost always, a milder disease than small-pox; and this circumstance, with its shorter duration, exhibits the salutary effects of previous vaccination. It has appeared epidemically.

VARIX, *Phlebeurys'ma*, *Hernia seu Ec'tasia vena'rum*, *Angiecta'sia veno'sa*, *Ixia*, *Cirrus*, *Varicose Vein*, (F) *Varice*, is considered, by some, to come from the verb *variare*, 'to turn,' 'to twist;'—on account of the sinuosities of varicose veins. Dilatation of a vein.

Varices are owing to the retardation of venous circulation; and in some cases, to relaxation of the parietes of the veins. They are very common in the superficial veins of the lower limbs, especially of pregnant females. The tumour or tumours, formed by varices, are soft, knotty, unequal, indolent, and livid; without pulsation, and yielding readily to the impression of the finger; but returning as soon as the compression is discontinued. Sometimes, the vein bursts and gives rise to hemorrhage. The treatment is usually palliative, and consists in exerting a uniform and constant pressure upon the part, by means of an appropriate bandage. The radical cure has, also, been obtained by extirpation, division of the vein, or ligature. The second course is apt to be followed by phlebitis.

VASA VASO'RUM. Small vessels that supply larger. However minutely we trace a vessel, we always find its parietes supplied with blood for its nutrition by a smaller vessel.

VASA VORTICO'SA, (F) *Tourbillon vasculaire*. The contorted vessels which creep on the choroid coat of the eye.

VAS'ULAR, *Vascula'ris*, *Vasculo'sus*. That which belongs or relates to vessels;—arterial, venous, or lymphatic; but generally restricted to blood-vessels only. Bichat gave the name—*Vascular system*—to the blood-vessels, and of this he made two divisions.

1. The *Arterial System* or *System of red blood*, (F) *Système vasculaire à sang rouge*, which commences with the radicles of the pulmonary veins; and includes the pulmonary veins, the left cavities of the heart and the aorta, with all its ramifications. The blood, in this system, is distributed to the general capillary system, where it loses its arterial quality and becomes venous.

2. The *Venous system* or *Vascular system of black blood*, (F) *Système vasculaire à sang noir*, carries the venous blood from every part of the system to the lungs. It takes its origin in the general capillary system; continues in the veins, right auricle, and ventricle of the heart and the pulmonary artery and its branches, and is finally lost in the capillary system of the lungs. See *Circulation*.

VASTUS. That which is *vast* or has a great extent.

The **VASTUS EXTERNUS** and **V. INTERNUS** are two considerable, fleshy masses, which form part of the *Triceps Cruris*, (q. v.)

VAULT, (old F. *Voulte*), *Fornix*, *Cam'era*, (F) *Voûte*. A name, given, by anatomists, to several parts, which are rounded superiorly; concave and arched inferiorly,—as the *Vault of the cranium*, or the upper part of the skull,—the *Palatine vault* or *roof of the mouth*, &c. &c.

VEGETA'TION, *Vegeta'tio*. A morbid part, which rises as an excrescence in syphilis, &c.—as the *Cauliflower excrescence*, &c. The term is, also, applied to fleshy granulations or *Hypersarcoses*, which, sometimes, arise at the surfaces of wounds or ulcers.

VE'HICLE, *Vehic'ulum*, *Oche'ma*, (F) *Véhicule*, from *ve'here*, 'to carry.' Any thing, which serves to carry; thus, air is the *vehicle* of sound; the arteries are the *vehicles* of the blood. In *Pharmacy*, the name *vehicle* is given to any excipient; or to substances which serve as the media of administration for any medicine.

VEIN, *Vena*, *Phlebs*, *Phleps*, (F) *Veine*. The veins are vessels for the conveyance of black blood from every part of the body to the heart. They are found wherever there are arteries; and, altogether, form the *venous system*, which may be subdivided into two distinct secondary systems. 1. The *General venous system*, which commences in all the organs, by very minute radicles; and terminates in the heart by the vena cava and the coronary vein. 2. The *Abdominal venous system*, which is limited to the abdominal cavity; commences, also, by a great number of branches, and terminates in the liver by a single trunk, which subdivides in that organ. It is called, also, the *System of the Vena Porta*, or the *Portal System*. See *Porta*.

The veins form two sets, one *deep-seated*, *Venæ satel'lites*, *V. concom'ites*, which accompany the arteries; the other *superficial* or *subcutaneous*. Their parietes, which are thinner than those of the arteries, are composed of two coats; the one, external, loose, extensible, and with parallel, longitudinal fibres—the *proper membrane*; the other, the *common* or *inner membrane*, which is thin, polished, and has numerous duplicatures or folds forming parabolic valves. These valves are most numerous in the veins of the lower extremities. The coats of the veins are supplied with small arteries or *vasa vasorum*, veins, and lymphatics. They have not as many nervous filaments as the arteries. These filaments are from the great sympathetic.

TABLE OF THE VEINS.

1. VEINS WHICH FORM THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA.

1. Subclavians.	Receive the 1. Axillary, which	Receives the 1. Basilic, formed of the 2. Cephalic, forming the 3. Circumflex veins. 4. Inferior scapular. 5. Long thoracic. 6. Superior thoracic. 7. Acromial Veins.	1. Posterior ulnar. 2. Anterior ulnar. 3. Median basilic. 1. Superficial radial. 2. Median cephalic.
	2. External Jugular.	Receives the 1. Internal maxillary, composed of the 2. Superficial Temporal, composed of the 3. Posterior Auricular. The trunk then takes the name of <i>External Jugular</i>, and, in its course along the neck, receives— 4. Cervical Cutaneous. 5. Trachelo-scapular, &c. Receives 1. Superior Cerebral Veins. 2. Vein of the Corpus Striatum. 3. Veins of the Choroid plexus. 4. Superior Cerebellar Veins. 5. Inferior Cerebellar Veins. 6. Lateral and inferior Cerebral Veins.	1. Pterygoid. 2. Spheno-palatine. 3. Alveolar. 4. Infra-orbital. 5. Mental. 6. Inferior dental. 7. Deep temporal. 1. Middle temporal. 2. Anterior auriculars. 3. Transverse of the face.
	3. Internal Jugular.	7. Ophthalmic Vein, composed of the 8. Facial Vein, called <i>angular</i>, near the eye, receiving the 9. Lingual and Pharyngeal Veins. 10. Superior Thyroid. 11. Occipital, and 12. Veins of the Diploe.	1. Lachrymal. 2. Central of the retina. 3. Infra-orbital. 4. Ciliary. 5. Ethmoidal. 6. Palpebral, and 7. Nasal, Veins. 1. Palpebral, and 2. Superciliary Veins. 3. Dorsals of the nose. 4. Superior 5. Inferior 6. Several Buccal and 7. Masseteric Veins. 8. Ranine. 9. Submental, and 10. Inferior Palatine. Coronaries of the lip.

2. Right Internal Mammary Vein.

3. Inferior Thyroid Vein, opening into the Vena Cava, between the two Subclavians.

4. Vena Azygos, which receives the

1. Right Bronchial.
2. Intercostal veins.
3. Semi-azygos.

2. VEINS WHICH FORM THE INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

1. Common Iliacs.	Receive the 1. External Iliacs, formed by the—	1. Femoral or Crural, which is a continuation of the— 2. Popliteal, commencing by 3 veins which accompany the fibular arteries, and receiving the—	1. External Saphena, and 2. Internal Saphena, which receive—
	2. Internal Iliac, which receives the—	1. Vesical Veins, commencing with the 2. Sacro-lateral Veins.	1. Several abdominal veins. 2. Circumflex Iliac, and 3. External pudic veins.

3. Middle Sacral Vein.

4. Lumbar Veins—four in number on each side, commencing by an—

1. Abdominal branch.
2. Dorsal branch.

5. Spermatic Veins, commencing with the

1. Spermatic plexus, in the male.
2. Ovarium, Fallopian tube, &c. in the female.

6. Renal Veins.

7. Capsular and Adipose Veins.

8. Hepatic Veins.

9. Middle,

10. Left, and

11. Right

12. Inferior Diaphragmatic Veins, two in number.

3. VEINS OF THE HEART.

1. Great right Coronary.
2. Small right Coronary.
3. Left Coronary Veins.

4. VEINS WHICH FORM THE VENA PORTÆ.

1. Splenic Vein.	Receives the
	1. Veins which correspond to the vasa brevia. 2. Right and left gastro-epiploic. 3. Duodenal, and 4. Pancreatic, veins. 5. Coronary Vein of the Stomach, and 6. Small mesenteric vein.

2. Superior Mesenteric Vein.

VELUM MEDULLÆ INFERIUS, (F) *Voile médullaire inférieur*. A name given, by Reil, to the medullary band or strip, by which the cerebellum communicates with the medulla.

VELUM PEN'DULUM PALA'TI, *Velum*, *Velum Palati'num*, *Velum Palati*, *Velum Pendulum*, *Velum Staphyli'num*, *Claustum Pala-ti*, *Soft Palate*, *Palatum Mollē*, *Septum Staphylin*, (Ch.), (F) *Voile du Palais*. A movable, soft, and broad septum, attached to the posterior extremity of the palatine arch, and separating the mouth from the pharynx. Its form is nearly quadrilateral. Its *anterior surface* corresponds to the mouth; the *posterior* to the pharynx. Its *superior edge* is fixed to the palatine arch; the inferior is free, floating, and has an appendix at its middle,—the *uvula*. The lateral margins of the velum are held down by two folds, separated from each other by a triangular space; these are called the *pillars*; the anterior passes to the base of the tongue, the posterior to the sides of the pharynx. The velum palati is formed of a mucous coat, which contains numerous follicles, and of a muscular stratum, in which are the peristaphylini interni and p. externi muscles, the glosso-staphylini, the pharyngo-staphylini and the palato-staphylinus.

The arteries of the velum palati are furnished by the internal maxillary, the labial and the superior pharyngeal. Its veins open into the internal jugular. Its nerves are sent off from the ganglion of Meckel and come from the palatine branches. The glosso-pharyngeal nerve, likewise, sends it some filaments.

VENE'REAL, *Vene'reus*, *Aphrodisiacus*, *Vene'rean*; from *Venus*, 'the goddess of pleasure.' That which relates to the pleasures of love. In a more restricted sense—the word *Venereal* is synonymous with *syphilitic*, and also with *syphilis*. Some authors have proposed, that those diseases should be called *venereal*, which are produced by excess in venery; and that *syphilitic* should be limited to those which are the result of impure connexion.

(F) *Vénérien*. This term, also, means one labouring under syphilis,—as *Hôpital des vénériens*.

VENERY. Same etymon. The pleasures of love. Sexual communication.

VENOM, *Vene'num*, *Tox'icum*, (F) *Venin*. A poisonous fluid, secreted by certain animals, as the viper, in a state of health, and which they preserve in a particular reservoir, to use as a means of attack or defence. It differs from *virus*, as the latter is always the result of a morbid process, may be produced by the individuals who receive it, in their turn, and be transmitted to others.

VEN'OMOUS, *Venena'tus*, (F) *Venimeux*. An epithet, applied to animals which have a secretion of venom, as the viper, rattlesnake, &c., and, also, to liquids, in the animal body, which have been so perverted by previous disease, that their contact occasions serious mischief in sound individuals;—as happens in hydrophobia.

VENTILA'TION, *Ventila'tio*; from *ventus*, 'wind.' The act of renewing the air of

vessels, hospitals, and apartments, or of situations where many people are collected together. The utility of such renewal must be evident, when it is considered that atmospheric air loses its oxygen during respiration, and that carbonic acid supplies its place. Stagnant air, also, becomes loaded with numerous impurities; and hence one of the greatest hygienic improvements, of modern times, has been a proper attention to circulation of air; and it is one of the most valuable additions to our stock of therapeutical agents in many diseases. Instruments, used for the purpose of renewing the air, in ships, apartments, &c., have been called *ventilators*.

VENTRA'LE CUTA'NEUM, (F) *Tablier*. An elongation of the nymphæ in the Bosjesman female, which hangs down before the vulva like an apron.

VENTRICLE, *Ventric'ulus*; from *venter*, 'belly.' Literally, *a little belly*. A name given, in anatomy, to various parts.

The **VENTRICLES OF THE LARYNX**, *Sac'culi laryngæ'i*, *Sinuses of the Larynx*, (F) *Ventricules ou sinus du larynx*, are two depressions in the larynx, comprised between the superior and inferior ligaments.

The **VENTRICLES OF THE BRAIN**, *Ventriculi seu Cavita'tes seu Sinus Cer'ebr'i*, (F) *Ventricules du cerveau*, are five cavities in the interior of that organ, which are distinguished into the *lateral ventricles*, *middle ventricle*, *4th ventricle* or *ventricle of the cerebellum*, and *5th ventricle*.

The *middle ventricle*, or *3d ventricle*, (F) *Ventricule moyen du cerveau*, is situate in front of the pineal gland. It is bounded, *above*, by the tela choroidea and the fornix; *below*, by a portion of cerebral substance, which separates it from the base of the cranium; *laterally*, by the thalami nervorum opti-corum; *anteriorly*, by a medullary cord, called the *anterior commissure*; and, *posteriorly*, by another medullary cord, called the *posterior commissure*. It communicates with the lateral ventricles by two openings, situate behind the anterior pillar or crus of the fornix.

The **LATERAL VENTRICLES**, *Ventric'uli ma-jor'es*, *V. prio'res*, *V. superio'res*, *V. trico'r-nes*, (F) *Ventricules latéraux*, are two in number. They are large, and owing to their considerable curvature, occupy a great part of the cerebral centre. They are bounded, *above*, by the inferior surface of the corpus callosum; *anteriorly*, by the curved portion of the same body; *posteriorly*, by a considerable mass of cerebral substance; and, *inter-nally*, they are separated from each other by the septum of the ventricles,—a medullary plate, which is given off from the lower part of the corpus callosum. The lateral ventricles have, in their upper and anterior portion, the *Corpora striata*, *Thalami optici*, and *Tenia semicircularis*:—their inferior portion contains the *corpus fimbriatum*, *cornu Am-monis*, &c.

The **FOURTH VENTRICLE**, (F) *Quatrième ventricule*, is situate beneath the *aqueduct of Sylvius*, by which it communicates with the third ventricle. It extends from this aqueduct to the upper part of the medulla; and is seated in the substance of the *tuber annulare*.

The **FIFTH VENTRICLE**, (F) *Cinquième ventricule*, is the small serous cavity between the laminae of the *septum lucidum*;—called, also, *Fissure* or *Fossa of Sylvius* or *Sinus of the septum lucidum*.

The **VENTRICLES OF THE HEART**, *Ventriculi Cordis*, (F) *Ventricules du cœur*, are two in number.

The **RIGHT VENTRICLE**, *Pulmonary ventricle*, *Ventriculus anterior*, *V. primus*, *V. pulmonalis*, (F) *Ventricule droit ou pulmonaire*, is situate on the fore part of the heart, the base and apex corresponding to those of the heart. In it are seen the *Columnae carneae* and *Cordae tendineae*. The right ventricle communicates with the right auricle by the *Ostium venosum*, and from it the *Pulmonary artery* issues. Around the auricular orifice is a tendinous margin or ring, from which the tricuspid valve is given off. The use of the ventricle is to send the blood, by its contraction, along the pulmonary artery to the lungs.

The **LEFT VENTRICLE**, *Ventriculus aorticus*, *V. posterior*, *V. secundus*, (F) *Ventricule gauche ou aortique*, is situate at the posterior and left part of the heart. Its parietes are much thicker and stronger than those of the right, owing to its having to send the blood over the whole system. The inner surface has the same general appearance as that of the right. The *Columnae carneae* and *Cordae tendineae* are, however, much stronger. It communicates with the left auricle by means of the *Mitral valve*; and from it proceeds the largest blood-vessel of the body,—the *aorta*.

VENTRICULUS CALLOSUS. The *gizzard* or *third stomach* of the gallinaceous bird. It consists of a double bellied or *digestric* muscle; is lined by a firm cuticle, and forms a kind of pouch depending from the alimentary tube, in which the second stomach terminates, and from which the duodenum or *Ventriculus succenturiatus* issues. In the interior of the gizzard, there are numerous pebbles, which seem to be destined to aid in the trituration of the food.

The gizzard is an organ of mastication and is possessed of great muscular power.

VEN'ULA, *Phlebon*. A small vein. Hippocrates seems to use it in the same sense as *Arteria*.

VERATRINA, *Vera'tria*, *Ver'atrine*. A vegetable alkali, found in the seeds of the *Veratrum Sabadilla* and in the *Veratrum album* and *Colchicum autumnale*. It is solid, white, pulverulent, and inodorous; of a very acrid taste; decomposable by heat; very soluble in water, and soluble in alcohol. When prepared in the usual manner, it still contains

other substances,—*Sabadillin*, *Veratrin*, gum resin of the *Sabadilla*, and a black greasy matter. It is extremely poisonous and is but little used internally in medicine. Magendie has given it as an emetic and drastic in very small doses. Of late, it has been recommended to be applied in the way of friction, or endermically (from gr. v to xx, to 3 j of lard or cerate,) in various neuralgic affections.

VERATRUM ALBUM, *Helleb'orus albus*, *Elleborum album*, *Cherbachem*, *White hellebore*, (F) *Hellébore blanc*. The root of this common European plant is indebted to the *Veratrine* for its properties. It is inodorous; has a bitterish, acrid, and nauseous taste, and is violently emetic and purgative, even when applied to an ulcerated surface. It is, also, possessed of errhine properties, and acts, externally, as a stimulant. It is rarely exhibited internally. Sometimes it is given as a *sneezing powder*; but it operates with great violence. It forms, also, an itch ointment. See *Ung. Veratri*.

The **VERATRUM SABADIL'LA** or *Sabadilla*, *Canis Interfec'tor*, *Cau'sticum America'num*, *Cevadil'la Hispano'rum*, *Sevadilla*, *Hor'deum caus'ticum*, (F) *Cevadille*. The seeds of this plant have been used, mostly, as anthelmintics. Dose, gr. ij to a child, four years old. It possesses the same general properties as the *veratrum album*.

The **VERATRUM VIRIDE**, *American hellebore*, *Swamp hellebore*, *Indian poke*, *Indian Uncas*, *Poke weed*, *Bear weed*, *Itch weed*, *Tickle weed*, is indigenous in the swampy districts of almost every part of the United States. Its properties are like those of the genus.

VERBAS'CUM NIGRUM, *Black Mullein*, *Cande'la regia*, *Thapsus barba'tus*, *Candela'ria*, *Lana'ria*; and the *Verbas'cum Thapsus*, *great broad leaved Mullein*, *High Taper*, *Cow's Lungwort*, or *Yellow Mullein*, (F) *Molène*, *Bouillon blanc*. Family, *Solanææ*. Sex. Syst. *Pentandria Monogynia*.—especially the latter,—have been used as emollients, applied externally, in the form of fomentation. The large leaves have been chosen for this purpose. Occasionally, the mucilage, which they contain, has been extracted by decoction or infusion, and administered in pectoral affections.

VERBENA OFFICINA'LIS, *Verbena*, *Dichro'mos*, *Verbena'ca*, *Periste'rium*, *Hierobot'anè*, *Herba sacra*, *Vervain*, (F) *Verveine*. Family, *Pyrenaceæ*. Sex. Syst. *Dianthria Monogynia*. A plant, formerly held sacred; used in sacrifices, and suspended round the neck as an amulet. In the form of cataplasm, it is said to have relieved obstinate headaches, and to have been of service in scrophula. It is not used.

VERCOQUIN, *Phreni'tis vermino'sa*. A kind of phrenitis, attributed to the presence of a worm in the brain!

VERGETURES (F), from (F) *verge*, 'a

rod.' Linear, reddish impressions, similar to those which would be produced by the strokes of a rod, and which are seen in some diseases.

VERJUICE, *Omphacium*, (F) *Verjus*. A sour kind of grape. Also, an acid liquor prepared from very sour grapes or crab-apples. It is principally used in culinary preparations; although, occasionally, an ingredient in medicinal compounds.

VERMICULUM, *Vermiculum*. An elixir: a tincture.—Ruland and Johnson.

VERMIFORM, *Vermicular*, *Vermicularis*, *Vermiformis*, from *vermiculus*, 'a small worm.' That which resembles a worm.

The **PROCESUS VERMIFORMES**, *Protuberantiae vermiformes*, *Appendices vermiformes*, (F) *Eminences vermiformes du cervelet*, are two medullary projections, at the surface of the cerebellum.

The *superior vermiform process*, *Vermis superior cerebelli*, is an elongated projection, at the anterior and middle part of the superior surface of the cerebellum;—and the *inferior vermiform process*, *Vermis inferior cerebelli*, is a somewhat large projection, situate in the depression at the inferior surface of the same organ.

The anterior portion of the superior vermiform process is elevated, and termed *Monticulus*.

VERMINOUS, *Vermineus*, (F) *Vermineux*. That which is caused by worms; as a *verminous affection*.

VERONIA ANTHELMINTICA, *Ascaricida anthelmintica*, *Calagirah*, *Calageri*. A plant, which is indigenous in India. *Family*, *Compositae*. *Sex. Syst.* Syngenesia Polygamia superflua. It has great celebrity in the East Indies, and is a bitter tonic; but the seeds are chiefly used as an anthelmintic, in cases of ascarides and lumbrici in children.

VERONICA, *Veronica officinalis*, *Veronica mas*, *Thea Germanica*, *Betonica Pauli*, *Chamaedrys*, *Male Veronica*, *Fluellin*, *Official Speedwell*, (F) *Véronique*, *Thé d'Europe*. *Family*, *Rhinanthodeae*. *Sex. Syst.* *Dianthia Monogynia*. This plant was once used as a pectoral.

VERONICA BECCABUNGA, *Beccabunga*, *Anagal'lis aquatica*, *Laver Germanicum*, *Veronica aquatica*, *Cepaea*, *Water Pimpernel*, *Brooklime*, *Brooklime Speedwell*, (F) *Véronique cressonnée*. This plant was formerly used in a variety of diseases. It is, however, almost insipid and inodorous; and has been long banished from practice.

VERRUCA, *Ecphy'ma verruca*, *Phymatosis verrucosa*, a Wart, (F) *Verrue*. A small, hard, mammillary tumour, which forms at the surface of the skin, and particularly on that of the hands and face. Warts are generally rugous at the surface, and broad at the base; their roots being implanted in the dermis by whitish filaments, which are dense, semifibrous, and very numerous.

Warts may be destroyed by caustic or removed by excision. Their vitality is, generally, not great.

VERTEBRÆ, *Spondyli*, (F) *Vertèbres*; from *vertere*, 'to turn.' This name has been given to the bones, which, by their union, form the vertebral or spinal column. The vertebræ are short, thick, very angular bones; 24 in number, and situate one above another. The *body* of the vertebra is the middle and anterior portion. Above and below, it is articulated, by means of a fibro-cartilage, with the contiguous vertebræ. The *Processes*, *Masses apophysaires*, of each vertebra are: 1. The *spinous process*, situate behind, and in the median line. 2. The two *transverse processes*, standing off from each side. 3. The *four articular processes*—two *superior*, and two *inferior*—which serve to unite the vertebræ with each other. These transverse and articulating processes are made continuous with the lateral and posterior parts of the body of the vertebra by narrow bony portions or pedicles, on each of which are notches. These, by their union with similar notches in the contiguous vertebræ, form the *lateral foramina*, (F) *Trous de conjugaison*, through which the spinal nerves leave the vertebral canal.

The different processes are united with each other, so as to form a kind of ring of the lateral and posterior parts of the vertebra; and the foramen, within this, i. e. between the body and processes, concurs in forming the vertebral canal.

The vertebræ have particular characters, according to the regions they occupy. They are divided into seven *cervical*, twelve *dorsal*, and five *lumbar*.

The first cervical is called *atlas*; the second, *axis* or *vertebra dentata*; and the seventh, *vertebra prominens*.

The vertebræ are articulated with each other. Those of the back are joined, moreover, to the ribs. The first or *atlas* is articulated with the occipital bone; and the last lumbar vertebra with the sacrum.

The cervical vertebræ are developed by nine points of ossification; the dorsal and lumbar by eight.

VERTEBRAL, *Vertebra'lis*. That which relates or belongs to the vertebræ.

The **VERTEBRAL COLUMN**, *Rachis*, *Rhachis*, *Notos*; the *Spine*; the *back bone*, *Acantha*, *Cari'na*, *C. hom'inis*, *Spina dorsi seu vertebralis*, *Colum'na spina'lis*, *C. vertebralis*, *C. dorsi*, *Spina*, *Dorsum*, *Tergum*, *Compages Vertebra'rum*, *Acantha*, *Sacro fistula*, *Hiera Syrinx*, (F) *Colonne vertebrale*, *Épine du dos*, *Échine*. A kind of bony column, situate at the posterior and central part of the trunk; extending from the head to the sacrum; flexible in every direction, yet very solid; and hollowed by a canal called *vertebral*, which gives it lightness

without diminishing its strength, and runs through its whole length.

The vertebral column is formed by the superposition of the vertebræ. It represents a pyramid, whose base is below. Anteriorly, it is convex in the neck; concave in the back, and convex, again, in the loins. Behind, the curvatures, are of course the reverse of these. There is also in the dorsal region, a lateral curvature, the concavity of which is towards the left side.

Considered as a whole, the vertebral column has an *anterior* or *prespinal* surface; a *posterior* or *spinal*; two *lateral*; a *base*, and an *apex* or top. In the nomenclature of Chaussier, the anterior surface, in the neck, is called *trachelian*; in the back, *predorsal*; and, in the loins, *prelumbal*. The dorsal surface has, at its middle, the spinous processes; and, at its sides, the *vertebral gutters*, (F) *Gouttières vertebrales*, formed by the succession of the *vertebral plates*, (F) *Lames vertebrales*, which, by their junction, constitute the spinous processes. These are filled by the sacro-spinalis muscle. The sides or lateral surfaces present the foramina, resulting from the union of the *vertebral notches*, (F) *Échancrures vertebrales*. These are called *vertebral foramina*, (F) *Trous de conjugaison*, and give passage to the *vertebral nerves*. The base of the vertebral column is oblique, to unite with the sacrum; and forms with it an angle, called *sacro-vertebral angle* or *promontory*. The *apex* or top of the vertebral column is articulated with the occipital bone. Sometimes, the term *vertebral column* includes the whole of the column from the occipital bone to the extremity of the coccyx.

The VERTEBRAL OF SPINAL CANAL, *Rachidian Canal*, exists through the whole of the vertebral column, whose curvatures it follows. It is continuous, above, with the cranium; below, with the sacral canal, if we consider the vertebræ to terminate at the sacrum. It is lined by a prolongation of the meninges, forming the *Theca vertebralis*, and lodges the spinal marrow.

The vertebral column, which unites lightness with solidity, serves to support the head and chest. It is the seat of all the movements of the trunk, the weight of which it transmits to the pelvis. It lodges and protects the spinal marrow, and gives passage to the vertebral nerves, and to numerous vessels.

The VERTEBRAL LIGAMENTS, (F) *Ligamens vertebraux*, *Surtouts ligamenteux de la colonne vertébrale*, are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*. They consist of long, ligamentous coverings; the *anterior* occupying the anterior part of the vertebral column; and the *posterior* seeming to arise from the occipito-axoid ligament, and existing, behind the bodies of the vertebræ, from the axis to the sacrum.

The VERTEBRAL ARTERY, *Posterior cerebral artery* (Ch.), is the largest of the branches of

the subclavian. It arises from the posterior part of that vessel; is lodged in a canal, (F) *Petit canal vertébral*, formed by the foramina in the transverse processes; enters the cranium, and proceeds to anastomose with its fellow of the opposite side, and to form the *Basilar artery*, (q. v.) Besides the branches sent to the neck, the vertebral artery gives off—the *anterior* and *posterior spinal arteries*, and the *inferior cerebellous*, in the cavity of the cranium.

The VERTEBRAL OF SPINAL NERVES spring successively from the spinal marrow; from its origin to its termination. These nerves—30 pairs in all—arise by two roots; one *anterior*, and the other *posterior*, and afterwards issue by the vertebral and sacral foramina. Each of these roots seems to have a distinct function; the *posterior* being destined to convey sensation to parts; the *anterior*, motion. On the posterior root, before its junction with the anterior, there is a ganglion.

Of the 30 pairs, 7 are *cervical nerves*, 12 *dorsal*, 5 *lumbar*, and 6 *sacral*. See Nerves.

VERTEBRAL DISEASE, *Rachial'gia* (of some), *Caries of the Vertebræ*, *Spondylarthroc'acé*, *Spondyloc'acé*. The spinal column is liable to distortion, (see Hump) at times, without the vertebræ being much, if at all, diseased. At other times, a more formidable affection is induced; the vertebræ becoming carious, and the intervertebral cartilages ulcerated; followed by a more or less complete loss of power over the lower extremities. In such case, on examining the spine, one or more of the spinous processes is found to project beyond the rest. The disease was first well described by Mr. Percival Pott; and, hence, it has been called, by the French, *Maladie de Pott*. It usually occurs in scrophulous subjects, and the treatment consists in establishing a counter-irritation by blisters, issues, or the moxa, opposite the transverse processes of the diseased vertebra. The sore must be suffered to remain open, and the patient kept in the horizontal posture until the use of the limbs is recovered; employing tonics—the free admission of fresh air, &c. at the same time.

VERTEX, *Cor'yp'hē*. The top or highest part of the head. See Sinciput.

VERTIGO, from *Ver'tere*, 'to turn;' *Dinos*, *Ilin'gos*, *Giddiness*, *Dizziness*, *Dinus vertigo*, *Hallucinatio vertigo*, *Autal'gia vertigo*, *Swimming of the head*, (F) *Vertige*, *Étourdissement*. A state in which it seems that all objects are turning round; or that the individual himself is performing a movement of gyration. Two varieties have been designated;—*simple vertigo*, where the objects are seen; and *scotodynia*, in which the sight is obscured, and the individual often falls. Vertigo is dependent upon the condition of the brain; and often announces an attack of apoplexy or epilepsy.

VESA'NIA, *Vesa'niæ*. Derangement of

the intellectual and moral faculties, without coma or fever. Many nosologists have used this as a generic term; under which they have included the different species of mental alienation, hypochondriasis, somnambulism, and even hydrophobia. See Nosology.

VESICAL, *Vesica'lis*. That which belongs or relates to the bladder.

The **VESICAL ARTERIES** vary in number and origin. The umbilical artery always sends off two or three: the middle hemorrhoidal, internal pudic, and obturator furnish others, which ramify and anastomose in the parietes of the bladder; the hypogastric furnishes one, which is somewhat larger, the *Vesico-prostatic* (Ch.), and proceeds to the *bas-fond* of the bladder, sending numerous ramifications to it as well as to the surrounding parts.

The **VESICAL VEINS**, much more numerous than the arteries, open into the hypogastric plexus.

VESICO-VAG'INAL *Vesi'co-vagina'lis*. Relating to the bladder and the vagina;—as *vesico-vaginal fistula*.

VESICULA, *Cystinx*, a diminutive of *vesica*, 'a bladder.' A small bladder.

The **VESICULÆ SEMINA'LES**, *V. Semina'ria* seu *spermat'ica*, *Cap'sula semina'les*, *Conce'pta'cula semina'ria*, (F) *Vésicules séminales*, *Gardouches*, *Greniers*, are two small membranous sacs, which serve as reservoirs for the sperm, and probably secrete a fluid to be mixed with the sperm. They are situate beneath the bladder, and above the rectum, behind the prostate, and to the outer side of the vasa deferentia. They are of an irregular conoidal shape; flattened from above to below; embossed on their surface, and of a grayish tint. Their *posterior extremity* or *fundus* terminates by a round cul-de-sac. Their *anterior extremity* or *neck* is narrow and elongated, and is continuous with the excretory duct of the vesicula. This duct joins the vas deferens, and forms with it the ejaculatory duct. The interior of the vesiculæ exhibits several cells, which communicate with each other, and are lined by a very thin, mucous membrane.

VESIC'ULA UMBILICA'LIS, *Umbilical Vesicle*, *Vesicula alba* seu *om'phalo-mesenter'ica* seu *œnigmatosa* seu *ova'lis*, *Vesi'ca intestina'lis*, *Intestinal Vesicle*, *Vitelline Pouch*. A small, pyriform, round or spheroidal sac, which, about the 15th or 20th day after fecundation, is of the size of a common pea, and probably acquires its greatest dimensions in the course of the 3d or 4th week. After the 7th week, it becomes shrivelled and disappears insensibly. It seems to be situate between the chorion and amnion, and is commonly adherent either to the outer surface of the amnion, or to the inner surface of the chorion, but at times is loose between them.

The *vitelline pedicle*, which attaches the vesicle to the embryo is continuous with the

intestinal canal; and, up to twenty or thirty days of embryonic life, is hollow. Its arteries are the omphalo-mesenteric, (q. v.)

The *vitelline fluid*, contained in the vesicle, has been compared, from analogy, to the *vitellus* or yolk of birds, and—like it—is an oleaginous substance, and presumed to be inservient to the nutrition of the embryo.

In Pathology, *Vesic'ula*, *Ves'icle*, *Ec'phlysis*, *Cys'tinx*, means a small orbicular elevation of the cuticle, containing lymph, which is sometimes clear and colourless, but often opaque and whitish or pearl-coloured. It is succeeded, either by a scurf, or by a laminated scab.

VESICULÆ constitute the 6th order of Bateman's classification of *Cutaneous diseases*.

VESSEL, *Vas*, *Angei'on*, *Angos*, (F) *Vaisseau*. A canal, more or less elastic, formed by the superposition of several membranes, and distinguished, according to its uses and general arrangement, into *Artery*, *Vein*, and *Lymphatic*, (q. v.) See, also, *Vascular*.

VES'TIBULE, *Vestib'ulum*, (F) *Vestibule*. A cavity of an irregular shape, which forms part of the labyrinth or internal ear. The vestibule is situate on the inner side of the tympanum; on the outer side of the meatus auditorius internus; before the semicircular canals, and behind the cochlea. It is lined by a particular membrane, and contains the liquor of Cotunnus and branches of the auditory nerve. There is also another membrane, constituting the *membranous vestibule*, but it is not an exact imitation of the osseous cavity. It is composed of two distinct sacs, which open into each other—the *sacculus vestibuli*, and the *sacculus* (q. v.) There are three contiguous *cavities* in the vestibule, one of which, the *semi-oval*, is situate above: another, the *hemispherical*, below; and the third or *sulciform*, which is the orifice of the aquæductus vestibuli, behind.

VESTIB'ULUM is, also, a smooth cavity between the perinæum and nymphae in the female, which leads to two passages;—to the urethra above, and to the vagina below.

VESTIGE (F), *Vestigium*, 'a vestige,' 'a trace.' A kind of fracture of flat bones, consisting of a simple incision having the mark of the instrument that caused it.

The term is, also, applied to a part of the body, which may have no evident use in man, and yet may be greatly employed in animals. For example, the muscles of the external ear in man are almost devoid of use, or are *vestiges* of what they are in certain animals.

VESTI'TUS, *Esthe'ma*, *Esthe'sis*, *Clothing*, *Res vestia'ria*, *Dress*, *Vesture*, (F) *Vêtement*. Any substance used for the purpose of covering our nakedness, or preserving us from atmospheric temperature, by being worn on the body. The best clothing in winter is composed of articles, that are bad conductors of caloric, and do not admit of ready evaporation of the matter of perspira-

tion. In this respect woollen vestments deserve the first place and cotton the second. Colour has likewise to be regarded,—the darkest hues transmitting the heat most readily through them. It has been found that the same rule applies to odours—the darker colours retaining a greater amount of odorous particles than the lighter. Hence, the necessity of white walls, white bed-clothes, &c. in the wards of hospitals, for it is probable the like law applies to contagious miasms.

VIABLE, *Viabilis*, from *via*, 'way;' or from *vie* (F), 'life' (Orfila.) A word, which may be introduced, with great advantage from the French into our language. It is an epithet, applied to a fœtus, whose organs are properly formed, and so developed as to permit its continued existence. Every fœtus is not *viable*. Anencephali have lived ten or twelve days, yet they are not viable;—a part or the whole of the brain being wanting. The older the fœtus, the more viable is it. It is an idle prejudice that a child, born at the end of eight months, is less likely to live than one born at the end of seven. The signs of *viability* are drawn from the weight, length, external conformation, &c. of the fœtus. It may be laid down as a general rule that no fœtus, born before the end of the seventh month, is viable.

VIBICES, *Molops*. Large purple spots, like the marks produced by the strokes of a whip, which appear under the skin in certain malignant fevers. They are unfavourable indications, as they denote great prostration.

VIBRATORY, *Vibrative*, *Vibrans*, (F) *Vibratile*, from *vibra'rê*, 'to quiver.' An epithet applied to the pain that accompanies some neuralgiæ; and which seems to the patient to vibrate along the nerves.

VIBRISÆ. The hairs, which grow at the entrance of the nostrils.

VIC-LE-COMTE, MINERAL WATERS OF. Vic-Le-Compte is a small village in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, three leagues from Issoire; where there is an acidulous chalybeate, which is aperient.

VICHY, MINERAL WATERS OF. Carbonated chalybeates, the sources of which are at Vichy, six leagues from Moulins, in the department of Allier. The springs are seven in number. Almost all are thermal; give off bubbles of carbonic acid gas, and have a slightly sulphureous odour. They deposit carbonates of lime and magnesia, and a little oxide of iron; and afford, on analysis, carbonates of lime, soda, iron, and magnesia, carbonic acid, sulphate and muriate of soda. They are employed as tonics, particularly in chronic affections of the abdominal viscera, in old catarrhs, diseases of the joints, &c.

The **FACTITIOUS VICHY WATER**, *Aqua Viciensis*, (F) *Eau de Vichy*, is made of simple *acidulous water*, impregnated with twice its bulk of *carbonic acid*, 3 xxss; *subcarbonate*

of soda, gr. xxxij; *sulphate of soda*, gr. xvj; *muriate of soda*, gr. iv; *subcarbonate of magnesia*, gr. ss; *muriate of iron*, gr. ½. Mix. Ph. P.

VIC'IA FABÆ. The *Common Garden Bean*, (F) *Fève ou fève des marais*. Family, Leguminosæ. Sex. Syst. Diadelphia Decandria. A native of Egypt, of which there are many varieties. Beans are not easy of digestion. They are proverbially flatulent, especially when old. When young, they are more digestible and wholesome. Bean meal was one of the four resolvent meals of the ancients.

VILLOUS, *Villo'sus*, from *villus*, 'a hair.'

VILLOUS MEMBRANES OR COATS, *Velamentata Bombyc'ina*, (F) *Membranes villeuses*, *Membranes veloutés*, are such as are covered with soft papillæ, or *Villi*, *Flocci*, *Floc'culi*, *Vesiculæ*, *Cylindri*, *Tubi Membrana'cei*,—constituted of blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents; or such as are covered with fine down, so as to cause them to feel soft and velvety. The term is, however, chiefly restricted to the former. Chaussier gives the name *simple villous membranes* to the serous membranes; and that of *complicated or follicular villous membranes* to the mucous membranes.

These villi are endowed with *ciliary motions*, (q. v.)

VINCA MINOR, *Vinca pervin'ca*, *Clem'atis daphnoï'des major*, *Lesser periwinkle*, (F) *Pervenche*, *Violette des Sorciers*. It has bitter and astringent properties, and has been used in gargles, and diseases of the chest.

VINUM MEDICIN'ALE. A *Medicated Wine*. Wine, holding in solution one or more medicines. Medicinal wines are obtained by macerating or digesting medicinal substances in wine. They differ, of course, according to the nature of the medicine employed, the strength of the wine, &c.

In the last Pharmacopœia of the London College, all the wines have been changed into weak tinctures; but the old names have been left unaltered. Sherry is the wine usually employed.

VINUM ALOES, *V. aloës socotori'næ*, *Vinum aloët'icum*, *V. ar'o'mo-aloët'icum*, *Wine of Aloes*, *Tinctu'ra hiera*, *Tinctura sacra*. (*Aloës spicat. extract.* 3 viij, *canellæ corticis* 3 ij, *vini* ℥ vj, *sp. tenuioris* ℥ ij. Macerate for 14 days, and strain. Ph. L.) Purgative and stomachic, according to the dose. Dose, 3 j to 3 ij.

VINUM ABSINTH'ITES, *Wine of Wormwood*. (*Fol. absinth. exsicc.*, *absinth. Pontic.*, aa 3 vj, *vini albi* ℥ iv. Macerate for 24 hours, and strain. Ph. P.) Stimulant, tonic, febrifuge, vermifuge, &c.

VINUM ANTIMO'NII TARTARIZA'TI, *V. tartritis antimonii*, *Solu'tion of tar'tarized antimony*, *Essen'tia antimonii seu stib'ii*, *Antimonial wine*, *Vinum benedic'tum*, *Vinum antimoniatum* *Huxha'mi*, *V. antimoniale*, *Aqua benedic'ta Rulan'di*, *Vinum emet'icum*.

(*Ant. tart.* ʒ j, *aq. distillat. ferv.* 3 viij, *sp. rectific.* 3 ij. Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the water, and add the spirit.)

The ordinary *Antimonial wine* is made with *glass of antimony* 3 j, *sherry* ℥ iss.

WARD'S RED DROP consists of a strong vinous solution of *tartarized antimony*.

VINUM ANTISCORBU'TICUM, *Antiscorbutic wine.* (*Rad. armoraciæ recent.* 3 j, *fol. cochleariæ recent., nasturtii aquat., trifol. aquatic., semin. sinap.,* āā 3 ss, *ammoniæ muriat.* 3 ij, *vin. albi* ℥ ij. Macerate for 36 hours; filter, and add *tincturæ cochlear.* 3 ss. *Ph. P.*) Stimulant and tonic. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

VINUM AROMAT'ICUM, *Aromatic wine.* (*Species aromatic.* 3 iv, *vin. rubr.* ℥ ij. Macerate for 6 days, and filter. *Ph. P.*) Stimulant, and tonic. Used, externally, in fomentations, embrocations, &c.

VINUM DIURET'ICUM AMA'RUM, *Vinum amarum scillit'icum compos'itum in Charita'tis Nosocomi'o usurpa'tum, Bitter diuretic wine.* (*Cort. cinchon., winteran., limon.,* āā 3 ij, *rhus toxicodendr., scillæ, cacumin. angelicæ,* āā 3 ss, *fol. absinth., melissæ,* āā 3 j, *baccar. junip., macis,* āā 3 ss, *vin. alb.* ℥ viij. Macerate and filter. *Ph. P.*) Stimulant, tonic, and diuretic. Dose, 3 ss to 3 iss.

VINUM COL'CHICI, *Wine of Colchicum, Tinctura colchici, Want's Eau d'Husson.* (*Colchic. rad. recent,* ℥ j, *sp. tenuior.* 3 iv, *aquæ distillat.* 3 viii. *Ph. L.*) Diuretic, sedative, and purgative. Chiefly used in gout. Dose, gtt. 40 to 3 j.

Reynolds's Specific for gout and rheumatism consisted of the fresh bulb of *Colchicum* 3 viij, *Sherry wine* 3 xvj. The colchicum was macerated for eight or ten days in the wine, in a gentle heat; coloured with *syrup of poppies* and flavoured with *rum*. Reynolds is said to have killed himself by taking an over dose of it.

VINUM FERRI, *V. chalybeu'tum, Steel wine, Wine of iron, Vinum ferra'tum, V. martia'tum, V. Martis, Tinctura Martis vino'sa, Tinctura Martis cum vino.* (*Iron* 3 j, *supertartrate of potass,* in powder, 3 vj, *distilled water* ℥ ij or q. s., *proof spirit* 3 xx. Rub the iron and supertartrate of potass together, and expose to the air in a flat vessel, moistened with a fluid ounce of water for a fortnight; agitating every day with a spatula, and sprinkling it with water, to keep it moist. Then dry with a gentle heat, and mix with 3 xxx of *distilled water*. Filter the fluid, and add the spirit. *Ph. L.*) Tonic. Dose, 3 j to 3 iv.

It is sometimes made by adding *two pints of wine* to *two ounces of iron filings*:—macerating and filtering.

VINUM GENTIA'NÆ COMPOS'ITUM, *V. amarum, Compound wine of Gentian, Infu'sum ama'rum vino'sum, Vinum amarum cum spiritu vini, Wine bitters.* (*Rad. gentian. luteæ* 3 ss, *cort. cinchon. offic.* 3 j, *cort. aurant.* 3 ij,

canellæ alb. 3 j, *alcohol. dilut.* 3 iv, *vini alb. Hispanic.* ℥ ijss. *Ph. E.*) Dose, 3 j to 3 vj.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ, *Ipecacuan'ha wine.* (*Rad. ipecacuan. cont.* 3 ij, *vini* ℥ ij. *Ph. L.*) Emetic, and diaphoretic. Dose, as an emetic, 3 iv to 3 x.

VINUM DE KINA KINA COMPOS'ITUM, *V. cincho'næ compositum, Compound bark wine, (F) Vin de quinquina composé. (Cort. cinchon. pulv.* ℥ ss, *quassiæ, cort. winteran., cort. aurant. sicc.,* āā 3 ss, *alcohol* (12° to 22° Beaumé) ℥ j. Macerate for 24 hours; and add *vini albi* ℥ vj. Macerate for four days, and filter, *Ph. P.*) Tonic, febrifuge, and stomachic. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

VINUM OPII, *Wine of Opium, Vinum de opio compos'itum, Laudanum liquidum Sydenha'mi, Laudanum liquidum Hoffman'ni, Tinctura Thebaica, &c., Ford's laudanum.* (*Ext. opii* 3 j, *cort. cinnam. cont., caryoph.* cont. sing. 3 j, *vini* ℥ j. *Ph. L.*) Narcotic. Dose, gtt. xv to 3 j.

VINUM QUINI'NÆ, *Wine of Quinine. (Wine* ℥ ij, *sulphate of quinine gr. x. Mix.)* Dose, 3 iss or more; according as it is used for a stomachic, or to arrest ague. A *Vinum Cinchoninæ* may be made in the same way.

VINUM RHEI PALMA'TI, *Rhubarb Wine, Tinctura Rhubar'bari Vino'sa, Vinum Rhubarbari, Elixir Rhei dulcè, E. R. Compos'itum.* (*Rad. rhei concis.* 3 ij, *cort. canellæ* cont. 3 j, *alcohol. dilut.* 3 ij, *vini alb. Hispan.* 3 xv. *Ph. E.*) Laxative and stimulant. Dose, 3 iv to 3 iss.

VINUM TAB'ACI, *Vinum Nicotia'næ Tabaci, Tobacco Wine. (Folior. nicotian. tabac.* 3 j, *vini alb. Hispanic.* ℥ j. *Ph. E.*) Narcotic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. In dropsical cases, colica pictonum, and ileus. Not used. Dose, gtt. xx to xxxvj.

VINUM VERA'TRI, *Wine of White Hellebore. (Rad. veratr. concis.* 3 viij, *sp. ten.* ℥ j, *aquæ distillat.* ℥ iss. Macerate for 14 days. *Ph. L.*) In cutaneous affections, and in gout. Dose, 3 ss to 3 ij.

VI'OLA, *Viola adora'ta, Ion, Matrona'lis, Viola'ria, the Sweet Violet, (F) Violette à bouquets, V. odorante.* The flowers of the sweet violet have a pleasant, peculiar odour, and scarcely any taste. They are slightly laxative.

VIOLA CANI'NA. The Dog Violet. The root of this plant is emetic and cathartic. Dose, ʒ j.

VIOLA TRICOL'OR, *Heart's ease, Pansies, Ja'cea, Herba Trinita'tis, (F) Pensée, P. sauvage.* The decoction of this beautiful little plant has been recommended in diseases of the skin, &c. Its roots are, also, emetic and cathartic.

VIRGIN'IA, MINERAL WATERS OF. There are several celebrated mineral springs in Virginia, on the Western side of the Blue Ridge. Two Thermal springs exist in Bath county. The Warm Spring, as it is called, issues with a bold stream, sufficient to turn a

mill, and to keep the water of its basin at the temperature of 97°. The *Hot Spring* is a few miles from the Warm. Its temperature is 107°. They are both slightly sulphureous.

The *Sweet Springs* are at the Eastern foot of the Alleghany, in Botetourt county; and 42 miles from the Warm Springs. The water has a temperature of 70° and is highly impregnated with carbonic acid. The *White Sulphur*, as well as the *Red Sulphur*, and *Salt Sulphur Springs*, are also much celebrated. The Red Spring is affirmed to exert a sedative influence on the pulse, diminishing the number of its beats. About 15 miles from Staunton is *Stribling's Springs*—a sulphuretted water; and near Warrenton, in Fauquier county, there is a sulphureous water, called Lee's Springs, which is much frequented.

VIRGIN'S MILK, *Lac Vir'ginis*, *Lac Virginal'e*, (F) *Lait virginal*. A tincture of Benjamin or of any other balsam, precipitated by the addition of water, which gives it a milky appearance. Also, subacetate of lead precipitated by water. It has been used as a cosmetic to remove freckles, &c.

VIRULENT, *Virulen'tus*. *Viro'sus*. That which is of the nature of a virus or which is caused by a virus.

VIRUS. A Latin word, which signifies poison; but which, in medicine, has a somewhat different acceptation.

By it is understood—a principle, unknown in its nature and inappreciable by the senses, which is the agent for the transmission of infectious diseases. Thus we speak of the *variolic*, *vaccine*, and *syphilitic virus*. *Virus* differs from *venom*, in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process;—a *morbid poison*.

VIS MEDICA'TRIX NATU'RÆ, *Vis conservatrix*, *Autocrati'a*, (q. v.) *Autonom'ia*, *Autocratoria Physiat'ricē*, *Physioautocrati'a*. A term, employed, by some, to express that instinctive, healing power in an animal or vegetable, by virtue of which it can repair injuries inflicted upon it or remove disease.

VIS MOR'TUA. Under this name, Haller included the mechanical properties of membrane,—flexibility, extensibility, elasticity, &c., which are totally independent of the vital properties. They remain some time after the complete extinction of life in all its functions; seem to be connected with the mechanical arrangement of particles and the chymical composition of the substance in which they reside, and not to be affected until the progress of decomposition has become sensible.

VISCUM ALBUM, *Mist'letoe*, *Ixos*, *Ix'ia*, *Dabach*, (F) *Gui*. A parasitic plant, which grows on a number of trees. *Family*, *Caprifoliacæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Diœcia Tetrandria*. That of the oak—*Viscum quercinum*—has been most celebrated, but it does not differ

from the others. It was, at one time, much used in epilepsy and other neuroses;—the wood or leaves being given in powder, in the dose of 3 ss or 3 j. The berries, also, called *Pommes hemorrhoidales*, from their supposed virtues, are drastic; and, when applied externally, maturative.

VISION, *Vis'io*, *Visus*, *Opsis*, (F) *Vue*. The action of seeing. The sight. The sight is one of the five senses; and the eye is its organ. By it we distinguish colours and appreciate most of the physical qualities of external objects. The eye is composed of different transparent media, whose curvatures and refractive powers are so combined as to render insensible the aberrations of sphericity and refrangibility, and to concentrate the luminous rays proceeding from more or less distant objects. These rays traverse, successively, the transparent cornea, the aqueous humour, the crystalline, the vitreous humour, and strike upon the retina, on which they impress the figure of the object whence they have emanated; and, in order that no obscurity may arise from the reflections, that might otherwise occur, the interior of the eye is lined by a membrane—the choroid—which is, itself, covered internally by a dark pigment. This absorbs the light, exactly like the dark pigment in the interior of telescopes, and thus obviates confusion. As the rays, proceeding from an object, must cross each other in their course to the retina, it follows, that those, proceeding from the upper part of an object, must fall upon the lower part of the retina and conversely. So that the object must be impressed upon the retina, in an inverted position, yet experience teaches us to appreciate the position accurately.

VIS'UAL, *Visua'lis*. That which concerns the sight or belongs to vision.

The **VISUAL ANGLE** is the angle, formed by the crossing of two rays,—proceeding from opposite points of any body,—in their passage through the pupil. It is by the size of this angle, that we judge, to a certain extent, of the size of objects.

VITAL PRIN'CIPLE. The principle which, when allied to matter, as in organized bodies, controls its manifestations and properties, and distinguishes organized matter from the inorganic. We know nothing of this principle, except in its connexion with organization.

VITELL'INE, *Vitellinus*, from *vitellus*, 'the yolk of an egg.'

The **VITELLINE PEDICLE** is the pedicle, which attaches the umbilical vesicle to the embryo. See *Vesicula Umbilicalis*.

VITEX, *V. Agnus Castus*, *Agnus Castus*, (F) *Gattilier*, *Petit Poivre*, *Poivre sauvage*. *Family*, *Pyrenacæ*. *Sex. Syst.* *Didynamia Angiospermia*. The *Chaste Tree*. The seeds, when fresh, have a fragrant smell and an acrid, aromatic taste. Formerly, they were celebrated as antaphrodisiacs.

VITIS CORINTHIACA. *Family of the Vines. Sex. Syst. Pentandria Monogynia.* This plant affords the *Uvæ pas'sæ mino' res*, *Passæ Corinthiacæ*, *Pas'sulæ mino' res*, *Uvæ Corinthiacæ*, or *Currants*, (F) *Raisins de Corinthe*. They are the dried fruit of the *Vitis Corinthiaca* or *Vitis apyrena*; and are similar, in their properties, to the raisin.

VITIS VINIFERA, *Am'pelos*, *A. Cœnoph'oros*. The *Grape vine*, the *Vine*. (F) *Vigne*. Vine leaves and the tendrils have an astringent taste, and were formerly used in diarrhœas, hemorrhages, &c. The juice or sap, called *Lack'ryma*, has been recommended in calculous disorders and in cases of chronic ophthalmia. The juice of the unripe fruit is called *Verjuice*, (q. v.) The *Grape*, *Uva*, *Botrys*, *Staph'ylé*, (F) *Raisin*, when ripe, is a wholesome, delicious fruit; and, when dried, they form the *Uvæ passæ majores*, *Passulæ majores*, *Uvæ passæ solè sicca'tæ*, *Raisins*. These are inodorous; and, to the taste, subacidulous, sweet, and mucilaginous. They are demulcent and nutritive.

VITRINE AUDITIVE (F), from *vitrum* 'glass.' The fluid contained in the *membranous labyrinth* of the ear, so called from its resemblance to the *vitreous* humour of the eye.

VITRUM, *Hy'alos*, *Glass*, *Brancia*, (F) *Verre*. Glass, coarsely powdered, has been sometimes used to remove specks of the cornea.

Powdered glass has been regarded, but erroneously, as a poison. It acts only mechanically.

The saline scum, which swims on glass when first made, has been used in tooth-powders. It is called *Sandiver*, *Sel de verre*, *Glass Gall*, *Fel vitri*, &c.

VIVIP'AROUS, from *Vivus*, 'alive,' and *pario*, 'I bring forth.' An epithet applied to animals whose young are brought forth detached, without requiring to be hatched, as in the *Oviparous*.

VIVISEC'TION, *Vivisec'tio*; from *vivus*, 'alive,' and *seca're*, 'to cut.' The act of opening or dissecting living animals.

VOICE, *Vox*, *Audē*, *Phonē*, (F) *Voix*. An appreciable sound, produced by the air, when driven from the lungs, throwing the inferior ligaments of the glottis into vibration. The function, by which this is effected, has been called *Phona'tion*. It is a function of *animal* life; and, in animals, is limited to the production of the *simple* or *instinctive* voice, as well as in the idiot; but, in intellectual man, becomes much more complicated and articulated—an evidence of his intellectual superiority.

The **ARTICULATED VOICE** or *Speech*, *Lo-que'la*, *Lalia*, *Phrasis*, (F) *Parole*, *Voix articulée*, is the voice, as produced by the glottis, modified by the motions of the tongue, lips, and other parts of the mouth. Most physiologists agree in regarding the glottis or the space between the thyro-arytenoid liga-

ments plus the ligaments themselves, as the part where vocal sounds are formed, but the mechanism of this formation is a matter of dispute. The greater part of individuals regard the glottis and its ligaments, with the *vocal tube*—or the space which the sound has to traverse after it is produced in the glottis—as a reed instrument, like the clarionet;—the inferior ligaments of the glottis constituting the reed.

In speech, as ordinarily effected, the tongue, lips, teeth, &c. are concerned; but there are some authentic cases on record, where it has been accomplished after the tongue had been removed. In such cases, the articulated voice must have been produced in the glottis, alone or aided by an obscure action of the parts above it.

VOIX CONVULSIVE, (F) *Vox Convulsi'va*. A neurosis of the voice, consisting in the production of discordant sounds—acute and grave—which cannot be brought to the natural tones by any effort of volition. It seems to be caused by disordered contraction of the muscles of the larynx.

VOLATILIZA'TION, *Volatiliza'tio*. The operation of reducing volatilizable substances into gas or vapour.

VOMER, in Lat. 'a ploughshare,' *Os Vo'meris*, *Aratrum*, *Os maxillæ superioris undec'imum*. One of the bones of the face, so called from its resemblance. It is an azygous bone, forming the posterior part of the septum narium. It is thin, flat, and quadrilateral; and is articulated, below, to the superior maxillary and palatine bones; and above, to the sphenoid, ethmoid, and cornets of Bertin. It is developed by a single point of ossification.

VOM'ICA, from *Vom'ere*, 'to vomit,' 'to spit up.' (F) *Vomique*, *Crachement de pus*. A term, used by some authors for any encysted collection of purulent matter in the interior of a viscus. The acceptance is commonly, however, restricted to purulent collections in the lungs, encysted or not, which may be discharged by the mouth, by breaking into the bronchial tubes. Two kinds of vomicae are distinguished; the one, caused by the softening or breaking down of pulmonary tubercles; the other, of much more rare occurrence, formed by a circumscribed abscess of the lungs. Instead of opening into the bronchi, the abscess is sometimes discharged into the cavity of the pleura, causing empyema.

VOM'ITING, *Vom'itus*, *Evomi'tio*, *Antropé*, *Em'esis*, *Vomi'tio*, *Palmus vom'itus*, *Ægritu'do ventric'uli*, *Sickness of the Stomach*, (F) *Vomissement*. The act by which solids and liquids, contained in the stomach, are ejected by the mouth. Vomiting is the effect of some special irritation of the nerves of the stomach. It is not accomplished solely by the contraction of the stomach, as was, for a long time believed. That organ, in-

deed, but feebly assists in the process;—the main cause is the compression exerted upon the parietes of the viscus by the diaphragm and abdominal muscles.

Vomiting is a symptom, common to numerous diseases. At times, it is sympathetic, as in affections of the kidney, uterus, brain, &c. At others, it is symptomatic, as in gastritis, peritonitis, &c.

When very troublesome, it may often be palliated by effervescent draughts, aromatics, sinapisms or blisters to the epigastric region, &c.

VOMITURITION, *Vomituri'tio*, *Emesia*, *Dysemesia*, *Vomen'di cona'men ina'ne*, *Retching*. Ineffectual efforts to vomit. Some authors mean, by this term, the vomiting of but little matter, or that which occurs almost without effort. The first acceptation is the most general.

VULNERARY, *Vulnera'rius*; from *vulnus*, 'a wound.' (F) *Vulnéraire*. A name applied by the ancients, to medicines, which they considered capable of favouring the consolidation of wounds. The property has been ascribed to various plants.

VULTUEUX (F), *Vultuo'sus*. Corvisart has used the expression, *Face vultueuse*,—*Facies vultuosa*—for the face, when it is more florid and swollen than in the natural state. This appearance, which is observed in active aneurism of the heart, according to Corvisart, is owing to the afflux of blood into the arterial

capillaries, and hence differs from the livid and swollen appearance caused by the accumulation of blood in the venous capillaries, constituting the *Face injectée*.

VULVA, from *valva*, 'a door,' *Hortus*, *Cunus*, *Puden'dum mulie'brē*, *Choiros*, *Amphicaus'tis*, *Concha*, *Porcus*, *Porta*, *Interfemineum*, *Muliebria*, *Fossa magna mulie'bris*, *Episeion*, *Eschara*, *Hor'tulus cupidinis*, the female pudendum, *Bouba'lios*, *Byssos*, *Cava*, *Caver'na*, *Delphys*, *Delta*, *Fovea*, *Gynæce'um*. The female organs of Generation. (F) *Vulve*. A longitudinal opening between the projecting parts of the external organs of generation in the female, extending from the mons veneris to the perineum, and which is called, also, *Fossa magna*. Some anatomists mean, by this term, the whole of the external genital organs of the female;—mons veneris; labia majora, and the cleft or vestibule, separating them; the clitoris; nymphæ; meatus urinarius; entrance of the vagina; with the hymen or the carunculæ myrtiformes, fossa navicularis and fourchette.

VULVA, *Fora'men commu'nē ante'rius*, *Iter ad infundib'ulum*, *Iter ad tertium ventric'ulum*. An opening, situate at the junction of the optic thalami; and immediately beneath the anterior crus of the fornix.

VULVAR, *Vulva'ris*. That which relates to the vulva. Chaussier gives this name to the external pudic arteries, because they are distributed to the vulva.

W

WAISTCOAT, STRAIT, *Indu'cula*, (F) *Camisole*, *Gilet de force*. A dress, used for restraining maniacs, or those labouring under violent delirium. It has long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, so that the arms cannot be extricated from them. It ought, of course, to be made of very resisting materials.

WALKING, *Gressus*, *Inces'sus*, *Deambula'tio*, *Ambula'tio*, *Badisis*, (F) *La marche*. The action by which we change place, by means of a succession of steps succeeding each other in the same direction. In walking forwards, the centre of gravity is constantly altered; and a series of small, parabolic curves is described on the heads of the thigh bones, the extent of which is regulated by volition, under the guidance of vision.

WALTON, MINERAL WATERS OF. A mineral spring near Tewkesbury, in Glou-

cestershire, England. It is an acidulous chalybeate.

WANT, from past participle of Sax. *panian*, 'to wane;' 'to fall away.' 'Need of that which is necessary.' (F) *Besoin*. This word is sometimes used to express the imperious necessity, which compels us to take food, drink, &c. See Hunger and Thirst. In a more general sense, it means the impressions, transmitted by the organs to the brain, when it is necessary that they should act; these wants are called *instinctive desires*, and *internal sensations* or *stimuli*. Such are the desires to eat, drink, void the urine, &c. &c.

WANT in the sense of *Indigence*, (L) *Egestas*, *Indigentia*, is the cause of a number of diseases.

WASP, *Vespa*, *Sphe'x*, (F) *Guêpe*. A genus of gregarious insects, like the bee and the ant. They are armed with a sting, which

pours a poisonous fluid into the puncture made by it. See Poisons, *Table of*. The best application is the Sp. ammoniæ aromaticus, or some preparation of ammonia.

WASSERBURG, MINERAL WATERS OF. W. is a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 28 miles east of Munich. The water, called also *Aqua Agatii*, contains carbonic acid; carbonates of lime and magnesia; sulphates of lime and magnesia; muriate of soda, carbonate of soda and oxide of iron.

WATER, Aqua, Hydor, ὕδωρ, Alma, (F) Eau. Water was, at one time, regarded as a simple element. It is now known to consist of 8 parts by weight of oxygen and 1 of hydrogen. It freezes at 32°, and boils at 212°, of Fahrenheit; and is taken as the unit in all tables of the specific gravity of solid and liquid substances. Water, as we meet with it, is very different in its state of purity: generally, it contains small quantities of saline matter; at other times, as in sea water and mineral waters, it is largely impregnated.

The characters of water, as met with under ordinary circumstances, are well compared by Celsus. "*Aqua levissima pluvialis est: deinde fontana, tum ex flumine, tum ex puteo: post hæc ex nive, aut glacie: gravior his ex lacu, gravissima ex palude.*" Pure water is one of the best diluents that can be used. When cold, and, especially, when iced, it is one of the most useful refrigerants; and, in the form of the cold, tepid, and warm bath, it is serviceable in numerous diseases.

RAIN WATER, Aqua pluvia'lis, (F) Eau de pluie, when collected at a distance from houses or other elevated objects, is the purest natural water, and has the least specific gravity. The only bodies, which it usually holds in solution, are carbonic acid, and minute traces of carbonate and muriate of lime.

SPRING WATER, Aqua fonta'na, Hydropegē, (F) Eau de fontaine, contains, in addition to the substances detected in rain water, more or less sulphate of lime. When this is to such an extent as to curdle soap, the water is said to be *hard*; if not, *soft*. Hard water is, of course, inferior to soft, for domestic and medicinal purposes.

RIVER WATER, Aqua fluvia'lis, is derived from the conflux of numerous springs and rain water. It is, generally, pretty pure.

WELL WATER, Aqua putea'lis, (F) Eau de puit, Eau de source, is the same as spring water, but liable to impregnation, owing to the land springs filtering into the wells and conveying impurities into them.

SNOW WATER, Aqua niva'ta, (F) Eau de neige, has, usually, been deemed unwholesome. It exactly resembles rain water, in composition, and is equally salubrious.

LAKE WATER, Aqua ex lacu, (F) Eau de lac, is apt to be impure, from decayed animal and vegetable matter. A great deal will, however, depend upon the magnitude of the collection, and the degree of stagnation.

MARSH WATER, Aqua paludo'sa, (F) Eau de Marais, is the most impure of all. It is generally more stagnant, and of course more loaded with decomposing animal and vegetable matters.

DISTILLED WATER, Aqua distilla'ta, (F) Eau distillée, Holy Water, is generally ordered in extemporaneous prescriptions, but is rarely used. In some cases, however, it is absolutely necessary, as water, containing any saline impregnation—hard water, for example—decomposes certain substances. See Incompatibles, *Table of*. Distilled water has been recommended as a diet-drink in cancerous affections; and it is used in the religious ceremonies of the Catholic church.

WATER, MINERAL, Aqua minera'lis, A. salu'bris, A. medica'ta, Fons saluta'rius, Aqua sote'ria, (F) Eau minérale. Water, holding in solution different saline and gaseous substances, in sufficient quantity to be possessed of medicinal properties.

Mineral waters may be divided into four classes. 1. *Gaseous or Acidulous.* 2. *Chalybeate.* 3. *Saline.* 4. *Sulphureous.* These may be *thermal or cold, natural or artificial.* Many of these divisions, however, run into each other; some of the substances, which they hold dissolved, belonging to one class as well as to another.

1. *Gaseous, Acidulous or Carbonated Mineral Waters, Aquæ minera'les acidulæ, (F) Eaux minérales gazeuses ou acidules.* The waters, referred to this class, are those that contain carbonic acid gas in such quantity as to communicate to it certain sensible qualities. Waters, impregnated with free carbonic acid, sparkle when drawn from the spring, or when poured into a glass. They have a sharp, acidulous taste; but become vapid from exposure to the air. Along with the carbonic acid, there are generally present portions of saline earthy or metallic matter, chiefly carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron. Waters, highly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, are grateful to the stomach; increase the appetite, and are diuretic: hence their utility in dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, and gout. Their properties are, of course, modified by the saline matter that may be also contained in them.

The most celebrated amongst the acidulous waters are those of Bar, Chateldon, Saint Myon, Mont d'Or, Langeac, Seltzer, Sultzmatt, Pyrmont, Spa, Carlsbad, Cheltenham, Scarborough, Saratoga, Ballston, and the Sweet Springs of Virginia.

2. *Chalybeate or Ferruginous Mineral Waters, Aquæ minera'les ferrugino'sæ, (F) Eaux minérales ferrugineuses,* contain iron—sulphate, muriate or carbonate, generally the latter—held in solution by an excess of acid. Chalybeate waters have a peculiar styptic taste. They are transparent, when taken from the spring; but, when exposed for some time to the air, a pellicle forms on the

surface, and a deposit takes place of the iron. Chalybeate waters are used as tonics in debility of all kinds; in all cases, in fact, where iron is considered to be indicated. They are the most numerous of all the classes of mineral waters. In the present Dictionary, those only are specified, which have some celebrity; yet there are nearly 90: whilst there are but 60 of the saline, and 34 of the sulphureous.

The most celebrated chalybeates are those of Tunbridge, Scarborough, Spa, Bussang, Forges, Vichy, Pyrmont, Passy, Provins, and Vals.

3. *Saline Mineral Waters, Aquæ minerales salinæ, Amna alcalizata (Paracelsus), (F) Eaux minérales salines.* Waters, holding in solution different saline substances, in greater quantity than the acidulous waters. They differ in properties, according to the salts contained in them. The salts, usually present, are sulphates, muriates, and carbonates; and the bases, with which the acids forming these are combined, are soda, magnesia, and lime.

Saline mineral waters are usually aperient; and the most noted are those of Seltzer, Sedlitz, Balaruc, Bourbonne-les-Bains, Baden, Epsom, Cheltenham, &c.

To this class may also be added *Sea water*.

4. *Sulphureous Mineral Waters, Aquæ minerales sulphuræ; when warm, termed, Theiothermæ, Fontes sulphurei calidi, (F)*

Eaux minérales sulfureuses, Eaux sulfurées, E. sulfureuses, E. hépatiques, &c. These waters owe their distinguishing character to an impregnation of sulphuretted hydrogen; and are at once recognised by their peculiar, fetid smell, resembling that of rotten eggs. They usually contain saline substances, which modify their powers. From the action of the sulphuretted hydrogen, they are employed in cutaneous affections; and, from the combined action of this and the saline matter, they are valuable agents in diseases of the digestive organs. They are also employed in cutaneous eruptions; and the warm sulphur baths have been especially celebrated in such cases, as well as in rheumatic affections.

The most renowned sulphureous waters are those of Barèges, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Caunterets, Bonnes, Aix in Savoy, Aix-la-Chapelle, Enghien, Harrowgate, Moffat, Virginia Springs, &c.

Some springs, as those of Bath, Buxton, Dax, Matlock, Warm and Hot Springs of Virginia, &c., are almost pure *Thermal Mineral Waters*. They are valuable agents in rheumatic affections; the warmth being equable during the whole period the individual is immersed in them; which cannot be the case in the artificial thermal bath.

The following Table, by Dr. Ure, exhibits the composition of some of the principal mineral waters, as well as of that of the sea.

TABLE

OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE MOST CELEBRATED MINERAL WATERS.

NAMES OF THE SPRINGS.	Grains of water.	CUBIC INCHES OF GASES.				CARBONATES OF				SULPHATES OF				MURIATES OF				Silica.	Alumina.	Resins.	Tempera- ture.
		Oxy- gen.	Car- bonic acid.	Sulph. hydro- gen.	Azote.	Soda.	Lime.	Mag- nesia.	Iron.	Soda.	Lime.	Mag- nesia.	Iron.	Soda.	Lime.	Mag- nesia.	Pot- ash.				
Acidulous.	Seltzer (1)	43.5	13.068			5.22	78.3	6.32	gr.					13.74				gr.			gr.
	Pymont (1)		19.6			4.3	9.8	9.8	0.70		8.38	5.44		1.7							cold
	Spa (1)		9.8			1.85	4.35	4.35	0.70					0.21							cold
	Carlsbad (2)		50.0			38.5	12.5	1.25	0.11-4th	66.75				32.5				2.25			165°
	Kilburn (10)		84.0	36.0		2.4	2.4	1.25	1.31-4th	18.2	13.0	91.0		6.0	0.6	2.8			6.0		cold
Sulphu- rous.	Harrowgate (14)		8.0	19.0	7.0		18.5	5.5						615.5	3.0	9.1					cold
	Moffat (14)		1.0	10.0	4.0									3.6							cold
	Aix-la-Chapelle (3)			13.06			15.25	5.89			33.3	5.8		6.21		8.0					143°
	Enghien (5)		18.5	7.0			21.4	1.35						2.4							cold
	Sedlitz		8.0	3.0	12.0		6.7	21.0	5.0	48.0	41.1	1444		5.0		36.5					cold
Saline.	Cheltenham (6)		30.3				0.4	12.5		1.0	40.			2.0		72.5					cold
	Plombières (20)						0.5		0.17	3.7				21.	20.8						cold
	Dunblane (16) sp. gr. 1.00475		1.				0.5			0.9				12.7	20.2						cold
	Pitcaithley (16)																				cold
	Tunbridge (3)	1.4	10.6		4.0				1.0		1.25			0.5		2.25		1.12	15.1		cold
Chaly- beate.	Brighton (4)		18.0				16.5		32.5		32.7			12.2	28.5	6.0					cold
	Toeplitz (7)													61.3							cold
	Bath (8)																				cold
	Buxton (9)				2.0		1.6		0.004	3.0	18.0			6.6				0.4			114°
	Bristol (11)						10.5			11.2	2.5			1.5							82°
Calcareous, nearly pure.	Matlock						13.5				11.7			4.0		7.25					74°
	Malvern (15)						5.33	0.92	0.625	2.896	trace.			1.55							66°
	Dead Sea (17) sp. gr. 1.211																				cold
	Do. (18) sp. gr. 1.245																				
	Do. (19) sp. gr. 1.2283																				
Sea water, Forth (16)										25.6	.054			10.676	3.8	10.1					
														7.8	10.6	24.2					
														6.95	4.0	15.31					
														159.3	5.7	35.5	trace†				

(1) Bergmann. (2) Klaproth. (3) Babington. (4) Marcet. (5) Fourcroy. (6) Fothergill. (7) John.
 (8) Phillips. (9) Pearson. (10) Schmeisser. (11) Carrick. (14) Garnet. (15) Dr. Philip. (16) Dr. Murray.
 (17) Dr. Marcet. (18) Klaproth. (19) M. Gay Lussac. (20) Vauquelin. † Dr. Wollaston.

Artificial Mineral Waters, (F) *Eaux minérales artificielles ou factices*. These are imitations of the natural; and some of them—as the factitious Cheltenham water, and Sedlitz water—answer the purposes of the natural water tolerably well. The acidulous and chalybeate waters are, however, most easily imitated.

WATER, SEA, *Aqua Mari'na, Humor Dor'idis, (F) *Eau de Mer.** This contains common salts and sulphate of magnesia, in large quantity. It is cathartic and forms the usual glyster at sea. It makes an excellent tonic bath; superior in most cases—especially in scrophula—to the fresh water bath.

WATTWEILER, MINERAL WATERS OF. W. is a small town in the department of Haut Rhin, at the foot of the Vosges. The waters are acidulous chalybeates, and contain carbonates of iron, lime, and soda; muriate of soda, and free carbonic acid.

WAXING KERNELS, *Crescentia, (F) *Croissances, Croissants, Glandes de croissance.** A popular term for small tumours, formed by an enlargement of the lymphatic glands—in the groins of children, particularly. They have been looked upon as connected with the growth of the body, hence their name.

WAY, *Via, Passage, Odos, (F) *Voie.** A name given to different canals.

The DIGESTIVE WAYS or PASSAGES, *Primæ viæ, (F) *Voies digestives, Premières voies,** are the series of hollow organs of digestion, composed of mouth, œsophagus, stomach, small and large intestines. The term is often restricted to the three first of these.

The SECOND WAYS or PASSAGES, *Secundæ viæ, (F) *Secondes voies,** comprise the chyloferous, lymphatic, and blood-vessels.

WEANING, Sax. *penan, Ablacta'tion, Ablacta'tio, Apogalactis'mus, (F) *Sévrage.** The act of depriving the infant, permanently, of the breast, in order to feed it on other and more solid nourishment.

WEDGED, (D) *wegge, Inclu'sus, In-hærens, (F) *Enclavée.** The head of the fœtus is said to be wedged in the pelvis, when it remains fixed notwithstanding the uterine efforts.

The condition is called *Incuneatio, Sphe-no'sis, (F) *Enclavement**. See Paragomphosis.

WEIGHT, from Sax. *pæzan, 'to weigh,' (F) *Pésanteur.** A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole body, or over a part:—the stomach or head, for example.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, *Pon'dera et Mensu'ra, (F) *Poids et Mésures.** The importance of possessing a uniform system of weights and measures has impressed the scientific of all countries; and numerous endeavours have been made to accomplish the object. It is, however, a matter of considerable difficulty, and one not likely to be attained. The new French measures are upon decidedly the best footing, but they are not adopted out of

France. The greatest diversity prevails over Europe in the measures both of weight and capacity. Some of the following tables will show, that every subdivision of the pound, as well as the pound itself, differs in England and in France.

TROY WEIGHT, as used by the British Apothecaries.

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

The pound ℔	} contains	12 ounces.
The ounce ʒ		8 drachms.
The drachm ʒ		3 scruples.
The scruple ʒ		20 grains.
The grain gr.		

These, and the signs by which they are denoted, are the same in all the British Pharmacopœias, as well as in the American.

lb.	Oz.	Dr'ms.	Scrup.	Grs.	Grammes.
1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760	= 372.96
	1	= 8	= 24	= 480	= 31.08
		1	= 3	= 60	= 3.885
			1	= 20	= 1.295

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT, and *Poids de Marc*.

The pound	} contains	16 ounces.
The ounce		8 drachms.
The drachm		3 scruples.
The scruple		24 grains.
The grain		

Avoirdupois.

lb.	Oz.	Dr'ms.	Scrup.	Grs.	Grammes.
1	= 16	= 128	= 384	= 9216	= 453.25
	1	= 8	= 24	= 576	= 28.328
		1	= 3	= 72	= 3.540
			1	= 24	= 1.180

The *Poids de Marc* is that employed by the French Pharmaciens, when the new weights are not.

The following Tables exhibit the relative value of the old French and English weights.

<i>Poids de Marc.</i>	<i>Troy Wt.</i>	<i>Avoird.</i>	<i>Troy grs.</i>
1 pd. (<i>livre</i>)	= 1.31268 lb	= 1.080143 lb	= 7.561
1 oz. (<i>once</i>)	= .984504 oz	= 1.080143 oz	= 472.5625
1 dr. (<i>gros</i>)	= .984504 dr		= 59.0703125
1 gr.	=		= .820421

Troy.	<i>Poids de Marc.</i>	French grains.
1 pound	= 0.76180 lb.	= 7561
1 ounce	= 1.01574 <i>once</i>	= 585.083
1 drachm	= 1.01574 <i>gros</i>	= 73.135
1 grain		= 1.219

Avoirdupois.	<i>Poids de Marc.</i>	French grains.
1 pound	= 0.925803 lb.	= 8532.3
1 ounce	= 0.925803 <i>once</i>	= 533.27

To convert French grains into Troy grains, divide by	}	1.2189
Troy grains into French grains, multiply by		
French ounces into Troy ounces, divide by	}	1.015734
Troy ounces into French ounces, multiply by		

To convert French pounds (*poids de marc*) into Troy pounds, multiply by
 ———— Troy pounds into French pounds, divide by

1.31268

Troy grain.		Poids de Marc or French grain.
1	=	1.219
2	=	2.438
3	=	3.657
4	=	4.876
5	=	6.095
6	=	7.314
7	=	8.533
8	=	9.753
9	=	10.972

French grain.		Troy grain.
1	=	0.8233
2	=	1.6406
3	=	2.4609
4	=	3.2812
5	=	4.1015
6	=	4.9218
7	=	5.7421
8	=	6.5624
9	=	7.3827

NEW FRENCH DECIMAL WEIGHTS.

Divisions of the Kilogramme.

1 kilogramme	=	10 hectogrammes.
1 hectogramme	=	10 decagrammes.
1 decagramme	=	10 grammes.
1 gramme	=	10 decigrammes.
1 decigramme	=	10 centigrammes.
1 centigramme	=	10 milligrammes.

Comparative Table of the New and Old French Weights.

(Approximative values.)

		lbs. oz. dr. gr.
1 kilogramme	=	2 0 5 20
$\frac{1}{2}$ kilogramme	=	1 0 2 46
1 hectogramme	=	0 3 1 0
3 decagrammes } & 2 grammes }	=	0 1 0 0
1 decagramme	=	0 0 2 12
4 grammes	=	0 0 1 0
1 gramme & 3 } decigrammes }	=	0 0 0 24
1 gramme	=	0 0 0 18
$1\frac{1}{2}$ decigramme	=	0 0 0 3
1 decigramme	=	0 0 0 2
1 demidecigramme	=	0 0 0 1
2 centigrammes	=	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 do	=	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 demicentigramme	=	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
1 milligramme	=	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{50}$

Comparative value of the French Medicinal pound and that of other places.

	lbs. oz. dr. gr.	
Germany	0 15 4 48	
Amsterdam	1 00 0 42	
Belgium	1 00 0 42	
Berne	1 00 0 00	
Copenhagen	0 15 3 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Florence	0 11 0 50	divided into 12 oz.
Genoa	0 10 5 60	do.
Geneva	1 00 0 18	
Hamburg	0 15 2 15	
Lisbon	0 15 7 68	
London	0 12 3 12	divided into 12 oz.
Madrid	0 15 0 16	
Milan	0 9 3 00	
Monaco	0 15 2 23	
Naples	0 10 7 54	divided into 12 oz.

	lbs. oz. dr. gr.	
Paris	1 00 0 00	divided into 16 oz.
Rome	0 11 0 50	do. into 12 oz.
Stockholm	0 13 7 8	
United States	0 12 3 12	divided into 12 oz.
Warsaw	1 10 4 24	
Venice	0 8 6 00	
Vienna	1 2 2 32	

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

English Measure of Fluids.

The gallon (<i>congius</i>)	0	contains	8 pints.
The pint (<i>octarius</i>)	0		16 fluid ounces.
The fluidounce	f. 3		8 fluid drachms.
The fluidrachm	f. 3		60 minims.
The minim			

PROPORTIONS OF THE WINE GALLON.

Gal.	Pints.	Fluidoz.	Fluidr.	Minims.
1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440
	1	= 16	= 128	= 7680
		1	= 8	= 480
			1	= 60

The value of these measures is the same in all the British Pharmacopœias; but the signs, by which they are denoted, are peculiar to that of London. The Edinburgh and Dublin colleges retain the old signs;—for the gallon, *cong.*; the pint, ℥ ; the ounce, ℥ ; the drachm, ℥ ; and the drop gt , which should be equal to the minim. The Pharmacopœia of the United States follows the system of the London College.

The English ale gallon contains 282 cubic inches.
 The English wine gallon contains 231 do.

63 gallons wine measure, 54 gallons beer measure, and 48 gallons ale measure, respectively, make a hogshead;—49 ale pints contain $1727\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches, and may, therefore be considered (in round numbers) as a cubic foot, which contains 1728 cubic inches. A cubic foot of pure water weighs 1000 ounces.

Approximative comparison between the ancient French measures of capacity and the new, and conversely.

	Grammes.	Litres.	Decilitres.	Centilitres.
1 poisson	= 125 or 0	1	2	
1 demi-setier	= 250 or 0	2	5	
1 chopine	= 500 or 0	5	0	
1 pinte	= 1000 or 1	0	0	

	Grammes.	lbs. oz. dr. gr.
1 centilitre	= 10 or 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 00	
1 decilitre	= 100 or 0 3 2 00	
1 litre	= 1000 or 2 0 3 36	= 2.113 E. w. pts.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	Inches.
1 line, the 12th part of an inch.	
3 barley corns	1.000
A palm or hand's breadth (Scripture measure)	3.648
A hand (horse measure)	4.000
A span (Scripture measure)	10.944
A foot	12.000
A cubit (Scripture measure for common purposes)	18.000

A cubit (Scripture measure for sacred purposes)	Inches.
A Flemish ell	21.888
A yard	27.000
An English ell	3 ft. 00
A fathom or toise	3 " 09
	6 " 00

New French measures of Length.

	English inches.			
Millimetre,	0.039			
Centimetre,	0.393			
Decimetre,	3.937	yd.	ft.	inch.
Metre,	39.371	=	1	0 3.37

VALUES OF THE GRECIAN, ROMAN, AND ARABIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN POIDS DE MARC.

1. Weights of the Ancient Greeks.

	lbs. oz. dr. gr.
The talent	= 54 2 5 24
The mina	= 14 3 40
The drachm	= 1 11
The obolus	= 13
The ceration	= 4
The chalcus	= 2
The septon	= ½

2. Weights of the Ancient Romans.

	oz. dr. gr.
The pound (libra)	10 6 48
The ounce (uncia)	7 16
The duella	2 29
The sicilicus	1 58
The sextula	1 14
The consular denier, denarius	1 2
The imperial denier or drachm, drachma	65
The victoriatus	37
The scriptulum or scruple	21
The obolus	11
The siliqua	4

The Greeks divided their obolus into *chalci* and *lepta*: some divided it into 6 *chalci*, and each *chalcus* into 7 *lepta*: others into 8 *chalci*, and every *chalcus* into 8 *lepta* or *minuta*.

3. Weights of the Arabians, Modern Greeks, and Latins of the barbarous periods of the Middle Ages.

	oz. dr. gr.
The alchemion	14 3 40
The manes or ominos	10 6 28
Sacros, augbhen, adar, assatil	7 16
The great or royal nut	3 44
The sextarius, stater	3 44
The lesser nut	2 50
Aliovanus	2 29
Aureus, Alcobolus	2 14
The hazel nut, bendacate, holca, alchi, darchimi, atogochilos, ologinat, nabach	1 11
The acorn, lupine, Egyptian or Syrian bean, the bachil	42
The Alexandria bean or tremessis	30
The Greek bean or gramme, the kermet, gonum, harmi, gracchus	21
The ring, cumulus, seminet, onolossich, onolossat	11
The danich	8
The kirat, alkilat, kararit	4

1. Greek Measures.

	lbs. oz. dr. gr.
The metretes	84 4 3 00
The chus, choa, congius	7 0 2 66

	lbs. oz. dr. gr.
The xestes	1 1 7 44
The cotyle	8 7 58
The tetrarton	4 3 65
The oxybaphon	2 1 69
The cyathos	1 4 00
The conche	6 00
The mystron	3 00
The chama minor	2 00
The cochlearion	1 00

2. Roman Measures of Capacity.

	lbs. oz. dr. gr.
The amphora or cadus	56 2 7 24
The urna	28 1 3 48
The congius	7 0 2 66
The sextarius	1 4 7 44
The hemina	10 1 18
The quartarius	5 0 45
The acetabulum	2 4 23
The cyathus or small glass	1 5 30
The ligula or spoonful	3 24

3. Measures of the Arabian, Arabist, and Latin Physicians of the Middle Ages.

	lbs. oz. dr. gr.
The missohaos weighed	3 8 1 33
Aben, kirt, ejub, eberia, or Roman mina	1 6 0 00
The phial, haffilius, or hassitinus	10 1 18
The calix or rejelati	5 0 44
The handful, pugillum, cornusum	3 2 68
The hassuf, acesasse, or anesime	2 4 20
The conos or coatus, alcantus or almunesi, brialie cuabus	1 5 34
The lesser bachates	5 56
The largest spoonful	4 44
A spoonful	1 52
The colanos or reclanarium	1 28
A small spoonful or flagerina, or cyanes	1 11
The smallest spoonful or fahaliel	42

Besides the weights and measures, employed by the moderns, already mentioned, there are some modes of estimating the quantities of substances by approximation. For example:—

A glassful or cupful, (F) *Verre* is reckoned to contain 4 or 5 fluidounces.

A wine glassful, 1½ ounce or two ounces.

A table spoonful, (F) *Cuiller à bouche* about half an ounce.

A coffee or dessert spoonful, about three drachms.

A tea spoonful, a fluidrachm.

A handful, manipulus. (F) *Poignée*.)

The *Pugillus* is as much as can be held by the three fingers. (F) *Pincée*.)

These last quantities are occasionally prescribed by the French practitioners. Their weights must, of course, vary, according to the article. The authors of the Parisian codex have valued them, as regards certain substances.

	oz. dr.
A Manipulus of barley weighs	3 2½
" linseed	1 4
" linseed meal	3 3
" dried mallow leaves	1 3
" dried chicory leaves	1 0
" flowers of the tilia	1 2½

A <i>Pugillus</i> of camomile flowers weighs	2	dr. scr. gr.
" arnica	1 2	
" marsh-mallow	1 1	
" mallow		60
" fennel seeds.	1	61
" aniseed	2 1/2	

A *hen's egg*, newly laid, weighs about 2 ounces and 2 drachms:—when deprived of its shell 2 ounces. The *white* weighs 1 ounce, 2 drachms, and 57 grains: the *yolk*, 5 drachms and 15 grains.

WEMDING, MINERAL WATERS OF.

These waters are situate about four leagues from Donawert in Bavaria. They contain sulphuretted hydrogen; carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda; sulphates of lime and magnesia; a little muriate of lime, and oxide of iron; and are much used in asthenic diseases.

WEN, Sax. *pen*, *Lu'pia*, *Tumour* (q. v.), (F) *Loupe*. A name given to circumscribed, indolent tumours, without inflammation or change of colour of the skin. They may be met with in almost every part of the body. Their magnitude, as well as nature, is very variable. The term is sometimes confined to an encysted tumour.

WHISKEY; a spirituous liquor obtained from oats, potatoes, &c. by distillation.

WIESSAU, MINERAL WATERS OF.

These waters are situate about four leagues from the Convent of Waldsassen in Bavaria. They contain carbonic acid; carbonates of lime and magnesia; muriates of lime, magnesia, and alumine; carbonate of soda, and much oxide of iron. The Bavarians consider them to resemble the waters of Pyrmont.

WILD, Sax. *pilo*, (D) *Wild*. An epithet, given to the countenance, when not in harmony with the situation of the individual, and indicating strong, mental emotion. A *wild look*, (F) *Physionomie égarée*.

WILDUNGEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. W. is situate a few miles from Cassel in Germany. In its neighbourhood are several mineral springs; the chief of which, according to Stucke, contain a bituminous matter; muriate and sulphate of soda; carbonate and sulphate of lime, &c. They are used, chiefly, as refrigerants.

WIND, *Ventus*, *Anemos*, (F) *Vent*. Winds exert considerable influence on the animal economy; acting by their temperature, which necessarily modifies that of the circumambient air, as well as by their moisture or dryness; and by the emanations of different kinds, which they transport to greater or less distances. The winds, which blow over a considerable extent of country, are dry and serene; those which come from the ocean, are moist and chilly.

WINDY, *Flatulen'tus*, *Flat'ulent*, (F) *Venteux*. That which causes wind or flatulence; also, that which is caused by wind or flatulence;—as *windy food*, *windy colic*, &c.

WINE, *Vinum*, *Ænos*, (F) *Vin*. A name, given by chymists to all liquors that have become spirituous by fermentation. The term is generally, however, restricted to the fermented juice of the grape; or of fruits, the product of whose fermentation resembles, in most respects, that of the juice of the grape.

Wine is composed of alcohol; saccharine matter; malic acid; tartaric acid; super-tartrate of potass; acetic acid; an extractive colouring matter, more or less bitter, and partly resinous; and sometimes of an aromatic substance. The extractive colouring matter is chiefly met with in red wines. All these constituents, except the alcohol, are found ready formed in the grape. The alcohol proceeds from the decomposition of the saccharine matter. A part of the acetic acid is, also, formed during fermentation.

The following Table, drawn up by Mr. Brande, exhibits the quantity of spirit in different kinds of wine and liquors. It is proper, however, to remark, that many of these wines are prepared for the London market, and are more brandied or reinforced, than the same varieties sold in the United States. This is strikingly the case with port. Dr. Henderson, too, has remarked, that some of the wines analyzed by Mr. Brande, were mixed with a considerable quantity of adventitious alcohol. Dr. Henderson's additions and corrections have the letter H affixed.

PROPORTION OF ALCOHOL, s. g. 0.825, IN ONE HUNDRED PARTS BY MEASURE OF THE FOLLOWING WINES, AND MALT AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

1. Lissa,	26.47
Do.	24.35
Average, (a)	25.41
2. Raisin Wine,	26.40
Do.	25.77
Do.	23.20
Average,	25.12
3. Marsala,	26.03
Do.	25.05
Average, (b)	25.09
4. Port—average of six kinds,	23.48
Do. —highest,	25.83
Do. —lowest,	21.40
5. Madeira,	24.42
Do.	23.93
Do. (Sercial)	21.45
Do.	19.24
Average,	22.27
6. Currant Wine,	20.55
7. Sherry,	19.81
Do.	19.83
Do.	18.79
Do.	18.25
Average,	19.17
8. Teneriffe,	19.79
9. Colares,	19.75
10. Lachryma Christi,	19.70
11. Constantia—white,	19.75
red,	(c) 18.92
12. Lisbon,	18.94
13. Malaga,	18.94
14. Bucellas,	18.49
15. Red Madeira,	22.30
Do.	18.40
Average,	20.35

(a) 15.90 H. (b) 18.40 H. (c) 14 50 H.

16. Cape Muscat,	18.25
17. Cape Madeira,	22.94
Do.	20.50
Do.	18.11
Average,	20.51
18. Grape Wine,	18.11
19. Calcavella,	19.20
Do.	18.10
Average,	18.65
20. Vidonia,	19.25
21. Alba Flora,	17.26
22. Malaga,	17.26
23. White Hermitage,	17.43
24. Roussillon,	19.00
Do.	17.26
Average,	18.13
25. Claret,	17.11
Do.	16.32
Do.	14.08
Do.	12.91
Average, (d)	15.10
26. Malmsey Madeira,	16.40
27. Lunel,	15.52
28. Scheraaz,	15.52
29. Syracuse,	15.28
30. Sauterne,	14.22
31. Burgundy,	16.60
Do.	15.22
Do.	14.53
Do.	11.95
Average,	14.57
32. Hock,	14.37
Do.	13.00
Do. (old in cask)	8.88
Average,	12.08
Rudesheimer (1811)	H. 10.72
Do. (1800)	H. 12.22
Average,	H. 11.47
Johannisberger,	H. 8.71
33. Nice,	14.63
34. Barsac,	13.86
35. Tent,	13.30
35. Champagne (still)	13.80
Do. (sparkling)	12.80
Do. (red)	12.56
Do.	11.30
Average,	12.61
37. Red Hermitage,	12.32
38. Vin de Grave,	13.94
Do.	12.80
Average,	13.37
39. Frontignac,	12.79
40. Cote Rotie,	12.32
41. Gooseberry Wine	11.84
42. Orange Wine—average of six samples made by a London manufacturer,	11.26
43. Tokay,	9.88
44. Elder Wine,	9.87
45. Rhenish Wine,	H. 8.71
46. Cider—highest average,	9.87
lowest,	5.21
47. Perry—average of four samples,	7.26
48. Mead,	7.32
49. Ale (Burton)	8.88
Do. (Edinburgh)	6.20
Do. (Dorchester)	5.56
Average,	6.87
50. Brown Stout,	6.80
51. London Porter (average)	4.20
Do. Small Beer (average)	1.28
52. Brandy,	53.39
53. Rum,	53.68
54. Gin,	51.60
55. Scotch Whiskey,	54.32
56. Irish do.	53.90

The only wine recommended in some pharmacopœias, is the *Sherry*, *Vinum*, *Vinum album Hispanicum*. It is a dry wine; the least variable in its properties, and agrees best with the dyspeptic. Other wines, used

(d) 12.91 H.

officially are,—the *Canary* or *Sack* wine *Vinum Canarinum*; *Mountain* wine, *Vinum album montanum*; *Tent* wine; *Rhenish* wine, *Vinum Rhenanum*; and *Port* wine, the *Vinum rubrum Portugallicum*.

The wines, habitually drunk, are almost innumerable. Those that are sweet, or contain a large portion of free, saccharine matter, are decidedly the least wholesome to the dyspeptic.

When wine is good, and of a proper age, it is tonic and nutritive. When new, flatulent and cathartic;—disagreeing with the stomach and bowels. In Medicine, it is a valuable tonic in the last stages of typhus, when the skin is not too hot and dry. Its use, however, requires great caution; and when once commenced under proper circumstances, it cannot be suddenly dropped without mischief. It is, perhaps, the best permanent stimulus in the catalogue of the *materia medica*.

WINE BITTERS. The formulæ for these may be various. The following is as good and agreeable as any. (*Rad. gentian. ℥j*, *cort aurant. 3 x*, *sem. cardam. 3 iv*, *cinnam. cort. 3 iv*, wine, foreign or domestic, three gallons and a half.) Tonic and stomachic.

WINTERA AROMATICA. The *Winter Bark Tree*. The *Bark*, *Cortex Winteranus*, *Cortex Winteranus Magellanicus*, *Cortex Magellanicus*, (F) *Écorce de Winter*, *Cannelle poivrée*, is very much allied in its properties to the *Canella alba*, (q. v.)

WISBADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. W. is a town of Germany, about 6 miles north of Mainz, and 22 west of Frankfort. The waters appear to be simple sulphureous, and much frequented.

WOODS, SUDORIFIC, (F) Bois sudorifiques. This term is applied, collectively, to the *guaiacum*, *sassafras*, *china*, and *sarsaparilla*; which are often used together to form the sudorific decoction.

WORM LOZENGES, CHING'S. Empirical preparations, which consist of yellow and brown lozenges. The former are directed to be taken in the evening; the latter on the following morning.

The **YELLOW LOZENGES.** (*Saffron 3 ss*, *water ℥j*; boil, and strain: and add of *white panacea of mercury* (calomel washed in spirit of wine) *℥j*, *white sugar 28 ℥s*, *mucilage of gum tragacanth*, q. s., to make a mass. Divide; so that each lozenge contains a grain of the panacea.)

The **BROWN LOZENGES.** (*Panacea 3 vij*, *resin of jalap ℥iijss*, *white sugar ℥ix*, *mucilage of gum tragac. q. s.* Each lozenge to contain gr. ss of the panacea.)

WORMIA'NA OSSA, *Ossa epactalia*, *Ossa triquetra*, *Ossa triangulária Blasii*, *Claves calvariæ*, (F) *Os Wormiens*, *Clefs du crâne*, *Os épactaux*, *Os surnuméraires* (Ch.), *Os intercalés*, *Os triangulaires*. Small bones, which are sometimes observable in the sutures of the bones of the cranium, of which

they form a part. They were called *Wormiana*, from Olaus Wormius, who is said to have first described them. They had been previously, however, mentioned by Guinterus Andernachus, a physician at Strasburgh. The ossa wormiana exist more commonly in the sutures of the vault of the skull; especially in the lambdoidal, sagittal, and squamous. They are uncommon at the base of the skull. Their size is very variable, and shape irregular. Their structure and development are similar to those of the other bones of the cranium; and, like them, they are bounded by sutures.

WORMS, *Vermes*, *Intestinal Worms*, *Entozoa*, *Entozoa'ria*, *Enterozoa*, *Vermes intestini*, *Enthelminthes*, *Helminthi*, *Helminthia Alvi*, and *H. Podici*, (F) *Vers*, *Vers intestinaux*, *Entozoaires*. Animals which, according to Cuvier, form the medium between the class of worms and that of zoophytes. They appear to have neither cartilages nor blood-vessels. Some species seem to have a nervous system formed of ganglions, but the majority are devoid of it. Their common character is that of existing only in animals, and hence their name *entozoa*, from *εντος*, 'within,' and *ζωον*, 'animal.' They are met with, not only in the natural cavities, but even in the tissue of the organs. Cuvier, Rudolphi, Brera, Bremser, Laennec, and others, have endeavoured to class them,—some according to their shape; others, according to their anatomical characters.

The chief entozoa, that infest the human body are;—the *Filaria Medinensis*, *Tricocephalus dispar*, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, *Ascaris lumbricoïdes*, *Strongylus gigas*, *Distoma hepaticum*, *Bothriocephalus latus*, and *Tænia solium*;—all which see. The *Filaria hominis bronchialis*, the *spiroptera hominis*, (found in the urinary bladder), the *Polystoma pinguiola*, (found in the human ovary,) the *Polystoma venarum*, the *Cysticer'cus cellulosa*, (in the brain and heart,) the *Cysticer'cus viscera'lis hominis*, the *Echinococcus hominis*, (in the viscera, especially in the liver), and the *Dicaras rudē* or *Ditrachyceras rudis*, scarcely admitted amongst the genuine entozoa,—are also met with. The most common of these are;—the *Oxyures vermiculares*, *Ascarides lumbricoïdes*, and *Tænia*, which are found in the intestines. The origin of these worms is extremely singular; and more favourable than any other fact to the difficult hypothesis of spontaneous generation, in the lowest tribes of animated nature. They certainly do not resemble any worms out of the body. They are most commonly met with in children improperly fed; but their presence cannot

be positively detected by any symptom, except that of the discharge of the worms themselves, in the evacuations. They may, of course, give rise to every kind of irritation in the intestinal tube, and to sympathetic disturbance in most of the other functions; but all these signs may be produced by intestinal irritation resulting from other causes.

Anthelmintics or *vermifuges*, employed, as the name import, for their removal, may be of two kinds—*mechanical*, and *true anthelmintics*. To the first class—the *mechanical*—belong *Emetics*, *Purgatives*, the *Dolichos pruriens*, powdered Tin, &c. To the latter—the *true anthelmintics*—*Assafætida*, *Petroleum*, *Turpentine*, the *Chenopodium Anthelminticum*, *Pink-root*, *Semina Santonici*, &c. Of these the best is the turpentine. See *Oleum Terebinthinæ*.

The great object, however, is to prevent their generation. This must be done by generous diet, fresh air, and tonics where necessary.

WORT, (F) *Mout de la Bière*. An infusion of malt. This has been recommended in scurvy. One measure of ground malt is added to three equal measures of boiling water. The mixture must be well stirred, and left to stand covered three or four hours. Dose, one to four pints, daily. It has, also, been recommended in other cases, where a strong putrescent disposition appeared to prevail in the fluids, as in cancerous and phagedenic ulcers. It is not now employed.

WOUND, Sax. *pund*, *Vulnus*, *Plaga*, *Trauma*, *Tresis*, *Tresis Vulnus*, *Blabē*, *Tymma*, (F) *Plaie*, *Blessure*. A solution of continuity in the soft parts, produced by some mechanical agent. Wounds present innumerable differences, as regards their situation; the parts interested; their direction; size; shape; the nature of the instrument or agent by which they are produced; their more or less simple or complex character, duration, &c. A wound is called *incised*, (F) *Coupure*, *Incision*, when made by a cutting instrument;—*punctured*, (F) *Piqure*, when made by a pointed instrument;—*lacerated*, (F) *Déchirure*, *Plaie par arrachement*, when the parts are lacerated or torn by the wounding body; *poisoned* (F) *Plaie envenimée*, when some virulent or venomous substance has been introduced;—and *contused*, (F) *Plaie contuse*, when produced by a blunt body. *Gunshot wounds*, *Sclopetoplagæ*, (F) *Plaies d'armes à feu ou d'arquebusade*, *Coup de feu*, belong to the last division.

WRINKLE, *Ruga*, *Rytis*, (F) *Ride*. A furrow or fold in the skin of the face, forehead, vagina, &c.

X

XAN'THIUM, *X. struma'rium*, *Barda'na minor*, *Lappa minor*. The lesser Burdock. (F) *Lampourde*, *Petit Glouteron*, *Petite Bardane*. This herb, as its name imports, was once esteemed in the cure of scrophula. The seeds have been administered in cutaneous affections.

XERAPH'IUM, from ξηρος, 'dry.' A drying application, used in eruptions of the head and chin.—Paulus of Ægina.

XERA'SIA. Same etymon. A disease of the hairs, which become dry, cease to grow, and resemble down covered with dust.—Galen.

XEROCOLLYR'IUM, *Collyr'ium siccum*. A dry collyrium.

XEROMYCTERIA, from ξηρος, 'dry,' and μυκτηρ, 'the nose.' Dryness of the nose.

XEROMYRON, *Unguen'tum siccum*; from ξηρος, 'dry,' and μύρον, 'an ointment.' A dry ointment.—Gorræus.

XEROPHA'GIA, from ξηρος, 'dry,' and φαγω, 'I eat.' Excessive use of dry aliment. A kind of regimen to which the ancient

athletæ subjected themselves, with the view of increasing their strength.

XEROPHTHAL'MIA, *Ophthalmia sicca*; from ξηρος, 'dry,' and οφθαλμία, 'inflammation of the eye.' A dry inflammation of the eye, without discharge.

XIPHOID, *Xiphoi'des*, *Ensifor'mis*, from ξίφος, 'a sword,' and εδος, 'shape.' The *Cartila'go Xiphoïdes*, *C. Xiphoïdea*, *C. Ensifor'mis*, *En'siform cartilage*, *Furcel'la inf'e'rior*, *Mucrona'tum os*, *Mucronata Cartilago*, *Chondros*, (F) *Appendice ou cartilage xiphoïde*, *Appendice sous-sternale*, *Palette*. The name of the appendix which terminates the sternum beneath; and which is so called from some resemblance to a sword.

The **XIPHOID LIG'AMENT**, *Costo-Xiphoid L.* (F) *Ligament xiphoïdien ou costo-xiphoïdien*, is a small, very thin, ligamentous fasciculus, which passes from the cartilage of prolongation of the 7th rib to the anterior surface of the xiphoid cartilage, into which it is inserted by its fibres decussating with those of the opposite ligament.

Y

YAM. This esculent root is principally obtained from three species of *Diosco'rea*—the *ala'ta*, *bulbif'era*, and *sati'va*. They grow spontaneously in both the Indies, and their roots are eaten, promiscuously, as the potato is with us. Their taste is somewhat like the potato.

YAWNING, Sax. *æonan*, *Chasme*, *Chasmos*, *Hia'tus*, *Oscita'tio*, *Clonus pandicula'tio*, *maxilla'rum*, *Gaping*, (F) *Baillement*. Yawning consists of a deep inspiration, with considerable separation of the jaws; executed slowly and in an involuntary manner, and followed by a prolonged and more or less sonorous expiration. This respiratory movement is preceded by a feeling of oppression in the epigastric region, and in the muscles of respiration and mastication. Yawning has been conceived to be owing to torpor in the pulmonary circulation; the causes producing it being commonly *ennui*, fatigue, sleepiness, monotonous sounds, hunger, sympathy, &c. Yawning often precedes the invasion of certain intermittents, attacks of hysteria, &c., and it may, by its frequency, and obstinacy, become a true disease.

YELLOW, *Flavus*, *Luteus*, *Xanthos*, from past participle of Sax. *æælan*, 'to burn.' One of the seven primitive colours.

The **YELLOW LIG'AMENTS**, (F) *Ligaments jaunes*, occupy the spaces between the *vertebral plates* (q. v.), from the interval, which separates the second vertebra from the third, to that which separates the last vertebra from the sacrum. They are so called, in consequence of their colour.

YEST, *Yeast*, Sax. *gerc*, *Cerevis'ia*, *Fermen'tum*, *Spuma Cerevisiæ*, *Barm*, (F) *Levure*, *Levure de la Bière*. The scum, which collects on the surface of beer whilst fermenting. Yest is antiseptic and tonic. It has been much extolled in putrid fevers,—a table spoonful being given as a dose in porter, wine, &c. It is, also, applied, in the form of cataplasm, to foul ulcers. In all these cases, it acts by virtue of the generation of carbonic acid gas.

YSAM'BRA, *Pedigam'bra*. An ancient Spanish poison, of which hellebore formed the greatest part.

Z

ZANNA. A kind of Armenian bole, used by the ancients as a desiccative. It is also called *Zarnac'ha*.

ZANTHORI'ZA APIFO'LIA, *Xanthoriza*, *Z. simplicis'sima*, *Z. marbois'ca*, *Zanthoriza Tinctoria*, *Yellow Root*, *Parsley-leaved Yellow Root*. The root of this American plant is a strong and pleasant bitter; and, in the dose of two scruples, sits easy upon the stomach.

ZANTHOXYLUM CLAVA HER'CU-LIS, *Prickly Ash*, *Toothache Tree*, (F) *Clavallier à feuilles de frêne*, *Frêne épineux*. The bark is a very strong stimulant and powerful sialogogue. It has been given, internally, in rheumatism. Another species—the *Zanthoxylum fraxinifolium*, *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*,—possesses active powers. A spirituous infusion of the bark has been highly recommended in cases of violent colic. The fresh juice, expressed from the roots of the zanthoxylum, is said to afford relief in the dry-bellyache of the West Indies. A decoction of the bark is, sometimes, used as a wash to foul ulcers.

ZAR'ATHAN. A hard, irregular tumour of the breast, resembling cancer.

ZEA MAYS, *Indian Corn*, *Corn*, *Turkey Wheat*, *Maize*, *Ador*, *Indian Wheat*, (F) *Graine de Turquie*, *Blé d'Inde*, *Blé d'Espagne*, *Blé d'Italie*, *Blé de Turquie*. A native of America, and much used over the whole of that continent, as an article of diet. It is ground for the same purposes as wheat, and forms an excellent bread.

ZELOTYP'IA, from *ζηλος*, 'love,' and *τυπος*, 'form,' 'model;' *Zelosis*. It has been proposed to apply this name to the violent mental affection, produced by the acknowledged or presumed infidelity of a beloved object; and to the consequences of such affection;—melancholy, mania, &c.

ZEN'ICON, *ζενικον*. Ancient name of a Keltic poison, used for poisoning arrows.

ZERNA, *Zerma*, *Impeti'go ulcera'ta*. Ulcerated impetigo.

ZINCUM, *Zinkum*, *Speltrum*, *Tutenag*, *Zinchum*, *Zint*, *Stannum Indicum*, *Zinc*. A metal, obtained from calamine and blende. Its colour is bluish-white; lustre, of the fresh surface, considerable, but soon dulled, from the facility with which it oxidates; hard; texture striated. S. G. 7.190. Melts at 700° Fah.; burns with a bright flame in a higher temperature, and is volatilized in the form of a white, flocculent oxyd. Its use, in medicine, is in the formation of the following preparations.

ZINCI CHLO'RIDUM, *Z. chlorure'tum*, *Zincum chlora'tum*, *Z. muriat'icum (oxyda'tum)*, *Chloride* or *Chloruret of Zinc*. Formed

by adding oxide of zinc to pure muriatic acid by the aid of gentle heat until no more is dissolved. The solution is then evaporated to dryness, rubbed to powder, and kept in a closely stopped vessel. It is very deliquescent in the air, forming the *Butter of Zinc*, *Butyrum Zinci*.

ZINCI CYANURE'TUM, *Hydrocy'anas Zinci*, *Zincum Cyanogena'tum*, *Z. Borus'sicum*, *Z. Zooticum*, *Hydrocy'anate of Zinc*. This salt is formed by adding sulphate of zinc to hydrocyanate of potassa so long as any precipitate is thrown down. When dried and calcined at a low heat, the product is a mixture of cyanuret of zinc and of potassium. It has been recommended in nervous cardialgia. Dose, from a 1-16 to 12th of a grain.

It is chiefly used as a caustic; one part of the chloride being mixed with 4, 3 or 2 parts of flour, according to the desired strength, and a few drops of water being added to form a paste.

ZINCI FERROHYDROCY'ANAS, *Cyanure'tum Ferrozin'cicum*, *Zincum Ferrohydrocyan'icum*, *Ferrohydrocyanate of Zinc*. Made by the mutual decomposition of boiling hot solutions of sulphate of zinc and ferrocyanate of potassa. It has been recommended in the same cases as the last preparation.

ZINCI OX'YDUM, *Zincum calcina'tum*, *Oxyd of Zinc*, *Flowers of Zinc*, *Nihil album*, *Lana Philosopho'rum*, *Nihil gris'eum*, *Pom'pholyx*. Procured by burning zinc in a long, deep crucible, placed so as to collect the sublimate. It is tonic; antispasmodic; externally, detergent and desiccative. Employed in epilepsy, chorea, &c. For its external use, see *Ung. Zinci*.

ZINCI SULPHAS, *Sulphate of Zinc*, *Zincum Vitriola'tum*, *Vitriolum album*, *White Vitriol*, *V. Goslarie'n'se*, *V. Zinci*, *Sulphas Zin'cicum*, *Gilla Vitrioli*, *Gilla Theophras'ti*; *Sal vomito'rium vitrioli*, *Chalcan'thum album*, *White Copperas*, *Sal Vitrioli*. The sulphate of zinc,—formed by the direct combination of zinc with sulphuric acid,—is inodorous; taste, styptic; it is in white, semi-transparent, efflorescent crystals; soluble in three parts of water at 60°. It is emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, and externally astringent. A nostrum, sold under the name—*Antipertus'sis*—and, as its title imports, given in whooping cough, contains this salt as its chief ingredient. It is emetic. Dose, as an emetic, gr. x to 3ss; as a tonic, gr. j to ij. Used externally as a collyrium, gr. j to water 3 j.

ZINGRITES, *Zigni'tes*. A stone, resembling glass, to which the ancients attributed marvellous properties.

ZOANTHROPIA, from *ζωον*, 'an animal,' and *ανθρωπος*, 'a man.' A species of mono-

mania, in which the patient believes himself transformed into an animal. Lycanthropia and cynanthropia belong to this species of monomania.

ZONA TENDINO'SA. The whitish circle around the auriculo-ventricular orifice of the right side of the heart.

ZOONO'MIA, from *ζῷον*, 'animal,' and *νόμος*, 'law.' The laws, which govern the organic actions of animals in general. *Animal Physiology*, *Zoophysiology*.

ZOOT'OMY, from *ζῷον*, 'an animal,' and *τέμνω*, 'I cut.' *Theriot'omy*, *Anatom'ia compar'ata*, *Compar'ative Anatomy*. The anatomy of animals.

ZYGOMATIC, *Zygomat'icus*. That which relates to the zygoma or cheek bone.

The **ZYGOMATIC PROCESS**, *Malar process*, *Jugal process*, arises from the outer surface of the temporal bone, by two roots; one of which is transverse (*Condyle du temporal*, Ch.) and the other longitudinal; between them is the glenoid cavity. The process passes forwards, and is articulated with the posterior angle of the os malæ, with which it forms a bony bridge, called the *Zygomat'ic arch*, (F) *Arcade Zygomatique*. The cavity, beneath this bridge, is sometimes called *Zygoma*.

The **ZYGOMATIC FOSSA** is the space, included between the posterior margin of the outer ala of the pterygoid process and the crista

which descends from the malar tuberosity to the superior alveolar margin.

The **ZYGOMATIC MUSCLES** are two in number.

1. The *Zygomat'icus major*, *Zygomato-labial* (Ch.), *Distort'or Oris*, (F) *Muscle grand zygomatique*, which is situate obliquely at the fore part and sides of the face. It is a small, rounded muscle; arises from the outer surface of the os malæ, and is inserted at the commissure of the lips, which it raises and draws outwards. It acts principally in laughing.

2. The *Zygomat'icus minor*, *Petit Zygomato-labial* (Ch.), (F) *Petit Zygomatique*, does not always exist. It is situate on the inner side of the last;—arises from the outer surface of the os malæ and is inserted at the corner of the mouth, or rather into the upper lip, which it raises and draws outwards.

The **ZYGOMATIC SUTURE** is placed between the zygomatic parts of the temporal and cheek bones: and slants obliquely downwards and backwards.

ZYGOPHYLLUM FAGABO, (F) *Fabagelle*. A Syrian and Mauritanic plant, possessed of an acrid and bitter taste. It has vermifuge properties.

The Arabs believe that the recently expressed juice of the *Zygophyllum simplex* is capable of removing specks from the cornea.

INDEX TO THE SYNONYMES.

N. B. After each word in the Index, the term is given with which it is synonymous, and which may be found in alphabetical order in the body of the Dictionary. Where the terms are not strictly synonymous, reference is made to the word under which information may be obtained. The terms in *Italic* are French.

A

Aachen, Aix-la-Chapelle.

Abaissement de la Matrice, Prolapsus uteri.

Abaisseur de l'Aile du Nez, Depressor alæ nasi—*a. de l'angle des lèvres*, Depressor anguli oris—*a. de la lèvre inférieure*, Depressor labii inferioris—*a. de la Machoire inférieure*, Digastricus—*a. de l'œil*, Rectus inferior oculi.

Abarnahas, Magnesia.

Abarticulatio, Diarthrosis, Synarthrosis.

Abattis, Giblets.

Abcès, Abscess.

Abdominoscopia. See Auscultation.

Abducens labiorum, Levator anguli oris.

Abducentes, Motor oculi externus.

Abducteur de l'œil, Rectus externus oculi—*a. de l'oreille*, Abductor auris—*a. du gros orteil*, Abductor pollicis pedis—*a. du petit orteil*, Abductor minimi digiti pedis—*a. court du pouce*, Abductor pollicis brevis—*a. long du pouce*, Abductor longus pollicis.

Abdumen, Abdomen.

Abductor auricularis, Abductor auris—*a. Indicis pedis*, Prior indicis pedis, Posterior indicis pedis—*a. Medii digiti pedis*, Prior medii digiti pedis—*a. Minimi digiti*, Flexor parvus minimi digiti—*a. Minimi digiti*, Prior minimi digiti—*a. Oculi*, Rectus externus oculi—*a. Pollicis manus*, and *a. Brevis alter*, Abductor pollicis brevis.

Abeille, Bee.

Abelmoschus, Hibiscus Abelmoschus.

Abelmusk, Hibiscus Abelmoschus.

Abessi, Realgar.

Abies, Pinus picea—*a. Canadensis*, Pinus balsamea—*a. Gallica*, Pinus picea—*a. Rubra*, Pinus rubra.

Abiga, Teucrium Chamæpitys.

Abiotos, Conium Maculatum.

Ablactatio, Weaning.

Ablatio, Extirpation.

Abluens, Abstergent.

Abnormal, Abnormous.

Abnormitas, Anomalia.

Abominatio, Disgust.

Abondance, Plethora.

Aborsio, Abortion.

Aborsus, Abortion.

Abortif, Abortive.

Abortus, Abortion.

Abortment, Abortion.

Abouchement, Anastomosis.

Aboutissement, Suppuration.

Abrasax, Abrabax.

Abrathan, Artemisia abrotanum.

Abraxas, Abrabax.

Abreviation, Abbreviation.

Abricot, Prunus Armeniaca.

Abrosia, Abstinence.

Abrotanum cathsum, Artemisia abrotanum—*a. Mas*, Artemisia abrotanum.

Abruptio, Abduction.

Abscess psoas, Lumbar abscess.

Abscessus Capitis sanguineus neonatorum, Cephalæmatoma—*a. gangrænescens*, Anthrax—*a. Gangrænosus*, Anthrax—*a. Lumborum*, Lumbar abscess—*a. Mammæ*, Mastodynia apostematosa—*a. Nucleatus*, Furunculus—*a. Oculi*, Hypopyon—*a. Pectoris*, Empyema—*a. Pulmonum*, Empyema—*a. Spirituosus*, Aneurism—*a. Thoracis*, Empyema.

Abseissio Præputii, Circumcision.

Abconsio, Sinus.

Absinthium, Artemisia absinthium—*a. Maritimum*, Artemisia maritima—*a. Ponticum*, Artemisia pontica—*a. Romanum*, Artemisia pontica—*a. Santonicum*, Artemisia santonica.

Absorbant, Absorbent.

Abstème, Abstemious.

Abstergentia, Detergents.

Abstersivus, Abstergent.

Abstersorius, Abstergent.

Abus de soi-même, Masturbation

Abuta, Pareira Brava.

Acacia Germanica, see Prunus spinosa—*a. Indica*, Tamarindus—*a. Nostras*, see Pru-

- nus spinosa—a. Vera, see *Acaciæ gummi*
—a. Zeylonica, *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*.
- Acajou*, *Anacardium occidentale*.
- Acampsia*, *Contractura*.
- Acanos*, *Onopordium acanthium*.
- Acantha*, Vertebral column.
- Acantha*, Spinous process of a vertebra.
- Acanthalzuca*, *Echinops*.
- Acanthe fausse*, *Heracleum spondylium*.
- Acanthium*, *Onopordium acanthium*.
- Acanthulus*, *Acanthobolos*.
- Acapatli*, *Piper longum*.
- Acaron*, *Myrica gale*.
- Acarus ciro*: see *Psora*—a. *Scabiei*, see *Psora*.
- Acaweria*, *Ophioxylum serpentinum*.
- Accablement*, *Torpor*.
- Accélérateur*, *Accelerator urinæ*.
- Accès*, *Paroxysm*.
- Accessoire*, *Accessory*—a. *du long fléchisseur commun des orteils*: see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* (*accessorius*)—a. *de l'Obturator interne*, *Ischio-trochanterianus*—a. *du pied d'Hippocampe*: see *Cornu ammonis*—a. *du Sacro-lombaire*: see *Sacro-lumbalis*.
- Accessorius flexus longus digitorum pedis*: see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans* (*accessorius*)—a. *Pedis hippocampi*. See *Cornu ammonis*.
- Accessory of the par vagum*, *Spinal nerve*.
- Accessus*, *Coition*.
- Accidens*, *Symptoma*—a. *Consecutifs*, *Consecutive phenomena*.
- Acclimatement*, *Acclimation*.
- Accouchée*, *Puerpera*.
- Accouchement*, *Parturition*—a. *Laborious*, *Dystocia*—a. *Contre nature*, see *Presentation*, *preternatural*—a. *Laborieux*, *Laborious labour*.
- Accoucheuse*, *Midwife*.
- Accoutumance*, *Habit*.
- Accroissement*, *Increase*.
- Accusatio*, *Indication*.
- Acella*, *Axilla*.
- Acer*, *Acrid*.
- Acervulus Cerebri*. See *Pineal Gland*.
- Acesis*, *Curation*, *Medicament*.
- Acesma*, *Medicament*.
- Acestor*, *Physician*.
- Acestoris*, *Midwife*.
- Acestos*, *Curable*.
- Aestra*, *Needle*.
- Aceta Medicata*, *Acetica*.
- Acetabula Uterina*, *Cotyledons*.
- Acetabulum*, *Cotyle*, *Cotyloid*—a. *Marinum*, *Umbilicus marinus*.
- Acetas*, *Acetate*.
- Acetosa Nostras*, *Rumex acetosa*—a. *Pratensis*, *Rumex acetosa*—a. *Romana*, *Rumex scutatus*—a. *Rotundifolia*, *Rumex scutatus*—a. *Vulgaris*, *Rumex acetosa*.
- Acetosella*, *Oxalis acetosella*.
- Acetum distillatum*: see *Aceticum acidum*—a. *Lignorum*: see *Aceticum acidum*—a. *Mulsum dulce*, *Oxyglycus*—a. *Radicale*, *Aceticum Acidum*—a. *Theriacale*, *Acetum aromaticum*.
- Achar*, *Atchar*.
- Ache*, *Apium graveolens*—a. *des Montagnes*, *Ligusticum levisticum*.
- Acherois*, *Populus*.
- Achia*, *Atchar*.
- Achiar*, *Achia*.
- Achillée noire*, *Achillea atrata*—a. *Visqueuse*, *Achillea ageratum*.
- Achitolus*, *Achicolum*.
- Achlys*, *Caligo*.
- Achmella*, *Spilanthus acmella*.
- Achne*, *Linteum*.
- Achor*, *Porrigo larvalis*.
- Achores capitis*, *Porrigo scutulata*.
- Achyrodes*, *Acerosus*.
- Achyron*, *Furfur*.
- Acid*, *Acetous*, *strong*, *Aceticum acidum*—a. *Aerial*, *Carbonic acid*—a. *Antimonious*, *Antimonium diaphoreticum*—a. *Azotic*, *Nitric acid*—a. *Benzoic*, *Benjamin*, *flowers of*—a. *Boric*, *Boracic acid*—a. *Calcareous*, *Carbonic acid*—a. *Carbonous*, *Oxalic acid*—a. *Gastric*, *Gastric juice*—a. *Hydrochloronitric*, *Nitro-muriatic acid*—a. *Igasuric*: see *Jatropha curcas*—a. *of Lemons*, *Citric acid*—a. *Lithic*, *Uric acid*—a. *Dephlogisticated marine*, *Chlorine*—a. *Mephitic*, *Carbonic acid*—a. *of Milk*, *Lactic acid*—a. *Nitro-hydrochloric*, *Nitro-muriatic acid*—a. *Nitrous dephlogisticated*, *Nitric acid*—a. *Oxyseptic*, *Nitric acid*—a. *Polygalic*: see *Polygala senega*—a. *Prussic*, *Hydrocyanic acid*—a. *Pyroligneous*: see *Aceticum acidum*—a. *Pyrolignic*, *Pyroligneous acid*—a. *of Sorrel*, *Oxalic acid*—a. *of Sugar*, *Oxalic acid*.
- Acide acetique faible*, see *Aceticum acidum*—a. *Sulphureux*, *Sulphurous acid*—a. *Sulfurique delayé*, *Sulphuricum acidum dilutum*.
- Acidum aceticum*, *Aceticum acidum*—a. *Aceticum aromaticum*, *Acetum aromaticum*—a. *Aceticum camphoratum*: see *Aceticum acidum*—a. *Aceticum empyreumaticum*, *Pyroligneous acid*—a. *Aceticum Scilliticum*, *Acetum scillæ*—a. *Acetosellæ*, *Oxalic acid*—a. *Acetosum*, *Acetum*—a. *Allantoicum*, *Allantoic acid*—a. *Amnicum*, *Amniotic acid*—a. *Boracicum*, *Boracic acid*—a. *Borussicum*, *Hydrocyanic acid*—a. *Carbonicum*, *Carbonic acid*—a. *Citricum*, *Citric acid*—a. *Hydrocarbonicum*, *Oxalic acid*—a. *Hydrochloricum*, *Muriaticum acidum*—a. *Hydrocyanicum*, *Hydrocyanic acid*—a. *Hydrothionicum liquidum*, see *Hydrosulphuretted water*—a. *Jatrophicum*, see *Jatropha curcas*—a. *Lacticum*, *Lactic acid*—a. *Ligneum*, *Pyroligneous acid*—a. *Ligni pyro-oleosum*, *Pyroligneous acid*—a. *Marinum concentratum*, *Muriaticum acidum*—a. *Morbosum*, *Acidities*—a. *Muriaticum nitroso-oxygenatum*, *Nitro-muriatic acid*—a. *Nitricum*, *Nitric acid*—a. *Oxalinum*, *Oxalic acid*—a. *Phosphoricum*, *Phosphoric acid*—a. *Primarum*

- viarum, Acidities—a. Prussicum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Pyro-aceticum, Pyroligneous acid—a. Sacchari, Oxalic acid—a. Saccharinum, Oxalic acid—a. Salis, Muraticum acidum—a. Salis culinaris, Muraticum acidum—a. Salis marini, Muraticum acidum—a. Succinicum, Succinic acid—a. Sulphuricum alcoolisatum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Sulphuris volatile, Sulphurous acid—a. Sulphurosicum, Sulphurous acid—a. Sulphurosum, Sulphurous acid—a. Tartari essentielle, Tartaric acid—a. Tartaricum, Tartaric acid—a. Tartarosum, Tartaric acid—a. Uricum, Uric acid—a. Vitriolicum, Sulphuric acid—a. Vitriolicum aromaticum, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—a. Vitriolicum alcohole aromaticum, Sulphuricum acidum aromat.—a. Vitriolicum vinosum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Zooticum, Hydrocyanic acid—a. Zootinicum, Hydrocyanic acid.
- Acidurgia**, Surgery (operative).
- Acier**, Chalybs.
- Acies**, Chalybs—a. Digitorum manus, Phalanges of the fingers—a. Diurna, Hemeralopia.
- Aciesis**, Sterilitas.
- Acmon**, Incus.
- Acne rosacea**, Gutta rosea.
- Acnestos**, Cneorum tricoccum.
- Acoe**, Audition.
- Acoesis**, Audition.
- Acolasia**, Intemperance.
- Acology**, Materia Medica.
- Acone**, Mortar.
- Aconit à grands fleurs**, Aconitum cammarum—a. *Salutare*, Aconitum anthora.
- Aconitine**, see Aconitum napellus.
- Acopon**, Anagyris.
- Acor Benzoinus**, Benjamin—a. Boracicus, Boracic acid—a. Succineus, Succinic acid—a. Sulphuris, Sulphuric acid—a. Tartaricus, Tartaric acid.
- Acore bâtard**, Iris pseudacorus—a. *Faux*, Iris pseudacorus—a. *Odorant*, corus calamus.
- Acores**, Acids and acidities.
- Acorn**, Jupiter's, Fagus castanea—a. Oily, Guilandina moringa—a. Sardinian, Fagus castanea.
- Acorns**, see Quercus alba.
- Acorus adulterinus**, Iris pseudacorus—a. Palustris, Iris pseudacorus—a. Vulgaris, Iris pseudacorus.
- Acos**, Medicament.
- Acoustique**, Acoustics.
- Acqua Binelli**, Aqua Binellii—a. di Napoli, Liquor arsenicalis—a. della Toffana, Liquor arsenicalis.
- Acquetta**, Liquor arsenicalis.
- Acras Sapota**, Sapota.
- Acrasia**, Intemperance.
- Acratia**, Impotence.
- Acre**, Acrimony.
- Acritos**, Acritical.
- Acriviola**, Tropæolum majus.
- Acrocolia**, Acrea.
- Acrolenion**, Olecranon.
- Acroposthia**, Acrobystia.
- Acroteria**, Acrea.
- Acrotismus**, Asphyxia.
- Acte**, Sambucus.
- Acte**, Act.
- Actée à grappes**, Actæa racemosa.
- Actif**, Active.
- Acuitas**, Acrimony.
- Aculeus ligneus**, Splinter.
- Acurgia**, Surgery (operative).
- Acus**, Needle—a. Capitata, Pin—a. Paracentica, Trocar—a. Triquetra vulgaris, Trocar—a. Veneris, Eryngium campestre.
- Acusis**, Audition.
- Acustica**, Acoustics.
- Acutenaculum**, *Porte aiguille*.
- Acyesis**, Sterilitas.
- Acyrus**, Arnica montana.
- Adæmonia**, Anxiety.
- Adamas**, Diamant.
- Adansonia digitata**, Baobab.
- Adarigo**, Orpiment.
- Adarnech**, Orpiment.
- Adarticulatio**, Arthrodis.
- Adder's Tongue**, Ophioglossum vulgatum.
- Additamentum**, Epiphysis—a. Coli, Appendix vermiformis cæci—a. Necatum, Olecranon—a. ad Sacro-lumbalem, see Sacro-lumbalis—a. Uncatum ulnæ, Olecranon—a. Ulnæ, Radius.
- Adducens oculi**, Rectus internus oculi.
- Adducteur de l'œil**, Rectus internus oculi—*a. du gros orteil*, Adductor pollicis pedis—*a. Premier ou moyen*, Adductor longus femoris—*a. du pouce*, Adductor pollicis manus—*a. Second ou petit*, Adductor brevis—*a. Troisième ou grand*, Adductor magnus.
- Adductor medii digiti pedis**, Posterior medii digiti pedis—a. Oculi, Rectus internus oculi—a. Tertii digiti pedis, Prior tertii digiti pedis.
- Adecta**, Sedatives.
- Adeliparia**, Polysarcia.
- Adelphia**, see Adelphixia.
- Adelphixis**, Sympathy.
- Aden**, Gland.
- Adenoides**, Adeniform.
- Adenophthalmia**, Ophthalmia tarsi.
- Adenophyma inguinalis**, Bubo.
- Adephagia**, Boulimia.
- Adeps**, Pinguedo—a. Cantharidibus medicatus, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum—a. Cortice Daphnes gnidii medicatus, Unguentum epispasticum de Daphne gnidio—a. Humanus, Liqueurumia—a. Hydrargyro medicatus, Unguentum Hydrargyri—a. ex Hydrargyro mitius dictum cinereum, Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinereum—a. Hydrargyri muriate oxygenato medicatus, Unguentum muriatis hydrargyri oxygenati medicatum—a. Hydrargyri nitrate medicatus, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—a. Hydrargyri oxido rubro et plumbi acetate medicatus, Unguentum ophthalmicum—a. Lauro medicatus, Unguentum

- laurinum—a. Ovilli, Sevum—a. Papavere, hyoscyamo, et belladonna medicatus, Unguentum populeum—a. Sulfure et ammoniæ muriate medicatus, Unguentum sulphuratum ad scabiem—a. Sulfure et carbonate potassæ medicatus, Unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem—a. Tartare stibii medicatus, Unguentum antimoni tartarizati—a. Oxido zinci medicatus, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri.
- Adept, Alchymist.
 Adepta philosophia, Alchymy.
 Adflatus, Afflatus.
 Adhærentia, Adherence.
 Adhæsiō, Adherence.
 Adhesion, Adherence.
 Adianthum album, Asplenium ruta muraria—a. Aureum, Polytrichum—a. Rubrum, Asplenium trichomanoides.
 Adice, Urtica.
 Adipeux, Adipose.
 Adipocera cetosa, Cetaceum.
 Adipocire de Baleine, Cetaceum.
 Adiposis, see Polysarcia.
 Adiposus, Fatty.
 Adipous, Fatty.
 Adipsos, Glycyrrhiza.
 Adjunctum, Accompaniment.
 Adjutor partus, Accoucheur.
 Ador, Zea Mays.
 Adorion, Daucus carota.
 Adoucissant, Demulcent.
 Adra riza, Aristolochia clematidis.
 Adsaria pala, Dolichos pruriens.
 Adspiratio, Aspiration, Inspiration.
 Adstites glandulosi, Prostate.
 Adstrictio, Constipation.
 Adulteratio, Falsification.
 Adurion, Rhus coriaria.
 Adustio, Burn.
 Adventitious Diseases, Acquired diseases.
 Adventitiū, Accidental.
 Adynamia virilis, Impotence.
 Adynasia, Adynamia.
 Adynatia, Adynamia.
 Adynatos, Sickly.
 Edœa, Genital organs.
 Edœoblenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa.
 Edœon, Inguen.
 Edoptosis, Hysteroptosis—a. Uteri, Prolapsus uteri—a. Uteri inversa, Uterus, inversion of the—a. Uteri retroversa, Retroversio uteri—a. Vaginæ, Prolapsus V.—a. Vesicæ, Exocyste.
 Egeiros, Populus.
 Eger, Sick.
 Egides, Egias.
 Eglia, Egias.
 Egoceras, Trigonella Fœnum.
 Egonychon, Lithospermum officinale.
 Egophonia, Egophony.
 Egopodium podagraria, Ligusticum podagraria.
 Egripa, Agrippa.
 Egritudo, Disease—a. Ventriculi, Vomiting.
 Egrotus, Sick.
- Ægyptia moschata, Hibiscus abelmoschus.
 Ægyption, Ægyptiacum.
 Ægyptium medicamentum ad aures, Pharmacum ad aures.
 Æichryson, Sedum.
 Æipathia, see Continent (disease).
 Æipatheia, see Continent (disease).
 Ænea, Catheter.
 Æolecthyra, Variola.
 Æollion, Varicella.
 Æon, Medulla spinalis.
 Æonesis, Fomentation.
 Æonion, Sedum.
 Æqualis, Equal.
 Æquivocus, Equivocal.
 Aer, Air.
 Aëration of the blood, Hæmatosis.
 Aëratus, Carbonated.
 Aéré, Carbonated.
 Aeromeli, Fraxinus ornus.
 Æruca, Cupri subacetis.
 Ærugo, Cupri subacetis.
 Æs, Cuprum.
 Æsecavum, Brass.
 Æstates, Ephelides.
 Æsthema, Sensation, Sensibility.
 Æsthesia, Sense.
 Ætheterion, Sensorium.
 Æstivus, Estival.
 Æstuarium, Stove.
 Æstuatō, Ardor, Ebullition, Fermentation.
 Æstus, Ardor.
 Ætas, Age—æ. Decrepita, Decrepitude.
 Æther martialis, Tinctura seu Alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri—æ. Nitricus alcoholisatus, Spiritus ætheris nitrici—æ. Sulphuricus acidus, Elixir acidum Halleri—æ. Sulphuricus cum alcohole, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici—æ. Sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus.
 Ætherea Herba, Eryngium maritimum.
 Ætherolea, Olea volatilia.
 Æthiopis, Salvia Sclarea.
 Æthiops albus, Albino—æ. Alcalisatus, Hydrargyrum cum cretâ—æ. Animal, see Choroid—æ. Mineralis, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—æ. Narcoticus, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—æ. per se, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—æ. Saccharatus, Hydrargyrum saccharatum—æ. Vegetabilis, see Fucus vesiculosus.
 Ætoi phlebes, Temporal veins.
 Aetoi phlebes, Temporal veins.
 Ætolion, Cnidia grana.
 Affaires, Menses.
 Affectio hypochondriaca, Hypochondriasis—a. Hysterica, Hysteria—a. Tympanitica, Tympanites.
 Affections de l'Ame, Affections of the Mind.
 Affectus, Passion—a. Faucium pestilens, Cyananche maligna—a. Hyderodes, Hydrops.
 Affion, Opium.
 Afflux, Affluence.
 Affluxus, Fluxion.

Affusio orbicularis, Placenta.
 Afium, Opium.
 After birth, Secundines.
 After pains, See Pains, labour.
 Agalactatio, Agalaxis.
 Agalaxis, Agalactia.
 Agaric female, Boletus igniarius—a. of the Oak, Boletus igniarius.
 Agaric blanc, Boletus laricis.
 Agaric de Chêne, Boletus igniarius.
 Agaric odorant, Boletus suaveolens.
 Agaricus, Boletus igniarius—a. Albus, Boletus laricis—a. Aurantiacus, Amanitæ—a. Aurantiacus, Bolites—a. Auriculæforma, Peziza auricula—a. Chirurgorum, Boletus igniarius—a. Pseudo-aurantiacus, Amanitæ—a. Quercus, Boletus igniarius.
 Agathosma crenatum, Diosma crenata.
 Age, old, Senectus.
 Agennesia, Sterilitas.
 Ager Naturæ, Uterus.
 Ageratum, Achillea ageratum.
 Ages, Palm.
 Agglutinatif, Agglutinant.
 Agglutiner, Agglutinate.
 Agheustia, Ageustia.
 Agihalid, Agiaholid.
 Agitatorius, Convulsive.
 Agme, Fracture.
 Agmina Digitorum Manus, Phalanges of the fingers—a. Membrana, Amnios.
 Agnus castus, Vitex.
 Agomphiasis, Gomphiasis.
 Agomphosis, Agomphiasis.
 Agone, Hyoscyamus.
 Agonia, Sterilitas.
 Agostus, Palm.
 Agraholid, Agiaholid.
 Agrégatives Pilules. See Aggregate.
 Agria, Herpes exedens.
 Agriampelos, Bryonia alba.
 Agrifolium, Ilex aquifolium.
 Agrimony, hemp, Eupatorium cannabinum.
 Agriocastanum, Bunium bulbocastanum, Lycoperdon tuber.
 Agriocinara, Sempervivum tectorum.
 Agricoccimelea, Prunus spinosa.
 Agrioriganum, Origanum majorana.
 Agrioselinum, Smyrnum olusatrum.
 Agripalma Gallis, Leonurus cardiaca.
 Agripaume, Leonurus cardiaca.
 Agrippinus Partus. See Agrippa.
 Agro di Cedro. See Citrus medica.
 Agrostis, Bryonia alba.
 Agruna, Prunus spinosa.
 Agrypnia, Insomnia.
 Agrypnocoma, Coma vigil.
 Ague, Intermittent fever—a. free, Laurus sassafras—a. Quartan, Quartan—a. Tertian, Tertian fever—a. weed, Eupatorium perfoliatum.
 Agyrta, Charlatan.
 Agyrtia, Charlatanry.
 Ahouai, Thevetia Ahouai.
 Ahusal, Orpiment.
 Aiersa, Iris Germanica.

Aige, Ægias.
 Aigle, Ægias.
 Aigre, Acidulous.
 Aigret, Acidulous.
 Aigremoine, Agrimony.
 Aigreurs, Acidities.
 Aigu, Acute.
 Aiguille, Needle.
 Aiguiser, to Acidulate.
 Ail, Allium.
 Aile, Ala, Aileron.
 Aimant, Magnet.
 Aimatera, Hepatirrhœa.
 Aimorrhœa, Hæmorrhagia.
 Aimorrhœis, Hæmorrhœis.
 Aimorrois, Hæmorrhœis.
 Aine, Inguen.
 Aipi, Jatropha manihot.
 Aipima coxera, Jatropha manihot.
 Aipipoca, Jatropha manihot.
 Air, Cells of the Lungs, Bronchial cells: see Cellule—a. Dephlogisticated, Oxygen—a. Empyreal, Oxygen—a. Factitious, Carbonic acid—a. Fixed, Carbonic acid—a. Inflammable, Hydrogen—a. Pure, Oxygen—a. Solid, of Hales, Carbonic acid—a. Vital, Oxygen.
 Air, acide vitriolique, Sulphurous acid—a. alcalin, Ammonia—a. du feu, Oxygen—a. gaté, Azote—a. vicié, Azote.
 Airain, Bellmetal, Brass.
 Aire, Arcola.
 Airelle Anguleuse, Vaccinium myrtillus—a. ponctuée, Vaccinium vitis idæa.
 Airigne, Hook.
 Aisselle, Axilla.
 Aisthesis, Æsthesis.
 Aitia, Cause.
 Aitiology, Ætiologia.
 Aition, Cause.
 Aizoon, Sempervivum tectorum.
 Ajuga, Teucrium chamæpitys.
 Akatalis, Juniperus communis.
 Akatera, Juniperus communis.
 Akinesia, Acinesia.
 Akology, Materia Medica.
 Ala, Axilla, Pavilion of the ear—a. Ex-trema, Aileron.
 Alabastrites, Alabaster.
 Alæ internæ minores clitoridis, Nymphæ—a. Majores, Labia pudendi—a. Minores, Nymphæ.
 Alæagnus, Myrice gale.
 Alaiter, To suckle.
 Alalia, Mutitas.
 Alambic, Alembic.
 Alares musculi, Pterygoid muscles.
 Alaternus, common, Rhamnus alaternus.
 Albagiazi, Sacrum.
 Albamentum, Albumen ovi.
 Albara, Lepra alphoides.
 Albaræs, Lepra alphoides.
 Albaras nigra, Lepra nigricans.
 Albaros, Lepra alphoides.
 Albâtre, Alabaster.
 Albin d'œuf, Albumen ovi.

Albinoismus, see Albino.

Albor ovi, Albumen ovi.

Albot, Crucible.

Albotim, Terebinthina.

Albuginée, Albuginea.

Albugo Oculorum, Leucoma—a. Ovi, Albumen ovi.

Albula, Leucoma.

Album canis, Album græcum—a. Ceti, Cetaceum.

Albumine, Albumen.

Albumor, Albumen ovi.

Alcahest, Alcaest.

Alkali, see Alkali.

Alkali ammoniacum acetatum, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—a. Ammoniacum fluidum, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Fixum tartarizatum, Potassæ tartras—a. Minerale sulphuricum, Soda, sulphate of—a. Tartari aceto saturatum, Potassæ acetas—a. Vegetabile salito dephlogisticatum, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—a. Vegetabile tartarizatum, Potassæ tartras—a. Vegetabile vitriolatum, Potassæ sulphas—a. Volatile acetatum, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—a. Volatile aeratum, Ammonia carbonas—a. Volatile ex sale ammoniaco, Ammonia carbonas.

Alcaligene, Azote.

Alkalinity, see Alkalescence.

Alcana, Anchusa officinalis.

Alcana orientalis, Lawsonia inermis—a. Spuria, Anchusa tinctoria—a. Vera, Lawsonia inermis.

Alcea, Hibiscus abelmoschus—a. Ægyptiaca, Hibiscus abelmoschus—a. Indica, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

Alchachenge, Physalis.

Alchachil, Rosmarinus.

Alchaest, Alcahest.

Alchemy, Alchymy.

Alchitram, see Pinus Sylvestris.

Alchitura, see Pinus Sylvestris.

Alcocalum, Cynara scolymus.

Alcohol, Spiritus rectificatus—a. Æthereus ferratus, A. sulfurico æthereus ferri—a. cum Aloe perfoliata, Tinctura aloes—a. Ammonia et guaiaci, Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata—a. Ammoniatum, Spiritus ammonia—a. Ammoniatum aromaticum, Spiritus ammonia aromaticus—a. Ammoniatum fœtidum, Spiritus ammonia fœtidus—a. cum Aromatibus sulphuricatus, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—a. cum Aromatibus compositus, Tinctura cinnamomi composita—a. Castoriatum, Tinctura castorei—a. cum Crotona cascarilla, Tinctura cascarillæ—a. Dilutum, Spiritus tenuior—a. Ferratus, Tinctura ferri muriatis—a. cum Sulphate ferri tartarisatus, see Ferrum tartarizatum—a. cum Guaiaco officinale ammoniatus, Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata—a. Iodii, Tinctura Iodinæ—a. cum Opio, Tinctura opii—a. Sulphuricatum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Sulphuricum, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Sulphuris, Carbonis sulphuretum.

Alcool, Alcohol—a. *Camphré*, Spiritus camphoræ.

Alcoolat, Tincture.

Alcoolatum, Tincture—a. Antiscorbuticum, Tinctura de cochleariis—a. Carminativum Sylvii, Tinctura carminativa Sylvii—a. de Cochleariis, Tinctura de Cochleariis—a. de Croco compositum, Tinctura de croco composita.

Alcoolometer, Areometer.

Alder, black, Prinos, Rhamnus frangula.

Ale, Cerevisia.

Aleacas, Glycyrrhiza.

Alecost, Tanacetum balsamita.

Alegar, Acetum.

Aleimma, Liniment.

Aleipha, Liniment.

Alema, Farina.

Aleton, Farina.

Aleuron, Farina.

Aleurotesis, see Cribration.

Alexanders, Smyrnum olusatrum.

Alexandri antidotus aurea, see Alexandrine.

Alexicacum, Amuletum, Alexipharmic.

Alexipyreticus, Febrifuge.

Alexir, Elixir.

Alexiterium chloricum, see Disinfection—a. Nitricum, see Disinfection.

Alèze, Alèse.

Alfusa, Tutia.

Algalié, Catheter.

Algedon, Pain.

Algema, Pain.

Algesis, Pain.

Algeticus, see Algos.

Algor, Rigor.

Algos, Pain.

Alhagi, Agul.

Alibilis, Nutritious.

Alienatio, Anomalia.

Alienation, mental, Insanity.

Alienus, Delirious.

Aliformis, Pterygoid.

Aliformes musculi, Pterygoid muscles.

Aligulus, Confection.

Alimellæ, Parotid.

Alimentary tube, Canal, alimentary.

Alimentum, Pabulum.

Alimos, Glycyrrhiza.

Alipantos, Alipænos.

Alisier blanc, Cratægus aria.

Alisma, Arnica montana.

Alitura, Nutrition.

Alkalescence, Alkalescence.

Alkali, see Alkali—a. Ammoniacum causticum, Ammonia—a. Ammoniacum spirituosum, Spiritus ammonia—a. Minerale nitratum, Soda, nitrate of—a. Minerale phosphoratum, Soda, phosphate of—a. Minerale salinum, Soda, muriate of—a. Vegetable, Potash—a. Vegetabile cum aceto, Potassæ acetas—a. Vegetabile fixum causticum, Potassa fusa—a. Volatile, Ammonia—a. Volatile causticum, Ammonia—a. Volatile concrete, Ammonia carbonas—a. Volatile nitratum, Ammonia nitras—a. Volatile

tartarizatum, Ammoniae tartras—a. Volatile vitriolatum, Ammoniae sulphas.
 Alkanet, bastard, Lithospermum officinale—a. Dyer's, Anchusa tinctoria—a. Garden, Anchusa officinalis—a. Officinal, Anchusa officinalis.
 Alkar, Medicament.
 Alkekengi, Physalis.
 Alkerva, see Ricinus communis.
 Alkitran, Cedria.
 Alkool, Alcohol.
 Allaitement, Lactation.
 Allaiter, To suckle.
 Alleluia, Oxalis acetosella.
 Allgood, Chenopodium bonus Henricus.
 Allheal, Heracleum spondylium.
 Alliaire, Alliaria.
 Alligatura, Fascia, Ligature.
 Allium ascalonicum, Echalotte—a. Gallicum, Portulaca—a. Redolens, Teucrium scordium.
 Allochoos, Delirious.
 Alloiosis, Alteration.
 Alloioticus, Alterative.
 Allophasia, Delirium.
 Allotriophagia, Malacia.
 Allspice, see Myrtus pimenta.
 Allucinatio, Hallucination.
 Allure, Influenza.
 Alma, Water.
 Almariab, see Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.
 Almezerion, Cneorum tricoccum.
 Almond, Amygdala—a. Cake, see Amygdala—a. of the Ear, Tonsil—a. Paste, see Amygdala—a. Powder, see Amygdala—a. of the Throat, Tonsil.
 Alnus nigra, Rhamnus frangula.
 Aloes wood, Agallochum.
 Alopeces, Psoæ.
 Alopecia areata, Porrigo decalvans.
 Alouche, Cratægus aria.
 Alouchier, Cratægus aria.
 Alphenic, Saccharum candidum.
 Alphitedon, see Fracture.
 Alphon, Farina.
 Alphos, Lepa alphoides.
 Alphosis Æthiopica. See Albino.
 Alpinia Cardamomum, Amomum Cardamomum.
 Alpiste, Phalaris Canadensis.
 Altafor, Camphor.
 Alterans, Alterative.
 Altérant, Alterative.
 Altercangenon, Hyoscyamus.
 Altercum, Hyoscyamus.
 Althanaiha, Orpiment.
 Altheus, Physician.
 Althexis, Curation.
 Altiblat, Terebinthina.
 Alum, Symphytum—a. Egyptian, Ægyptia stypteria—a. Root, Heuchera cortusa—a. Solution of, compound, Liq. aluminis. compos.
 Alumen catinum, Potash of commerce—a. Fixum: see Potash.—a. Kinostatum, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus.

Alumina pura, Argilla pura.
 Aluminæ et potassæ hypersulphas, Alumen—a. et Potassæ supersulphas, Alumen—a. sulphas, Alumen—a. Sulphas acidulus cum potassa, Alumen—a. Sulphas fusus, Alumen exsiccatum.
 Alumine factice, Argilla pura.
 Alun, Alumen.
 Alunsel, Gutta.
 Alus, Symphytum.
 Alusia, Hallucination—a. Hypochondrias, Hypochondriasis.
 Alutel, Aludel.
 Alvaquilla, Psoralea glandulosa.
 Alvearium, Auditory canal, external.
 Alvéole, Alveolus.
 Alveolo-labial, Buccinator.
 Alveus, Auge—a. Ampullosus, Receptaculum chyli—a. Ampullescens, thoracic duct—a. Communis: see Semicircular canals—a. Utriculosus: see Semicircular canals.
 Alvi excretio, Defecation—a. Fluxus Aquosus, Diarrhœa—a. Profluvium, Diarrhœa.
 Alviducus, Laxative.
 Alvus, Abdomen—a. Adstricta, Constipation—a. Renum, Pelvis of the kidney.
 Alyce, Anxiety.
 Alysis, Anxiety.
 Alysmus, Anxiety.
 Alyssum Plinii, Galium Mollugo.
 Amadou, Boletus igniarius.
 Anadouvier, Boletus igniarius.
 Amaigrissement, Emaciation.
 Amandes, Amygdala.
 Amara dulcis, Solanum dulcamara.
 Amaracus, Origanum majorana.
 Amarities, Bitterness.
 Amaritudo, Bitterness.
 Amaror, Bitterness.
 Amatorium veneficium, Philter.
 Amatorius musculus, Obliquus superior oculi.
 Ambarum, Ambergris—a. Cineritium, Ambergris.
 Amber, Succinum—a. Liquid: see Liquidambar styraciflua.
 Ambilævus, Ampharisteros.
 Ambloma, Abortion.
 Amblosis, Abortion.
 Amblothridion, Abortion.
 Ambloticus, Abortive.
 Amblyogmos, Amblyopia.
 Amblyopia crepuscularis, Hemeralopia—a. Dissitorum, Myopia—a. Meridiana, Nyctalopia—a. Proximorum, Presbytia.
 Amblyosmos, Amblyopia.
 Ambor, Ambergris.
 Ambra, Succinum—a. Ambrosiaca, Ambergris—a. Cineracea, Ambergris.
 Ambragrisea, Ambergris.
 Ambre blanc, Succinum (album)—a. Jaune, Succinum.
 Ambrette, Hibiscus abelmoschus.
 Ambrosia, Chenopodium botrys.
 Ambrosie du Mexique, Chenopodium Ambrosioides.

- Ambulatio, Walking.
 Ambuleia, Cichorium intybus.
 Ambustio, Burn.
 Ambutua, Pareira brava.
 Ame, Anima.
 Amenia, Amenorrhœa.
 Amenorrhœa difficilis, Dysmenorrhœa.
 Amentia, Dementia, Fatuitas, Idiotism.
 Amèr, Amarus.
 Americanum tuberosum, Solanum tuberosum.
 Amertume, Bitterness.
 Ametria, Intemperance.
 Amiculum, Amnios.
 Amidum, Amylum.
 Aminæa, Anime.
 Amma, Truss.
 Ammi verum, see Sison Ammi—a. *des Boutiques*, see Sison ammi.
 Ammion, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.
 Ammonia, acetate, solution of, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—a. Caustica liquida, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Hydrochlorate of, Ammonia murias—a. Hydrosulphuret of, Ammonia sulphuretum—a. Liniment of, strong, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius—a. Liquid, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Muriatica, Ammonia murias—a. Nitrata, Ammonia nitras—a. Præparata, Ammonia carbonas—a. Pura liquida, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Solution of, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Tartrate of, Ammonia tartras.
 Ammonia acetas, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—a. et Ferri murias, Ferrum ammoniatum—a. Hydrosulphuretum, Liquor fumans Boylii—a. Hypocarbonas, Ammonia carbonas.
 Ammoniacæ nitras, Ammonia nitras—a. Sulphas, Ammonia sulphas.
 Ammoniacum, Ammonia—a. Succinatum, Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus—a. Volatile mite, Ammonia carbonas.
 Ammoniaque, Ammonia—a. *Hydrosulfure d'*, Ammonia sulphuretum—a. *Hydrosulfate sulfuré d'*, Ammonia sulphuretum—a. Liquide, Liquor ammoniæ—a. *Sulfure hydro-géné d'*, Ammonia sulphuretum.
 Ammonio-cupricus, subsulphas, Cuprum ammoniatum.
 Ammonium arsenicum, Arseniate of ammonia—a. Carbonicum, Ammonia carbonas—a. Muriaticum martiatum seu martiale, Ferrum ammoniatum—a. Muriatum, Ammonia murias—a. Subcarboneum, Ammonia carbonas—a. Sulphuricum, Ammonia sulphas.
 Anna alcalizata, Water, mineral saline.
 Amnesia, Amnesia.
 Amome faux, Sison amomum.
 Amomum galanga, Maranta G.—a. Pimenta: see Myrtus pimenta—a. Zedoaria, Kämpferia rotunda.
 Amor, Love.
 Amorge, Amurca.
 Amosteus, Osteocolla.
 Amour, Love.
 Amoureux (muscle), Obliquus superior oculi.
 Ampar, Succinum.
 Ampelocarpus, Galium aparine.
 Ampeloprasum, Allium.
 Ampelos, Vitis vinifera—a. Agria, Bryonia alba—a. Idæa, Vaccinium vitis idæa—a. Oinophoros, Vitis vinifera.
 Amphamphoterodiopsia, Diplopia.
 Amphemerinos, Quotidian.
 Amphiam, Opium.
 Amphiblestroides, Reticular.
 Amphicaustis, Vulva.
 Amphidexios, Ambidexter.
 Amphion, Maslach.
 Amphimerinos, Quotidian.
 Amphiplex, Perinaeum.
 Amphismela, Knife, double edged.
 Amphismile, Knife, double edged.
 Amphodiplopia, Diplopia.
 Amphoric respiration. See Cavernous Respiration.
 Amplexatio, Coition.
 Ampliopea, Amblyopia.
 Amposis, Anaposis.
 Ampoules, Essera.
 Ampulla, Cavitas elliptica—a. Chylifera seu chyli, Receptaculum chyli.
 Ampullæ, Phlyctæna.
 Amulette, Amuletum.
 Amusa, Musa Paradisiaca.
 Amyche, Excoriation, Scarification.
 Amydriasis, Mydriasis.
 Amygdala, Tonsil.
 Amygdale, Tonsil.
 Amygdalæ placenta. See Amygdala.
 Amygdalatum, Emulsio Amygdalæ.
 Amygdalitis, Cynanche tonsillaris.
 Amygdalus. See Amygdala.
 Amygmos, Scarification.
 Amyleon, Amylum.
 Amylum iodatum. See Iodine.
 Amyosis, Synezisis.
 Amyron, Carthamus tinctorius.
 Amyxis, Scarification.
 Anabasis, Augmentation.
 Anabexis, Expectoration.
 Anabronchismus, Anabrochismus.
 Anabrosis, Corrosion, Erosion.
 Anacampseros, sedum telephium.
 Anacardium orientale, Avicennia tomentosa.
 Anacatharsis, Expectoration, repurgatio—a. Catarrhalis simplex, Catarrh.
 Anacatharticus, Expectorant.
 Anachrempsis, Exspuition.
 Anachron, Soda.
 Anacclasis, Repercussion.
 Anacollemata, Frontal bandages.
 Anacomide, Restauratio.
 Anaconchylismos, Gargarism.
 Anactesis, Restauratio.
 Anactirion, Artemisia.
 Anacycleon, Charlatan.
 Anadesmus, Fascia.
 Anadora, Ecdora.

- Anæmiasis, Anæmia.
 Anæmosis, Anæmia.
 Anæsthisia, Insensibility.
 Anagallis Aquatica, Veronica Beccabunga.
 Anagargalieta, Gargarism.
 Anagargariston, Gargarism.
 Anaglyphe, Calamus scriptorius.
 Anagoge, Anabole, Rejectio.
 Anagraphe, Prescription.
 Analemsia, Analepsia.
 Analentia, Analepsia.
 Analepsia, Epilepsy.
 Analepsis, Restauratio.
 Analgesia, Anæsthesia.
 Analogous Tissues, see Tissues.
 Analosis, Atrophy.
 Analtesis, Restauratio.
 Ananas, Bromelia ananas—a. Acostæ ovatæ, &c., Bromelia ananas—a. Americana, Bromelia pinguin—a. wild, broad-leaved, Bromelia pinguin.
 Anaphia, see Anæsthesia.
 Anaphora, Anabole.
 Anaphromeli, Mel despumatum.
 Anapleroticus, Incarnans.
 Anapneusis, Respiration.
 Anapse, Auante.
 Anapsia, Cæcitas.
 Anaptysis, Expectoration.
 Anarrhopia, Anarrhœa.
 Anasarca hystericum, Anathymiasis—a. Se-rosa, Phlegmatia dolens.
 Anasarcha, Anasarca.
 Anasarque, Anasarca.
 Anassa, Bromelia ananas.
 Anastaltica, Styptics.
 Anastasis, Anarrhœa.
 Anastomosis, Jacobson's, see Petrosal ganglion.
 Anataxis, Extension.
 Anathymiasis, Exhalation, Fumigation, Hypochondriasis.
 Anatome animata, Physiology.
 Anatomie, Anatomy.
 Anatomia viva, Physiology.
 Anatomy, practical, Dissection.
 Anaton, Soda.
 Anatrepsis, Restauratio.
 Anatresis, Perforation, Trepanning.
 Anatribe, Friction.
 Anatripsis, Friction.
 Anatron, Soda.
 Anatrope, Vomiting.
 Anaudia, Catalepsy, Mutitas.
 Anaxyris, Rumex acetosa.
 Anazesis, Ebullition.
 Anazoturia, see Urine.
 Ancha, Haunch.
 Anchilops, Ægilops.
 Anchoralis processus, Coracoid.
 Anchylosis, Ankylosis.
 Ancistrum, Hamulus.
 Ancolie, Aquilegia vulgaris.
 Ancon, Elbow, Olecranon.
 Anconé, Anconeus.
 Anconeus externus, see Triceps extensor cu-
 biti—a. Internus, see Triceps extensor cu-
 biti—a. Major, see Triceps extensor cubiti.
 Ancteriasmus, Infibulation.
 Ancyle, Ankylosis.
 Ancyloblepharon, Ankyloblepharon.
 Ancyloglossum, Ankyloglossum.
 Ancyromele, Ankyromele.
 Ancylomerismus, Ankylomerismus.
 Ancylosis, Ankylosis.
 Ancylostomus, Ankylostomus.
 Ancyra, Hook.
 Ancyroides processus, Coracoid.
 Andira inermis, Geoffræa inermis—a. Suri-namensis, Geoffræa surinamensis.
 Andrachahara, Sempervivum tectorum.
 Andrachne, Arbutus unedo, Portulaca.
 Andria, Adult age.
 Androgynus, Hermaphrodite.
 Andromania, Nymphomania.
 Andropogon chœnanthus, Juncus odoratus—a. Nardus, Calamus Alexandrinus, Nardus Indica.
 Androsace, Umbilicus marinus—a. Matthioli, Umbilicus marinus.
 Androsæmum, Hypericum perforatum.
 Androtomy, Andranatomia.
 Anebium, Anchusa Tinctoria.
 Anebus, Impuber.
 Aneilesis, Aneilema.
 Anemia, Anæmia.
 Anemone des bois, Anemone nemorosa.
 Anemony, Anemone hepatica—a. Meadow, Anemone pratensis—a. Wood, Anemone nemorosa.
 Anemos, Wind.
 Anepithymia chlorosis, Chlorosis.
 Anesis, Remission.
 Aneson, Anethum.
 Anesum, Pimpinella anisum.
 Anet, Anethum.
 Aneth, Anethum graveolens.
 Anethum fœniculum, Anethum.
 Aneticus, Anodyne.
 Aneton, Anethum.
 Anetus, Intermittent fever—a. Quartanus, Quartan—a. Quotidianus, Quotidian—a. Tertianus, Tertian fever.
 Aneurismatic, Aneurismal.
 Aneurysme, Aneurism.
 Aneurysmus, Dilatation.
 Anévrysme, Aneurism.
 Anfion, Maslach.
 Anfractuosités cérébrales, Anfractuosités, cerebral—a. Ethmoïdales, see Anfractu-osity.
 Anfractus, Anfractuosity—a. Cerebri, Anfractuosités (cerebral).
 Angeion, Vessel.
 Angeiendrography, Angeiohydrography.
 Angeiendrotomy, Angeiohydrotomy.
 Angeiorrhagia, Hæmorrhagia activa.
 Angelica tree, Aralia spinosa—a. Sylvestris, Ligusticum podagraria.
 Angélique, Angelica—a. Sauvage, Angelica sylvestris.
 Angelocacos, Myrobalanus.

- Angiectasia venosa, Varix.
 Angina, Cynanche—a. Aphthosa, Aphthæ—a. Bronchialis, Bronchitis—a. Canina, Cynanche trachealis—a. Epidemica, Cynanche maligna—a. Epiglottidea, Epiglottitis—a. Exudatoria, Cynanche trachealis—a. Externa, Cynanche parotidæa—a. Gangrænosa, Cynanche maligna—a. Inflammatoria, Cynanche, Cynanche trachealis—a. Laryngea, Laryngitis—a. Linguaria, Glossitis—a. Maligna, Cynanche maligna—a. Maxillaris, Cynanche parotidæa—a. Parotidæa externa, Cynanche parotidæa—a. Perniciosa, Cynanche trachealis—a. Polyposa seu membranacea, Cynanche trachealis—a. Sicca, Pædanchone—a. Suffocatoria, Cynanche trachealis—a. Trachealis, Cynanche trachealis—a. Ulcerosa, Cynanche maligna—a. Uvularis, Staphylædema, Uvulitis.
 Angine gutturale, Cynanche tonsillaris—a. Laryngée, Laryngitis—a. Pharyngée, Cynanche parotidæa—a. de Poitrine, Angina pectoris—a. Sèche, Angina sicca—a. Squirrheuse, Angina squirrosa—a. Tonsillaire, Cynanche tonsillaris.
 Angineux, Anginosa.
 Angiography, Angeiography.
 Angiohydrography, Angeiohydrography.
 Angiohydrotomy, Angeiohydrotomy.
 Angiology, Angeiology.
 Angiopyra, Synocha.
 Angiostosis, Angeiostosis.
 Angiotomy, Angeiotomy.
 Angoisse, Angor.
 Angor, Agony, Orthopnœa—a. Pectoris, Angina pectoris.
 Angos, Bubo, Uterus, Vessel.
 Angourion, Cucumis sativus.
 Anguis, Serpent.
 Anguish, Angor.
 Angulaire de l'Omoplate, Levator scapulæ.
 Angularis, Levator scapulæ.
 Anguli-scapulo-humeral, Teres major.
 Angulus ocularis, Canthus.
 Anguria, Cucurbita citrullus.
 Angustatio cordis, Systole.
 Angustia abdominalis, Pelvis, (Brim)—a. Perinæalis, Pelvis (Outlet.)
 Angustura, Cusparia febrifuga—a. Spuria, Brucea antidysenterica.
 Angusture, jausse, Brucea antidysenterica—a. Ferrugineuse, Brucea anti-dysenterica—a. Vraie, Cusparia febrifuga.
 Anhæmia, Anæmia.
 Anhelation, Dyspnœa.
 Anhelitus, Breath.
 Anhuiba, Laurus sassafras.
 Anilitas. See Dementia.
 Anima aloes: see Aloes—a. Articulorum, Hermodactylus—a. Hepatis, Ferri sulphas—a. Pulmonum, Crocus.
 Animalist, Animalculist.
 Animation, suspended, Asphyxia.
 Animellæ, Parotid.
 Animi casus subitus, Syncope—a. Deliquium, Syncope—a. Pathemata, Passions.
 Animus, Anima, Breath.
 Anis, Pimpinella anisum—a. Aigre, Cuminum cyminum—a. de la Chine, Illicium anisatum—a. doux, Anethum—a. étoilé, Illicium anisatum.
 Aniscalptor, Latissimus dorsi.
 Anise plant, Pimpinella anisum.
 Aniseed: see Pimpinella anisum—a. Tree, yellow flowered, Illicium anisatum.
 Anisi semina. See Pimpinella anisum.
 Anisum, Pimpinella anisum—a. Africanum frutescens, Bubon Galbanum—a. Fruticosum Galbaniferum, Bubon galbanum—a. Sinense, Illicium anisatum—a. Stellatum, Illicium anisatum.
 Ankle, Astragalus, Malleolus.
 Ankus, Ancus.
 Ankylops, Ægilops.
 Anneau, Ring—a. Crural, Crural canal—a. Diaphragmatique, Diaphragmatic ring—a. Fémoral, Crural canal—a. Inguinal, Inguinal ring—a. Umbilical, Umbilical ring.
 Annexe, Accessory, Appendix.
 Anni critici, Climacterici (anni)—a. Decretorii, Climacterici (anni)—a. Fatales, Climacterici (anni)—a. Genethliaci, Climacterici (anni)—a. Gradarii, Climacterici (anni)—a. Hebdomadici, Climacterici (anni)—a. Heroici, Climacterici (anni)—a. Natalitii, Climacterici (anni)—a. Sculares, Climacterici (anni)—a. Scansiles, Climacterici (anni).
 Annotto. See Terra Orleana.
 Annuens, Rectus capitis internus minor.
 Annularis, Cricoid: see Digitus—a. Ani, Sphincter ani.
 Annuli-tendino-phalangiens, Lumbricales manus.
 Annulus abdominis, Inguinal ring—a. Fossæ ovalis: see Ovalis fossa—a. Repens, Herpes circinatus—a. Umbilicalis, Umbilical ring—a. Ventriculi, Pylorus.
 Anocœlia, Stomach.
 Anodin, Anodyne.
 Anodos, Edentulus.
 Anodynum minerale, Potassæ nitras sulphatis paucillo mixtus.
 Anœa, Dementia, Idiotism.
 Anomal, Anomalous.
 Anomalia nervorum, Nervous diathesis.
 Anomalus, Irregular.
 Anonyme, Innominatum.
 Anorexia, Dyspepsia—a. Exhaustorum, Frigidity of the stomach—a. Mirabilis, Fasting.
 Anorganic. See Inorganic.
 Anormal, Abnormous.
 Anosphresia, Anosmia.
 Anserina, Potentilla anserina.
 Ansérine, Chenopodium ambrosioides—a. Anthelmintique, Chenopodium anthelminticum—a. Bon Henri, Chenopodium Bonus Henricus—a. Botrys, Chenopodium Botrys a. Fetide, Chenopodium vulvaria.

Ansérine, Vermifuge, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.
Antalgicus, Anodyne.
Antebrachial. See *Antibrachial*.
Antelope, Antilopus.
Antemballomenos, Succedaneum.
Antemetie, Antiemetie.
Antendeixis, Counter-indication.
Antephialtic, Antiophialtic.
Antepileptic, Antiepileptic.
Antérieur du Marteau, Laxator tympani—
a. de l'Oreille, Anterior auris.
Anterior mallei, Laxator tympani.
Anterotieus, Antaphrodisiac.
Anteuphorbium, Cacalia anteuphorbium.
Anthelmia, Spigelia Marilandica.
Anthelmintics, Helminthagogues.
Anthema eruptio, Exanthem.
Anthereon, Mentum.
Anthora vulgaris, Aconitum anthora.
Anthos: see *Rosmarinus—a. Sylvestris, Ledum sylvestre*.
Anthracia, Anthracosis—a. Pestis, Plague—
a. Rubula, Frambæsia.
Anthracion. See *Anthrax*.
Anthrocoma, Anthrax.
Anthracosia, Anthrax.
Anthrope, Cutis.
Anthropochymy, Chymistry (human).
Anthropologia, Physiology.
Anthroposcopia, Physiognomy.
Anthropotomy, Andranatomia.
Antiades, Tonsils.
Antiaditis, Cynanche tonsillaris.
Antiaris toxicaria. See *Upas*.
Antiatrophicus, Antatrophic.
Anticacochymic, Anticachectic.
Anticancerosus, Anticancerous.
Anticardium, Fossette du cœur, Scrobiculus cordis.
Anticarcinomatous, Anticancerous.
Anticausotic, Anticausodic.
Anticheir, Pollex. See *Digitus*.
Anticholerica, Sophora heptaphylla.
Anticnemion, Shin.
Anticœur, Scrobiculus cordis.
Anticus, Anterior.
Antidartreux, Antiherpetic.
Antidotarium, Dispensatory.
Antidotum Mithridaticum, Mithridate.
Antidotus Heraclidis, Enneapharmacos.
Antifebrilis, Febrifuge.
Antihelmincticus, Anthelmintic.
Antihysterie, Anthysterie.
Anti-impetigenes, Solomon's. See *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis*.
Antilacteus, Antigalactic.
Antilaiteux, Antigalactic.
Antilobium, Tragus.
Antilyssus, Antihydrophobic.
Antimoine, Antimonium—a. Beurre d', Antimonium muriatum—a. Chlorure d', Antimonium muriatum—a. Oxide blanc d', Antimonium diaphoreticum—a. Soufre doré d', Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. Sulfuré, hydrosulphure rouge d', Anti-

monii sulphuretum rubrum—a. Verre d', Antimonii vitrum.
Antimoniale causticum, Antimonium muriatum.
Antimoniatum sulphur, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. Tartar, Antimonium tartarizatum.
Antimonii Butyrum, Antimonium muriatum—a. Calx, Antimonium diaphoreticum—a. Cerussa, Antimonium diaphoreticum—a. Murias, Antimonium muriatum—a. Oleum, Antimonium muriatum—a. Oxydulum hydrosulphuratum aurantiacum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. Oxydum, Algaroth—a. Oxydum auratum, Antimonii sulphuratum præcipitatum—a. Oxidum nitro-muriaticum, Algaroth—Oxydum cum sulphure vitrifactum, Antimonii vitrum—a. Oxydum sulphuretum vitrifactum, Antimonii vitrum—a. Regulus medicinalis, Antimonium medicinale—a. Sal, Antimonium tartarizatum—a. Sulphur auratum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. Sulphur præcipitatum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. Sulphuretum, Antimonium—a. Tartras, Antimonium tartarizatum—a. Tartras et Potassæ, Antimonium tartarizatum—a. Vitrum hyacinthinum, Antimonii vitrum.
Antimonious Acid, Antimonium diaphoreticum.
Antimonium Calcinatum, Antimonium diaphoreticum—a. Salitum, Antimonium muriatum—a. Vitrifactum, Antimonii vitrum.
Antimony, butter of, Antimonium muriatum—a. Chloride of, Antimonium muriatum—a. Chloruret of, Antimonium muriatum—a. Deutoxide of, Antimonium diaphoreticum—a. Glass of, Antimonii vitrum—a. Golden sulphur of, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—a. Medicinal, regulus of, Antimonium medicinale—a. Muriate of, Antimonium muriatum—a. Peroxide of, Antimonium diaphoreticum—a. Submuriate of protoxide of, Algaroth—a. Sulphuret of, red, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—a. Tartarized, Antimonium tartarizatum—a. Vegetable, Eupatorium perfoliatum.
Antineuropathic, Nervine.
Antineurotic, Nervine.
Antipathic, Palliative.
Antipertussis, see Zinci sulphas.
Antipestilentialis, Antiloimic.
Antipharmacus, Alexipharmic.
Antiphysica, Carminatives.
Antipodagric, Antiarthritic.
Antiputrid, Antiseptic.
Antipyretic, Febrifuge.
Antiscolicus, Anthelmintic.
Antispasis, Revulsion.
Antispastic, Derivative.
Antistrumosus, Antiscrophulous.
Antitasis, Counter-extension.
Antithenar, Opponens pollicis—a. Metatarso-sub-phalangæus pollicis, Adductor pollicis pedis.

- Antithora, Aconitum anthora.
Antitragien, Antitragicus.
 Antivermicular, Antiperistaltic.
 Antiverminosus, Anthelmintic.
 Antodontalgic, Antiodontalgic.
 Antrax, Anthrax.
Antre, Antrum—a. *d'Hyghmore*, Antrum of Highmore.
 Antrum, Caverna—a. Auris, Tympanum—a. Buccinosum, Cochlea, Labyrinth—a. Pylo-
 lori, see Stomach.
 Anulus, *Fossette*.
 Anuria, Ischuria.
 Apagma, Abduction.
 Apagoge, Inductio.
 Apalachine, Ilex vomitoria—a. *à feuilles de Prunier*, Prinos—a. Gallis, Ilex vomitoria.
 Apanthismus, Stuprum.
 Apaphrismos, Despumation.
 Aparine, Galium aparine.
 Aparthrosis, Diarthrosis.
 Apechema, Contrafissura.
 Apectocephalus, Acephalothorus.
 Apepsia, Dyspepsia.
Apéritif, Aperient.
 Aperitivus, Aperient.
 Apertor oculi, Levator palpebræ superioris.
 Apeuthysmenos, Rectum.
 Aphæresis, Apheresis, Extirpation.
 Aphepsema, Decoction.
 Aphepsis, Decoction.
 Aphesis, Languor, Remission.
 Aphistesis, Abscess.
 Aphodos, Excrement.
 Aphonia, Mutitas, Catalepsy—a. Surdorum, Mutitas Surdorum.
 Aphoria, Sterilitas.
 Aphrodisia, Coition, Puberty.
 Aphrodisiacus, Venereal.
 Aphrodisiasmus, Coition.
 Aphronia, Apoplexy.
 Aphronitrum, Soda.
 Aphrosyne, Insanity.
 Aphthæ serpentes, Cancer aquaticus.
Aphthes des Enfants, Aphthæ.
Aphtheux, Aphthous.
 Apiastrum, Melissa.
 Apices crurum medullæ oblongatæ, Corpora striata.
 Apilepsia, Apoplexy.
 Apios, Pyrus communis.
 Apis, Bee.
 Apium petræum, Bubon Macedonicum.
 Aplestia, Ingluvies, Intemperance.
 Apneustia, Apnœa.
 Apnœa, Orthopnœa.
 Apnœsphyxia, Asphyxia.
 Apobainon, Eventus.
 Apobesomenon, Eventus.
 Apobiosis, Death.
 Apocapnismus, Fumigation.
 Apocatastasis, Considentia, Restauratio.
 Apocatharsis, Catharsis.
 Apocatharticus, Cathartic.
 Apocecaulismenon, Apagma.
 Apocenosis, Abevacuatio—a. Diabetes melli-
 tus, see Salivation—a. Vomitus pyrosis, Pyrosis.
 Apochoreon, Excrement.
 Apochrempsis, Exspuition.
Apocin gobe-mouche, Apocynum androsæmi-
 folium.
 Apoclasma, Abduction, Apagma.
 Apocope, Abcision.
 Apocrisis, Contagion, Excrement, Secretion.
 Apocrustica, Repellents.
 Apocyesis, Parturition.
 Apocynum scandens, Allamanda.
 Apogalactismus, Weaning.
 Apogalactos, Exuber.
 Apogeusis, Ageustia.
 Apogeustia, Ageustia.
 Apoglaucosis, Glaucosis.
 Apollinaris altercum, Hyoscyamus.
 Apolutica, Cicatrisantia.
 Apomeli, Oxytel.
 Apomexis, Munctio.
 Aponeurosiology, Aponeurology.
 Aponeurosis, Fascia—a. Crural, Fascia lata—a. Femoral, Fascia lata—a. Iliac, Fascia iliaca.
Aponévrose superficielle de l'abdomen et de la cuisse, Fascia superficialis.
 Aponevrosis, Aponeurosis.
 Aponipsis, Ablution.
 Apopnixis, Suffocation.
 Apopallesis, Abortion.
 Apopalsis, Abortion.
 Apopedasis, Luxation.
 Apophlegmatisans per nares, Errhine—a. per os, Sialagogue.
 Apophraxis, Amenorrhœa.
 Apophthora, Abortion.
 Apophthorius, Abortive.
Apophyse basilaire, Basilar process—a. *engainante ou vaginale*, Vaginal process.
Apophyses épineuses, Spinous processes of the vertebræ.
 Apophysis of Rau, *Grêle apophyse du Marteau*: see Malleus.
 Apoplanesis, Error loci.
 Apoplexia catalepsia, Catalepsia—a. Hydrocephalica, Hydrocephalus internus—a. Temulenta, see Temulentia.
 Apoplexy, pulmonary, see Hæmoptysis.
 Apopsychia, Syncope.
 Aporrhœa, Contagion.
 Aposcepsis, Aposcemma.
 Apositia, Disgust.
 Apospasma, *Arrachement*.
 Apostaxis, Staxis.
 Apostema, Abscess—a. Empyema, Empyema—a. Parulis, Parulis—a. Phalangum, *Fourche*—a. Psoaticum, Lumbar abscess.
 Aposyrma, Abrasion, Desquamation.
 Apotelesma, Amuletum.
 Apotheca, Pharmacopolium.
Apothicaire, Apothecary.
 Apothrausis, Abcision.
 Apotilmos, Evulsion.
 Apotome, Amputation.
 Apotropæum, Amuletum.

Apotrope, Aversion.
 Apoxysmus, Abrasion.
 Apozem, Decoction.
 Apparatus altus, see Lithotomy—a. Lateralis, see Lithotomy—a. Major, see Lithotomy—a. Minor, see Lithotomy.
 Appareil, Apparatus—a. *Grand*, see Lithotomy—a. *Haut*, see Lithotomy—a. *Latéralisé*, see Lithotomy—a. *Petit*, see Lithotomy.
 Appauvri, Impoverished.
 Appendice, Appendix—a. *Cæcal*, Appendix vermiformis cæci—a. *Digital*, Appendix vermiformis cæci—a. *Epiploïques*, Appendiculæ epiploicæ—a. *Sous-sternale*, Xiphoid cartilage—a. *Sus-sphenoïdale du cerveau*, Pituitary gland—a. *Xiphoidé*, Xiphoid cartilage.
 Appendices coli adiposæ, Appendiculæ epiploicæ.
 Appendicula cerebri, Pituitary gland—a. Vermiformis cæci, see Appendix—a. Epiploica, Epiploic appendage.
 Appendiculæ pinguedinosæ, Epiploic appendages.
 Appendix, Apophysis—a. Cerebri, Pituitary gland—a. ad Cerebrum, Cerebellum—a. Ventriculi, Duodenum.
 Appensio, see Analeptia.
 Appetit, *Perte d'*, Anorexia.
 Appetite, morbid, Limosis.
 Appetitus caninus, Boulimia.
 Apple, bitter, Cucumis colocynthis—a. Curassoa, Aurantium curassaventium—a. May, Podophyllum peltatum—a. Tree, Pyrus malus.
 Apprehensio, Catalepsy.
 Appropriatio, Assimilation.
 Apricatio, Insolation.
 Apricot, Prunus Armeniaca.
 Apsinthites, Absinthites.
 Apsychia, Syncope.
 Aphæ, Aphthæ.
 Apyique, Apyos.
 Apyrenomele, Apyromele.
 Aqua, Water—a. Acidula hydrosulfurata, Naples water (factitious)—a. Aeris fixi, Acidulous water (simple)—a. Alkalina oxymuriatica, *Eau de Javelle*—a. Aluminis compositus, Liquor a. c.—a. Aluminosa Bateana, Liq. aluminis compositus—a. Ammoniae, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Acetatis ammoniæ, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—a. Ammoniae carbonatis, Liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis—a. Ammoniae caustica, Liquor ammoniæ—a. Amnii, Liquor amnii—a. Anisi fortis, Spiritus anisi—a. Aquisgranensis, see Aix-la-Chapelle—a. Ardiente, see Spirit—a. Auditoria, Cotunnus, liquor of—a. Bareginensis, Barèges water—a. Bellilucana, Balaruc waters—a. Benedicta, Liquor calcis—a. Benedicta composita, Liquor calcis compositus—a. Benedicta Rulandi, Vinum antimonii tartarizati—a. Borvonensis, Bourbonne-les-

Bains, Mineral waters of—a. Bristoliensis, Bristol water—a. Calcariae ustæ, Liquor calcis—a. Calcis, Liquor calcis—a. Calcis composita, Liquor calcis compositus—a. Camphorata, Bates's, see Cupri sulphas—a. Catapultarum, *Arquebusade eau d'*—a. Cinnamomi fortis, Spiritus Cinnamomi—a. Colcestrensis, Colchester, mineral waters of—a. Cupri ammoniati, Liquor c. a.—a. Cupri vitriolati composita, Liquor cupri sulphatis composita—a. inter cutem, Anasarca—a. Distillata, Water, distilled—a. Fluviatilis, Water, river—a. Fontana, Water, spring—a. Fortis, Nitric acid—a. Hepatica, Hydrosulphuretted water—a. Hordeata, Decoctum hordei—a. Juniperi composita, Spiritus juniperi compositus—a. Kali, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis—a. Kali caustici, Liquor potassæ—a. Kali præparati, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis—a. Kali puri, Liquor potassæ—a. Kali subcarbonatis, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis—a. Labyrinthi, Cotunnus, liquor of—a. ex Lacu, Water, lake—a. Lithargyri acetati composita, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—a. Luciae, Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus—a. Marina, Water, sea—a. Medicata, Water, mineral—a. Menthæ piperitidis spiritiosa, Spiritus menthæ piperitæ—a. Menthæ vulgaris spiritiosa, Spiritus menthæ viridis—a. Mineralis, Water, mineral—a. Mirabilis, Spiritus pimentæ—a. Mulsa, Hydromeli—a. Neapolitana, Naples water (factitious)—a. Nephritica, Spiritus myristicæ—a. Nivata, Water, snow—a. Nucis moschatæ, Spiritus myristicæ—a. Ophthalmica, Liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphora—a. Paludosa, Water, marsh—a. Picea, see Pinus sylvestris—a. Pluvialis, Water, rain—a. Potassæ, Liquor potassæ—a. Pulegii spiritiosa, Spiritus pulegii—a. Putealis, Water, well—a. Rabelii, Elixir acidum Halleri—a. Raphani composita, Spiritus armoraciæ compositus—a. Regia, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Salubris, Water, mineral—a. Sappharina, Liquor cupri ammoniati—a. Saturni, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—a. Sclopetaria, *Arquebusade eau d'*—a. Seminum anisi composita, Spiritus anisi—a. Seminum carui fortis, Spiritus carui—a. Soteria, Water, mineral—a. Stygia, Nitro-muriatic acid—a. Styptica, Liquor cupri sulphatis composita—a. Sulphurata simplex, Hydrosulphuretted water—a. Sulphureti ammoniæ, Liquor fumans Boylii—a. Thediana, *Arquebusade eau d'*—a. Theriacalis Bezoardica, Chylostagma diaphoreticum Mindereri—a. Tofana, Liquor arsenicalis—a. Traumatica Thedenii, *Arquebusade, eau d'*—a. Vegeto-mineralis, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—a. Viciensis, Vichy water—a. Vitriolica camphorata, Liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphora—a. Vitriolica cærulea, Solutio sulphatis cupri composita—a. Vulneraria,

- Arquebusade, eau d'*—a. Zinci vitriolati cum camphora, Liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphora.
- Aquæ acidulæ*, Acidulous waters—*a.* Badiguæ, Bath, Mineral waters of—*a.* Badizæ, Bath, Mineral waters of—*a.* Bathoniæ, Bath, Mineral waters of—*a.* Buxtonienses, Buxton, Mineral waters of—*a.* Cantuarienses, Canterbury, waters of—*a.* Minerale acidulæ, Waters, mineral, gaseous—*a.* Minerale ferruginosæ, Waters, mineral, chalybeate—*a.* Minerale salinæ, Waters, mineral, saline—*a.* Minerale sulphuræ, Waters, mineral, sulphureous—*a.* Stillatitiæ, *Aquæ distillatæ*—*a.* Solis, Bath Mineral waters.
- Aquæductus cerebri*, Infundibulum of the brain—*a.* Cotunnii, *Aquæductus vestibuli*.
- Aqualiculus*, Hypogastrium.
- Aqueduc*, *Aquæduct*—*a.* *de Cotugno*, *Aquæductus vestibuli*—*a.* *de Fallope*, *Aquæductus Fallopii*—*a.* *du Limaçon*, *Aquæductus cochleæ*—*a.* *de Sylvius*, *Aquæductus Sylvii*—*a.* *du Vestibule*, *Aquæductus vestibuli*.
- Aquiduca*, Hydragogues.
- Aquifolium*, *Ilex aquifolium*.
- Aquila*, Hydroa, Hydrargyri submurias, Sulphur.
- Aquilæ venæ*, Temporal veins.
- Aquula*, Ceratocoele, Hydatid—*a.* Acustica, Cotunnii, liquor of.
- Arachnoiditis*, Arachnitis.
- Aracouchini*, *Icica aracouchini*.
- Aracus aromaticus*, Vanilla.
- Aræoticus*, Rarefaciens.
- Araki*, see Spirit.
- Aranca tarentula*, see Tarantula.
- Arara*, *Myrobalanus citrina*.
- Arascon*, Nymphomania.
- Arascon*, Satyriasis.
- Aratrum*, Vomer.
- Arbor benivi*, Benjamin—*a.* Indica, *Laurus cassia*—*a.* Maris, Coral—*a.* Thurifera, *Juniperus Lycia*—*a.* Vitæ, *Thuya occidentalis*.
- Arbousier*, *Arbutus unedo*.
- Arbre de vie*, *Arbor vitæ*.
- Arbuscula gummiifera Braziliensis*, *Hypericum Bacciferum*.
- Arca arcanorum*, Hydrargyrum—*a.* Cordis, Pericardium.
- Arcade anastomotique*, Arch anastomotie—*a.* *Crurale*, Crural arch—*a.* *Inguinale*, Crural arch—*a.* *Orbitaire*, Orbital arch—*a.* *Pubienne*, Pubic arch—*a.* *Zygomatique*, Zygomatic arch.
- Arcades dentaires*, Dental arches.
- Arcades palmaires*, Palmar arches.
- Arcadi-temporo-maxillaire*, Temporalis.
- Arcanson*, Colophonia.
- Arcanum corallinum*, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum—*a.* Duplicatum, Potassæ sulphas—*a.* Tartari, Potassæ acetas.
- Arcatos*, Meros.
- Arceau*, Arculus, Cradle.
- Arceutos*, *Juniperus communis*.
- Archangelica*, *Lamium album*.
- Archée*, Archæus.
- Archell*, Canary, *Lichen roccella*.
- Archeoptoma*, Proctocoele.
- Archeostris*, *Bryonia alba*.
- Archet*, Arculus, Cradle.
- Archeus*, Archæus.
- Archimagia*, Chymistry.
- Archoptosis*, Proctocoele.
- Archorrhœa*, Archorrhagia.
- Archos*, Arcus, Rectum.
- Archosyrinx*, Fistula in ano.
- Arctitudo*, Arctatio.
- Arctostaphylos*, *Arbutus uva ursi*.
- Arcula cordis*, Pericardium.
- Arculus*, Cradle.
- Arcus medullaris*, Fornix—*a.* Senilis, Gero-ton.
- Ardalos*, Excrement.
- Ardas*, Excrement.
- Ardesia Hibernica*, *Hibernicus lapis*.
- Ardeur*, Ardor—*a.* *de l'Estomac*, Ardor ventriculi—*a.* *de la Fièvre*, Ardor febrilis—*a.* *d'Urine*, Ardor urinæ.
- Ardor*, Heat—*a.* Ventriculi, Pyrosis—*a.* Stomachi, Pyrosis—*a.* Ventriculi, Cardialgia.
- Area*, Porrigo decalvans, Alopecia.
- Arenamen*, Bole Armenian.
- Arenosus*, Sabulous.
- Argent*, Argentum—*a.* Nitrate d', Argenti nitras.
- Argenteria*, *Potentilla anserina*.
- Argentine*, *Potentilla anserina*.
- Argentum fugitivum*, Hydrargyrum—*a.* Fustum, Hydrargyrum—*a.* Mobile, Hydrargyrum—*a.* Vivum, Hydrargyrum.
- Argile ochreuse pâle*, Bolus alba.
- Argilla ferruginea rubra*, Bole armenian—*a.* Kalisulphurica, Alumen—*a.* Pallida, Bolus alba—*a.* Sulphurica alcalisata, Alumen—*a.* Sulphurica usta, Alumen exsiccatum—*a.* Supersulphas alcalisatum, Alumen—*a.* Vitriolata, Alumen.
- Argol*, red, Potassæ supertartras impurus—*a.* white, Potassæ supertartras impurus.
- Argumentum integritatis*, Hymen.
- Argyrochæta*, Matricaria.
- Argyrotrophema*, *Blancmanger*.
- Argyrus*, Argentum.
- Aria*, *Cratægus aria*.
- Arika*. See Spirit.
- Aristalthæa*, Althæa.
- Aristolochia fabacea*, *Fumaria bulbosa*.
- Arlada*, Realgar.
- Arm*, Brachium.
- Arma ventris*, Penis.
- Armamentarium*, Arsenal.
- Armatory unguent*, *Hoplochrysa*.
- Armatura*, Amnios.
- Arme*, Suture.
- Armenian stone*, Melochites.
- Armenites*, Melochites.
- Armilla manus membranosa*, Annular ligament of the carpus.
- Armoise blanc*, *Artemisia rupestris*—*a.* *Estra-*

gôn, *Artemisia dracunculus*—*a. Ordinaire*, *Artemisia vulgaris*.
Armoracia, *Cochlearia armoracia*.
Armour, Condom.
Armure des Jambes. See Cornu ammonis.
Armus, Humerus—*a. Summus*, Acromion.
Arnica spuria, *Inula dysenterica*—*a. Suedensis*, *Inula dysenterica*.
Arnoglossum, *Plantago*.
Aroph Paracelsi, *Ferrum ammoniatum*.
Arrabon, *Arraphon*.
Arrachement, Evulsion, laceration.
Arrack, *Arack*. See Spirit.
Arreptio, Insanity.
Arresta Bovis, *Ononis spinosa*.
Arrêt d'Hildan, *Remora Hildani*.
Arrêtebœuf, *Ononis spinosa*.
Arrhœa, *Amenorrhœa*.
Arrhostema, Disease.
Arrhostenia, Disease.
Arrhostia, Disease.
Arrhythmus, *Cacorrhythmus*.
Arrière-bouche, Pharynx.
Arrière-faix, *Secundines*.
Arrières narines, Nares, posterior.
Arroche, *Atriplex hortensis*—*a. Puant*, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.
Arroisement, Aspersion.
Arrowroot, common. See *Solanum tuberosum*.
Ars Cabalistica, Cabal—*a. Chymiatrica*, *Chymiatrica*—*a. Clysmatica nova*, Infusion of medicines—*a. Coquinaria*, Culinary art—*a. Cosmetica*, Cosmetics—*a. Culinaria*, Culinary art—*a. Empirica*, Empiricism—*a. Hermetica*, Chymistry—*a. Infusoria*, Infusion of medicines—*a. Machaonia*, *Medicina*—*a. Majorum*, Chymistry—*a. Medica*, *Medicina*—*a. Obstetricia*, Obstetrics—*a. Sanandi*, Art, healing—*a. Separatoria*, Chymistry—*a. Spagirica*, Chymistry.
Arsaltos, Asphaltum.
Arsatum, Nymphomania.
Arsenic, oxide of, *Arsenious acid*—*a. White*, *Arsenious acid*.
Arsenicum rubrum factitium, Realgar.
Arsenis potassæ, *Arsenite* of protoxide of potassium—*a. Potassæ aquosus*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—*a. Potassæ liquidus*, *Liquor arsenicalis*.
Arsesmart, *Persicaria*—*a. Biting*, *Polygonum hydropiper*.
Art, healing, *Medicina*.
Artemisia botrys, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*—*a. Chenopodium*, *Chenopodium botrys*—*a. Indica*, *Artemisia santonica*.
Artère, Artery—*a. Brachial*, Brachial artery—*a. Brachio-cephalique*, *Innominata arteria*—*a. Bronchique*, Bronchial artery—*a. Clitorienne*: see Clitoris—*a. Cæcale*: see Colic arteries—*a. Collaterale du coude*, *Anastomoticus magnus ramus*—*a. Collaterale externe*, *Arteria profunda humeri*—*a. Collaterale interne*, *Anastomoticus magnus ramus*—*a. Coronaire des lèvres*, Labial artery—*a. Coronaire stomachique*, Co-

ronary artery—*a. Crurale*, Crural artery—*a. Deuxième des thoraciques*, *Arteria thoracica externa inferior*—*a. Epineuse*, Meningeal artery, middle—*a. Femoro-poplitée*, Ischiatic artery—*a. Fessière*, Gluteal artery—*a. Gastrique droite, petite*, Pyloric artery—*a. Guttur-maxillaire*, Maxillary artery, internal—*a. Honteuse externe*, Pudic, external, artery—*a. Honteuse interne*, Pudic, internal, artery—*a. Humérale profonde*, *Arteria profunda humeri*—*a. Iliaque primitive*, Iliac artery—*a. Innominée*, *Innominata arteria*—*a. Irienne*, Ciliary artery—*a. Ischio-pénienne*: see Pudic, internal, artery—*a. Médiane antérieure*, Spinal artery, anterior—*a. Médiane postérieure du rachis*, Spinal artery, posterior—*a. Meningée moyenne*, Meningeal artery, middle—*a. Mentonnière*, Mental foramen—*a. Mesocéphalique*, Basilar artery—*a. Mesocolique*: see Colic artery—*a. Musculaire du bras*, *Arteria profunda humeri*—*a. Musculaire du bras, grande*: see Collateral arteries of the arm—*a. Musculaire grande de la cuisse*, *Arteria profunda femoris*—*a. Opisthogastrique*, Celiac artery—*a. Orbitaire*, Ophthalmic artery—*a. de l'Ovaire*, Spermatic artery—*a. Pelvi-crurale*, Crural artery—*a. Pelvi-crurale*, Iliac artery—*a. Pelvienne*, Hypogastric artery—*a. Première des thoraciques*, *Arteria thoracica externa superior*—*a. Radiocarpienne transversale palmaire*, Radiocarpal artery—*a. Scrotale*, Pudic, external, artery—*a. Sous-clavière*, Subclavian artery—*a. Sous-pubio-fémorale*, Obturator artery—*a. Sous-pubienne*, Pudic, internal, artery—*a. Sous-sternal*, Mammary, internal—*a. Spheno-épineuse*, Meningeal artery, middle—*a. Stomogastrique*, Coronary artery—*a. Sus-maxillaire*, Alveolar artery—*a. Sus-maxillaire*, Buccal artery—*a. Sus-Metatarsienne*, Metatarsal artery—*a. Sus-pubienne*, Epigastric artery—*a. Testiculaire*, Spermatic artery—*a. Thoracique humérale*, Acromial artery—*a. Trachelo-cervical*, see Cerebral arteries—*a. Trochantérienne*, Circumflex artery of the thigh—*a. troisième des thoraciques*, Acromial artery—*a. Tympanique*, Auditory artery, external—*a. Alveole*, Ciliary artery—*a. Vulvaire*, Pudic, external, artery.
Arteria anonyma, *Innominata arteria*—*a. Aspera*, Trachea—*a. Cerebralis*, Carotid, internal—*a. Cervicalis*, Basilar artery—*a. Coronaria dextra*, Pyloric artery—*a. Crassa*, Aorta—*a. Externa cubiti*, Radial artery—*a. Dorsalis metacarpi*, Metacarpal artery—*a. Duræ matris media maxima*, Meningeal artery, middle—*a. Encephalica*, Carotid, internal—*a. Gastrica superior*, Coronary artery—*a. Ileo-colica*: see Colic arteries—*a. Iliaca interna*, Hypogastric artery—*a. Iliaca posterior*, Hypogastric artery—*a. Magna*, Aorta—*a. Malleolaris externa*: see Tibial arteries—*a. Malleolaris interna*: see

- Tibial arteries—a. Mammaria externa, A. Thoracica externa, inferior—a. Maxima, Aorta—a. Media anastomotica: see Colic arteries—a. Meningea media, Meningeal artery, middle—a. Muscularis femoris, A. profunda femoris—a. Pharyngea suprema, Pterygoid artery—a. Profunda cerebri: see Cerebral arteries—a. Pudenda communis, Pudic, internal, artery—a. Pudica, Pudic, internal, artery—a. Ramulus ductus pterygoidei, Pterygoid artery—a. Spheno-spinosa, Meningeal artery, middle—a. Spinalis, A. profunda humeri—a. Sternalis, Mammary, internal—a. Supra-orbitalis, Frontal artery—a. Sylviana: see Cerebral arteries—a. Thoracica axillaris, vel alaris, Scapular artery, inferior—a. Thoracica humeralis, Acromial artery—a. Transversalis colli: see Cerebral arteries—a. Transversalis humeri, Scapular artery, superior—a. Ulnaris, Cubital artery—a. Uterina hypogastrica, Uterine artery—a. Vasta posterior, A. profunda femoris.
- Arteriæ apoplecticæ, Carotids—a. Capitales, Carotids—a. Jugulares, Carotids—a. Lethargicæ, Carotids—a. Præparantes, Spermatic arteries—a. Somniferæ, Carotids—a. Soporales, Carotids—a. Soporariæ, Carotids—a. Venosæ, Pulmonary veins.
- Arterial system, see Vascular.
- Arterialization of the blood, Hæmatosis.
- Arteriectasis, Aneurism.
- Arteriodialysis, see Aneurism.
- Arteriorrhæxis, see Aneurism.
- Artery, angular, Facial artery—a. articular, Circumflex artery—a. Central of the retina, Central artery of the retina—a. Central of Zinn, Central artery of the retina—a. Cephalic, Carotid—a. Cerebral posterior, Vertebral—a. Cervico-scapular, see Cervical arteries—a. Coronary of the lips, Labial artery—a. Crotaphite, Temporal artery—a. Fibular, Peroneal artery—a. Gastric inferior, Gastro-epiploic artery—a. Gastro-hepatic, see Gastro-epiploic artery—a. Genital, Pudic (internal) artery—a. Guttural inferior, Thyroideal a. inferior—a. Guttural superior, Thyroideal a. superior—a. Humeral, Brachial artery—a. Iliac posterior, Gluteal artery—a. Iliaco-muscular, Ileo-lumbar a.—a. Labial, Facial artery—a. Laryngeal superior, Thyroideal a. superior—a. Lateral large, Spheno-palatine artery—a. Maxillary internal, Facial artery—a. Median, of the sacrum, Sacral artery, anterior—a. Palato-labial, Facial artery—a. Pericephalic, Carotid (external)—a. Pharyngeal, superior, Pterygo-palatine artery—a. Phrenic, Diaphragmatic artery—a. Posterior of the brain, see Cerebral arteries—a. External scapular, Acromial artery—a. Spinal, Meningeal artery, middle—a. Subclavian right, Innominata arteria—a. Subscapular, Scapular artery, inferior—a. Supramaxillary, Alveolar artery—a. Suprarenal, Capsular artery—a. Thoracic, internal, Mammary internal—a. Urethro-bulbar, Transverse perineal artery—a. Vesico-prostatic, Vesical A.—a. Vidian, Pterygoid artery.
- Arthanita cyclamen, Cyclamen.
- Arthetica, Teucrium chamæpitys.
- Arthretica, Teucrium chamæpitys.
- Arthriticus verus, Gout.
- Arthritis, Gout, Arthrosia—a. Aberrans, Gout (wandering)—a. Acuta, Gout (regular)—a. Arthrodynia, Rheumatism, chronic—a. Atonic, Gout (atonic)—a. Asthenica, Gout (atonic)—a. Erratica, Gout (wandering)—a. Hydarthros, Hydrarthrus—a. Inflammatoria, Gout (regular)—a. Nodosa, Gout (with nodosities)—a. Podagra, Gout—a. Rheumatismus, Rheumatism, acute—a. Retrograda, Gout (retrograde).
- Arthrocece, Spina ventosa.
- Arthrodynia, Rheumatism, chronic.
- Arthronalgia, Arthralgia, Arthrodynia.
- Arthrosia acuta, Rheumatism, acute—a. Chronica, Rheumatism, chronic—a. Lumborum, Lumbago—a. Podagra, Gout—a. Podagra complicata, Gout (retrograde)—a. Podagra larvata, Gout (atonic)—a. Podagra regularis, Gout (regular).
- Arthrosis, Articulation.
- Artichaut, Cynara scolymus.
- Artichoke, Cynara scolymus.
- Article, Articulation.
- Articocalus, Cynara scolymus.
- Articulation en charnière, Ginglymus—a. de la Hanche, Coxofemoral articulation.
- Articuli digitorum manus, Phalanges of the fingers—a. Digitorum pedis, Phalanges of the toes.
- Artiseoccus lævis, Cynara scolymus.
- Artiscus, Trochiscus.
- Artocarpus integrifolia, Caoutchouc.
- Artus, Membrum.
- Artyma, Condiment.
- Arumari, Caramata.
- Arundo bambos, Bamboo—a. Brachii major, Ulna—a. Brachii minor, Radius—a. Indica, Sagittarium alexi pharmacum—a. Major, Tibia—a. Minor, Fibula—a. Saccharifera, see Saccharum.
- Arvum naturæ, Uterus.
- Asa, Asafætida.
- Asarabacca, Asarum.
- Asaret, Asarum.
- Ascaricida anthelmintica, Vernonia anthelmintica.
- Ascaris trichuria, Tricocephalus.
- Ascella, Axilla.
- Ascesis, Exercise.
- Aschil, Scilla.
- Ascia, Doloire.
- Ascilla, Axilla.
- Ascites hepato-cysticus, Turgescencia vesiculæ felleæ—a. Ovarii, Hydrops ovarii—a. Saccatus, Hydrops ovarii.
- Asclepiade, Asclepias Vincetoxicum.
- Asclites, Ascites.
- Ase, Anxiety.

Aselli, Onisci aselli.
 Asellus, Oniscus.
 Asepton, Asapes.
 Ash tree, Fraxinus excelsior—a. Mountain,
 Sorbus acuparia—a. Prickly, Aralia spi-
 nosa, Xanthoxylum clava Herculis.
 Asitia, Abstinence.
 Asjogam, Asjagan.
 Askeles, Asceles.
 Aspaltum, Asphaltum.
 Asparagine. See Asparagus.
 Asperge, Asparagus.
 Asperité des paupières, Trachoma.
 Asperitas arteriæ asperæ, Raucedo.
 Aspersio, Catapasma, Fomentation.
 Asperula, Galium aparine.
 Asperule odorante, Asperula odorata.
 Aspharine, Galium aparine.
 Asphyxia, Apoplepsis, Apnœa, Suffocation—
 a. by drowning, see Submersion—a. Im-
 mersorum, see Submersion—a. Local, see
 Gangrene.
 Aspic, Aspis.
 Aspic, Lavendula.
 Aspidiscos, Sphincter ani externus.
 Aspidium coriaceum, Calagualæ radix—a.
 Filix mas, Polypodium filix mas.
 Aspiratio, Inspiration.
 Aspiration, Imbibition.
 Aspredo, Trachoma—a. Miliacea, Miliary
 fever.
 Asprêlé, Hippuris Vulgaris.
 Assa doux, Benjamin—a. Dulcis, Benjamin
 —a. Odorata, Benjamin.
 Assaisonnement, Condiment.
 Assakur, Saccharum.
 Assala. See Myristica moschata.
 Assarthrosis, Articulation.
 Assella, Axilla.
 Asserculum, Splint.
 Asservation, Conservation.
 Assis, Asserac.
 Assodes, Asodes.
 Assoupissement, Somnolency.
 Assouron. See Myrtus pimenta.
 Assuetudo, Habit.
 Assula, Splint.
 Assumptio, Prehension.
 Astacus fluviatilis, Crab.
 Astaci fluviatilis concrementa, Cancerorum
 chelæ.
 Astakillos, Araneum ulcus.
 Astasia, Dysphoria.
 Aster Atticus, Bubonium—a. Inguinalis,
 Eryngium campestre.
 Asthenia, Debility, Infirmary—a. Pectoralis,
 Angina pectoris.
 Asthma aerium, Pneumothorax—a. Arthriti-
 cum, Angina pectoris—a. Convulsivum,
 Angina pectoris—a. Emphysematicum,
 Pneumothorax—a. Infantum, Cynanche
 trachealis—a. Dolorificum, Angina pectoris
 —a. Nocturnum, Incubus—a. Spastico-
 arthriticum inconstans, Angina pecto-
 ris.
 Astragale col d', Collum astragali.

Astragalus verus, see Tragacanth—a. Traga-
 canthus, see Tragacanth.
 Astantia, Imperatoria.
 Astrictoria, Astringents.
 Astrion, Astragalus.
 Astrios, Asteria gemma.
 Astrobolos, Asteria gemma.
 Astroitis, Asteria gemma.
 Astysia, Impotence.
 Asuar, Myrobalanus Indica.
 Asulci, Lapis lazuli.
 Asynodia, Impotence.
 Atactos, Erratic.
 Ataxia spirituum, Nervous diathesis.
 Atecnia, Sterilitas.
 Ater succus, Atrabilis.
 Athanasia, Tanacetum.
 Athara, Athera.
 Athelxis, Sucking.
 Atheracephalus, Acephalogaster.
 Athrix depilis, Alopecia.
 Athymia, Panophobia.
 Athyrion, Asplenium ceterach.
 Athyrium filix mas, Polypodium filix mas.
 Atlantion, Atlas.
 Atloldo-occipital, Rectus capitis posticus mi-
 nor—a. Sous-mastoidien, Obliquus superior
 oculi—a. Sous-occipitale, Rectus capitis
 lateralis.
 Atmidiatrica, Atmiatria.
 Atmisterion, Vaporarium.
 Atmos, Breath.
 Atmospherization, Hæmatosis.
 Atragene, Clematis vitalba.
 Atramentum sutorium, Ferri sulphas.
 Atresia, Adherence, Imperforation.
 Atretismus, Imperforation.
 Atriplex Fœtida, Chenopodium vulvaria—
 a. Odorata, Chenopodium botrys—a. Olida,
 Chenopodium vulvaria.
 Atrium cordis dexter, Sinus dexter cordis—
 a. Cordis sinistrum, Sinus pulmonalis.
 Atrophia, Tabes—a. Mesenterica, Tabes me-
 senterica.
 Attache, Insertion.
 Attagas, Attagen.
 Attaque, Attack—a. des Nerfs, Nervous at-
 tack.
 Attelle, Splint.
 Attirant, Attrahent.
 Attollens oculi, Rectus superior oculi.
 Attouchement, Masturbation.
 Attraction of aggregation, Cohesion, force of.
 Attractivum. See Magnet.
 Attractivus, Attrahent.
 Attractorius, Attrahent.
 Attrape-lourdaud of Bienaise, Bistouri caché.
 Attrita, Chafing.
 Atypos, Erratic.
 Aube-vigne, Clematis vitalba.
 Aubergine, Solanum Melongena.
 Aubepine, Mespilus oxyacantha.
 Aubifoin, Cyanus segetum.
 Auchen, Collum.
 Aude, Voice.
 Auliscos, Canula.

Aulos, Canula. See Vagina.
 Aulous, Foramen.
 Aune noir, Rhamnus frangula.
 Aunée, Inula helenium—a. *Dysenterique*, Inula dysenterica.
 Aura sanguinis, Gaz sanguinis.
 Auranite. See Agaric.
 Aurancum. See Ovum.
 Aurantia Curassavica, see Citrus aurantium—a. Poma, see Citrus aurantium.
 Aurantium, Citrus aurantium.
 Aureola, Areola.
 Auri chloretum cum chloreto natrii, see Gold—a. Chloridum, Gold, muriate of—a. Chloruretum, Gold, muriate of—a. Cyanidum, see Gold—a. Cyanuretum, see Gold—a. et Natrii chloruretum, see Gold—a. Murias, Gold, muriate of—a. Nitro-murias, see Gold—a. Oxidum, see Gold.
 Auripigmentum, Orpiment—a. Rubrum, Realgar.
 Aurichalcum, Brass.
 Auricula, Pavilion of the ear—a. Judæ, Peziza auricula—a. Muris, Hieracium Pilosella—a. Muris major, Hieracium murorum.
 Auriculaire, see Digitus—a. *Postérieur*, Retrahens auris—a. *Supérieur*, Attollens aures.
 Auricularis anterior, Anterior auris.
 Auricule, Pavilion of the ear.
 Auriga. See Liver.
 Aurigo, Icterus—a. Neophytorum, Icterus Infantum.
 Auris, Ear.
 Auriscalpium, Earpick.
 Aurium fluctuatio, Bombus—a. Marmorata, Cerumen—a. Sibilus, Bombus—a. Sonitus, Bombus—a. Sordes, Cerumen—a. Susurrus, Bombus.
 Aurone, Artemisia abrotanum—a. *des Champs*, Artemisia campestris—a. *des Jardins*, Artemisia abrotanum—a. *Mâle*, Artemisia abrotanum.
 Aurugo, Icterus.
 Aurum, Gold—a. Chloratum, Gold, muriate of—a. Chloratum natronatum, see Gold—a. Foliatum, Gold leaf—a. in Libellis, Gold leaf—a. Leprosum, Antimonium—a. Limatum, see Gold—a. Muriaticum, Gold, muriate of—a. Muriaticum, see Gold—a. Muriaticum natronatum, see Gold—a. Oxydatum, see Gold—a. Oxydulatum muriaticum, Gold, muriate of—a. Nitro-muriaticum, see Gold—a. Salitum, Gold, muriate of.
 Austruche, Imperatoria.
 Autalgia dolorosa, Neuralgia, facial, Pleurodynia—a. Pruriginosa, Itching—a. Vertigo, Vertigo.
 Autochiria, Suicide.
 Autocratia, Autocracy, Vis medicatrix naturæ.
 Autocratoria, Autocracy—a. Physiatrix, Vis medicatrix naturæ.
 Autoctonia, Suicide.
 Automnale, Autumnal.
 Autonomia, Vis medicatrix naturæ.

Autophia, Autopsia.
 Autophosphorus, Phosphorus.
 Autoplasty, Morioplastice.
 Autopyros, Syncomistos.
 Auxesis, Augmentation, Increase.
 Auxilium, Juvans, Medicament.
 Avant-bras, Forearm.
 Avant-cœur, Scrobiculus cordis.
 Aveline, Corylus avellana (nut).
 Avellana cathartica, Jatropha curcas.
 Avens, common, Geum urbanum—a. Water, Geum rivale.
 Averich, Sulphur.
 Aveugle, Cæcus.
 Aveuglement, Cæcitas—a. *de Jour*, Nyctalopia—a. *de Nuit*, Hemeralopia.
 Avicula Cipria, Pastil—a. Margaritifera. See Pearl.
 Avoine, Avena.
 Avortement, Abortion.
 Avorter, to Abort.
 Avortin, Abortion.
 Avorton, Abortion.
 Avulsio, Arrachement.
 Avulsion, Evulsion.
 Axe, Axis—a. *de l'Œil*, Axis of the eye.
 Axia commissura, Trochoid.
 Axine, Ascia.
 Axis, cerebro-spinal. See Encephalon.
 Axoide, Axis—a. *Occipitale*, Rectus capitis posticus major.
 Axoido-atloïdien, Obliquus inferior capitis.
 Axon, Axis.
 Axunge, Adeps præparata.
 Axungia, Pinguedo—a. *de Mumia*, Marrow—a. Articularis, Synovia—a. Porcina, Adeps præparata.
 Azarnet, Orpiment.
 Azarum, Asarum.
 Azedarach, Melia Azedarach.
 Azote, protoxide of, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of.
 Azoturia. See Urine.
 Azur, Coral, Smalt.

B

Babeurre, Buttermilk.
 Babillement, Loquacity.
 Baccar, Digitalis.
 Baccæ Bermudenses, Sapindus saponaria—b. seu Grana actes, see Sambucus ebulus—b. Myrtillorum, see Vaccinium myrtillus—b. Norlandicæ, Rubus arcticus—b. Piscatoricæ, see Menispermum cocculus.
 Bacile, Crithmum maritimum.
 Baccharis, Digitalis.
 Bacchia, Gutta rosea.
 Bacchica, Hedera helix.
 Bacharis, Bacaris.
 Bachelor's buttons. See Strychnos nuxvomica.
 Bacove, Musa sapientum.
 Baculus, Bacillum.
 Badiane, Illicium anisatum.

Badisis, Walking.
 Badukka, Capparis badukka.
 Bagedia, Pound.
 Bagnio, *Baignoire*.
Baguenaudier, *Colutea arborescens*.
 Bahel schulli, *Genista spinosa Indica*.
Baigneur, Bather.
Baillement, Yawning.
Baillon, Speculum oris.
Bain, Bath—*b. Chaud*, Bath, hot—*b. Électrique*, Bath, electric—*b. Électrique*, see Electricity—*b. Entier*, Bath, general—*b. de Fauteuil*, Bath, hip—*b. Froid*, Bath, cold—*b. Marie*, Bath, water—*b. Medicinal*, Bath, medicated—*b. de Pieds*, Bath, foot, Pediluvium—*b. de Sable*, Bath, sand—*b. de Siège*, Bath, hip—*b. tempéré*, Bath, tepid—*b. de Tête*, Bath, head—*b. Tiède*, Bath, tepid—*b. de Vapeur*, Bath, vapour.
 Balampulli, Tamarindus.
 Balance, aerostatic, Aerometer.
 Balanda, *Fagus Sylvatica*.
 Balaneum, Bath.
 Balanitis, Gonorrhœa spuria.
 Balanoblennorrhœa, Gonorrhœa spuria.
 Balanocastanum, Bunium Bulbocastanum.
 Balanorrhœa, Gonorrhœa spuria.
 Balanos phœnicos, Date.
 Balanus, Glans—*b. Myrepsica*, *Guilandina moringa*.
 Balatro, Bambalio.
 Balaustine flowers. See *Punica granatum*.
 Balchus, Bdellium.
 Baldmoney, *Æthusa meum*.
 Balenas, Leviathan penis.
 Balineator, Bather.
 Balimbago, *Hibiscus populeus*.
 Ball, Pila.
 Ballismus, Chorea.
Ballonnement, Tympanites.
 Balm, Melissa—*b. Apple*, *Momordica balsamina*—*b. Bastard*, *Melitis Melisso-phylum*—*b. of Gilead*, Solomon's, see *Tinctura cardamomi*—*b. of Gilead tree*, *Dracocephalum canariense*.
Balnea cœnosa, *Boue des eaux*.
Balnarium, Hypocaustum.
Balnarius, Bather.
Balneator, Bather.
Balneum, Bath—*b. Animale*, Bath, animal—*b. Arenæ*, Bath, sand—*b. Mariæ*, Bath, water—*b. Medicatum*, Bath, medicated.
 Balsam, see Balsamum—*b. Apple*, *Momordica balsamina*—*b. American*, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*—*b. Anodyne*, Bates's, Linimentum saponis et opii—*b. Canada*, see *Pinus balsamea*—*b. Canary*, *Dracocephalum canariense*—*b. Capiui*, *Copaiba*—*b. Carpathian*, see *Pinus cembra*—*b. Commander's*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—*b. for cuts*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—*b. Friar's*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—*b. of Honey*, Hill's, see *Mel*—*b. of Horehound*, Ford's, see *Marrubium*—*b. Hungarian*, see *Pinus mughos*—*b. Indian*, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*—*b. of Life*, Decoc-

tum aloes compositum—*b. of Life*, Turlington's, see *Tinctura benzoini composita*—*b. of Mecca*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. Mexican*, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*—*b. Natural*, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*—*b. Peruvian*, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*—*b. of Peru*, red, see *Toluifera balsamum*—*b. of Peru*, white, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*—*b. Riga*, see *Pinus cembra*—*b. Saxon*, Balsam of life, of Hoffmann—*b. of Tolu*, see *Toluifera balsamum*—*b. Turkey*, *Dracocephalum canariense*—*b. Vervain's*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—*b. Wound*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*.
Balsamier élémentaire, *Amyris elemifera*—*b. de la Mecque*, *Amyris opobalsamum*.
Balsamine, *Momordica balsamina*.
Balsamita fœminea, *Achillea ageratum*—*b. Mas*, *Tanacetum balsamita*—*b. Suaveolens*, *Tanacetum balsamita*.
Balsamo-saccharum, *Elæo-saccharum*.
 Balsamum, see Balsam, *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. Ægyptiacum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. Album*, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*—*b. Alpini*, *Dracocephalum canariense*—*b. Alpini*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. Anodynum*, Linimentum saponis et opii—*b. Apoplecticum*, Balsam of life of Hoffmann—*b. Aromaticum*, Balsam of life of Hoffmann—*b. Asiaticum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. Braziliense*, *Copaiba*—*b. Calaba*, see *Fagara octandra*—*b. Catholicum*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—*b. Cephalicum*, Balsam of life of Hoffman—*b. Copaibæ*, *Copaiba*—*b. Genuinum antiquorum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. Hyperici simplex*, see *Hypericum perforatum*—*b. Judaicum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. Libani*, see *Pinus cembra*—*b. Mariæ*, see *Fagara octandra*—*b. e Mecca*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. Mercuriale*, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—*b. Nervinum*, Balsam of life of Hoffmann—*b. Ophthalmicum rubrum*, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—*b. Persicum*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—*b. Peruanum*, see *Myroxylon peruiferum*—*b. Saturninum*, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis—*b. Scherzeri*, Balsam of life, of Hoffmann—*b. Stomachicum*, Balsam of life of Hoffmann—*b. Styracis*, *Styrax*—*b. Styracis benzoini*, Benjamin—*b. Succini*, see *Succinum*—*b. Sulphuris Barbadense*, *Petroleum sulfuratum*—*b. Sulphuris simplex*, Oleum sulphuratum—*b. Syriacum*, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—*b. Tolutanum*, see *Toluifera balsamum*—*b. Traumaticum*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—*b. Universale*, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis—*b. Viride*, Balsam, green, of Metz—*b. Viride*, see *Fagara octandra*.
 Balsem, *Amyris opobalsamum*.
 Bamba, Bamboo.
 Bambalia, Balbuties.
 Bambos arundinacea, Bamboo—*b. Verticillata*, Bamboo.

- Bamix moschata, Hibiscus abelmoschus.
 Banana, Musa sapientum.
 Bananier, Musa sapientum.
 Banausia, Charlatanry.
 Banc d'Hippocrate, Bathron.
 Bandage, Fascia—b. of Galen, Cancer Galeni—b. of the Poor, Cancer Galeni, Bandage, Galen's.
 Bandage divisif, Dividing bandage—b. en Doloire, Doloire—b. Unissant, Uniting bandage.
 Bande, Bandage.
 Bandelette, Tænia semicircularis—b. Agglutinative, see Agglutinant—b. Semicirculaire, Tænia semicircularis—b. des Cornes d'ammon, Corpus fimbriatum—b. des Eminences pyriformes, Tænia semicircularis—b. de l'Hippocampe, Corpora fimbriata.
 Bandura, Nepentha distillatoria.
 Banica, Pastinaca sativa.
 Banilas, Vanilla.
 Banilia, Vanilla.
 Banilloes, Vanilla.
 Bupthalmum creticum, Anthemis Pyrethrum.
 Baptisterium, Baignoire.
 Baraquette, Influenza.
 Barathron, Juniperus sabina.
 Barathrum, Antrum.
 Barba, Beard—b. Aaronis, Arum maculatum—b. Capræ, Spiræa ulmaria—b. Jovis, Sempervivum tectorum.
 Barbadoes leg. See Elephantiasis.
 Barbarea, Erysimum Barbarea.
 Barbe, Beard—b. de Bouc, Tragopogon.
 Barbeau, Cyanus segetum.
 Barberry, Oxycantha Galeni.
 Barbitium, Beard.
 Barbotine, Artemisia santonica.
 Barbula caprina, Spiræa ulmaria.
 Bardadia, Pound.
 Bardana, Arctium lappa—b. Minor, Xanthium.
 Bardane petite, Xanthium.
 Bargada, Convolvulus pes capriæ.
 Bariglia, Soda.
 Barilla, Soda—b. Alicant, Soda—b. Carthagena, Soda—b. Turkey, Soda.
 Barillor, Soda.
 Barium, chloride of, Baryta, muriate of—b. Protoxide of, Baryta.
 Bark, Cinchona—b. Calisaya, Cinchona cordifolia cortex—b. Caribæan, Cinchonæ Caribææ cortex—b. Crown, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex—b. Elk, Magnolia glauca—b. Essential salt of, see Cinchona—b. Georgia, Pinckneya pubescens—b. Indian, Magnolia glauca—b. Jesuit's, Cinchona—b. Loxa, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex—b. Pale, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex—b. Peruvian, Cinchona—b. Pitaya, Cinchonæ Caribææ cortex—b. Red, Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex—b. Saint Lucia, Cinchonæ Caribææ cortex—b. Yellow, Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex.
 Barleria buxifolia, Cara schulli.
 Barley, pearl, see Hordeum—b. Scotch, Hordeum.
 Barin, Yest.
 Barosma crenata, Diosma crenata.
 Barotes salitus, Baryta, muriate of.
 Barras. See Pinus sylvestris.
 Barrel of the ear, Tympanum.
 Barrenness, Sterilitas.
 Barros, Terra Portugallica.
 Barrure, Barre.
 Baryccalon, Datura stramonium.
 Barycoita, Barycoia.
 Barycoia, Deafness.
 Baryglossia, Balbuties.
 Baryi hydras Iodati, Baryta, hydriodate of.
 Barypicron, Artemisia abrotanum.
 Baryta hydriodica, Baryta, hydriodate of.
 Baryum, chloruret of, Baryta, muriate of—b. Iodide of, Baryta, hydriodate of.
 Bas-fond. See Urinary bladder.
 Bas lassé, Stocking, laced.
 Bas ventre, Abdomen.
 Basiatio, Coition.
 Basiator, Orbicularis oris.
 Basil, bush, Ocymum caryophyllatum—b. Citron, Ocymum basilicum—b. Common, Ocymum Basilicum—b. Small, Ocymum caryophyllatum—b. Wild, Chenopodium vulgare.
 Basilic sauvage, grand, Chenopodium vulgare.
 Basilicon, black, Unguentum resinæ nigræ—b. Yellow, Ceratum resinæ flavæ.
 Basilicum, Ocymum basilicum—b. Citratum, Ocymum basilicum—b. Majus, Ocymum basilicum.
 Basio-cerato-chondro-glossus, Hyoglossus.
 Basio-glossus, Lingual muscle.
 Bassin, Pelvis—b. Oculaire, Scaphium oculare.
 Bassiner, to Foment.
 Bassinet, Pelvis of the kidney, Ranunculus bulbosus.
 Bata, Musa paradisiaca.
 Batabas, Solanum tuberosum.
 Bateria, Bathron.
 Bath, electric, see Electricity—b. Earth, Arenatio—b. Nitro-muriatic acid, Scott's acid bath—b. Vapour, Vaporarium.
 Bathron Hippocraton, Scamnum Hippocratis.
 Batia, Retort.
 Batos, Rubus Idæus.
 Batrachos, Ranula.
 Battarismus, Balbuties.
 Battata Virginiana, Solanum tuberosum.
 Battement, Pulsation.
 Baudruches, Condom.
 Baume, Balsam—b. d'Acier, Balsam, chalybeate—b. Aromatique, Balsam aromatic—b. d'Aiguilles, Balsam, chalybeate—b. Apoplectique, Balsam apoplectic—b. d'Arcæus, Arcæus, balsam of—b. d'Arcæus, Balsam of Arcæus—b. d'Arcéus, Unguentum elemi

- compositum—*b. Benjoin, Benjamin—b. Blanc*, see *Amyris Opobalsamum—b. du Brésil, Copaiba—b. de Cannelle, Laurus cinnamomum—b. de Carpathie, Balsam of Carpathia—b. de Carthagène*, see *Tolui-fera balsamum—b. de Constantinople blanc*, see *Amyris opobalsamum—b. de Copahu, Copaiba—b. Cordiale de Sennerte, Bal-sam, cordial of Sennertus—b. d'Eau à feuilles ridées, Mentha crispa—b. de Fevillet, Balsam, green, of Metz—b. de Fioraventi spiritueuse, Balsam, spirituous, of Fioraventi—b. de Fourcroy ou de Laborde, Balsam of Fourcroy or Laborde—b. de Galaad*, see *Amyris opobalsamum—b. de Geneviève, Balsam of Geneviève—b. Grand, Tanacetum balsamita—b. du Grand Caire*, see *Amyris opobalsamum—b. Hypnotique, Balsam, hypnotic—b. Hystérique, Balsam, hysteric—b. des Jardins, Mentha viridis—b. de Lucatel, Balsam Lucatelli's—b. Nervin, Balsam, nervous—b. de Perou*, see *Myroxylon peruiferum—b. du Samaritain, Balsam of the Samaritan—b. Saxon, Bal-sam, Saxon—b. de Soufre, Balsam of sul-phur—b. de Sympathie, Balsam of sympa-thy—b. Tranquille, Balsam, tranquil—b. de Tolu*, see *Tolui-fera balsamum—b. de Vanille, Vanilla—b. Vert*, see *Fagara oc-tandra—b. Vert de Metz, Balsam, green, of Metz—b. de Vie d'Hoffmann, Balsam of life, of Hoffmann—b. de Vie de Lelièvre, Tinctura aloes composita—b. Vrai*, see *Amyris opobalsamum—b. Vulnereux de Minderer, Balsam, vulnerary, of Minde-rer*.
- Bave*, Slaving.
- Bay*, rose, *Rhododendron chrysanthemum—b. Sweet, Laurus—b. White, Magnolia glauca*.
- Bdalsis*, Sucking.
- Bdella*, *Hirudo*.
- Bdellus*, *Fart*.
- Bead tree*, *Melia Azedarach*.
- Beam tree*, white, *Cratægus aria*.
- Bean*, *Carthagena, Habilla de Carthagena—b. Egyptian, Nymphæa nelumbo—b. French, Phaseolus vulgaris—b. Garden, common, Vicia faba—b. Kidney, Phaseolus vulgaris—b. Malacca, Avicennia tomentosa—b. Pontic, Nymphæa nelumbo—b. St. Igna-tius's, Ignatia amara—b. Trefoil tree*, see *Cytisine*.
- Bear's breech*, *Acanthus mollis*.
- Bear's foot*, *Helleborus fœtidus*.
- Bear's whortleberry*, *Arbutus uva ursi*.
- Bearweed*, *Veratrum viride*.
- Beastings*, *Colostrum*.
- Beaumont root*, *Gillenia trifoliata*.
- Beaver*, *Castor fiber—b. Wood, Magnolia glauca*.
- Bebeerine*. See *Bebeeru*.
- Bec*, *Rostrum—b. de Cuiller, Cochleariformis—b. de Grue musqué, Geranium Moscha-tum—b. de Grue Robertin, Geranium Ro-bertianum—b. de Lièvre, Harelip*.
- Beccabunga, Veronica Beccabunga*.
- Bechita, Bechie*.
- Bechium, Tussilago*.
- Bechorthopnœa, Pertussis*.
- Becuiba, Ibicuiba*.
- Bedstraw, ladies', greater, Galium mollugo, Galium verum*.
- Beebread, Propolis*.
- Beech, Fagus sylvatica—b. Drops, Orobanche Virginiana—b. Mast*, see *Fagus sylvatica*.
- Beer, Cerevisia*.
- Beet, Beta*.
- Bégalement, Balbuties*.
- Bègue, Balbus*.
- Behen abiad, Centaurea behen—b. Album, Centaurea behen—b. Officinarum, Cucuba-lus behen—b. Rouge, Statice limonium*.
- Behmen ackmar, Statice limonium*.
- Beiahalalen, Sempervivum tectorum*.
- Beidelsar, Asclepias procera*.
- Bejuio, Habilla de Carthagena*.
- Be-lahe, Bela aye*.
- Bel's eye, Belloculus*.
- Belching, Eructation*.
- Belemnoid, Belenoid*.
- Belemnoides processus, Styloid processes*.
- Belonoid, Belenoid*.
- Beleson, Balsam, Mussænda frondosa*.
- Beli oculus, Belloculus*.
- Belilla, Mussænda frondosa*.
- Belinum, Apium graveolens*.
- Bell, Canterbury, Campanula trachelium*.
- Belladonna, Atropa belladonna*.
- Belle dame, Atropa belladonna*.
- Bellegu, Myrobalanus*.
- Belleregi, Myrobalanus*.
- Bellidoides, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
- Bellis major, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
- Bellon, Colic, metallic*.
- Bellotas*. See *Ilex major*.
- Bellows sound, Bruit de soufflet—b. Ence-phalic*, see *Bruit de soufflet—b. Placental, Bruit placentaire*.
- Bellyache, Colica—b. Dry, Colic, metallic*.
- Belmuschus, Hibiscus abelmoschus*.
- Belnileg, Myrobalanus*.
- Beloid, Belenoid*.
- Beloides processus, Styloid processes*.
- Belone, Needle*.
- Belonodes, Styloid*.
- Belzoe, Benjamin*.
- Belzoin, Benjamin*.
- Belzoinum, Benjamin*.
- Ben, Guilandina moringa—b. of Judæa, Ben-jamin—b. Nut, Guilandina moringa*.
- Benath, Pustule*.
- Benedictum laxativum, Confectio sennæ*.
- Bénéfice de nature, Beneficium naturæ—b. de Ventre*, see *Beneficium naturæ*.
- Benel, Croton racemosum*.
- Beng, Bangue*.
- Bengale Indorum, Cassumuniar*.
- Bengal root, Cassumuniar*.
- Bengi, Hyoscyamus*.
- Bénin, Benign*.

- Benjoinum, Benjamin.
 Benjaoy, Benjamin.
 Benjui, Benjamin.
 Benne, Sesamum orientale.
 Bennet, herb, Geum urbanum.
 Benoite, Geum urbanum—*b. Aquatique*,
 Geum rivale—*b. des Ruisseaux*, Geum ri-
 vale.
 Benzoe, Benjamin.
 Benzoenil, Vanilla.
 Benzoin, Benjamin.
 Berberis, Oxycantha Galeni.
 Berce, Heracleum spondylium.
 Berendaros, Ocymum basilicum.
 Berenice, Succinum.
 Berenicium, Potassæ nitras.
 Berenisecum, Artemisia vulgaris.
 Bericocce, Prunus armeniaca.
 Berle nodiflore, Sium.
 Berlue, Metamorphopsia.
 Bernard the hermit, Cancellus.
 Berries, Indian, see Menispermum cocculus
 —*b. Turkey*, yellow, see Piper cubeba.
 Besasa, Ruta.
 Besicles, Spectacles.
 Besoin, Want—*b. de la Vie*, Necessary of
 life.
 Besson. { See Gemellus.
 Bessonne. {
 Betel. See Areca.
 Bétise, Dementia.
 Bétoine, Betonica officinalis—*b. des Mon-*
tagnes, Arnica montana.
 Béton, Colostrum.
 Betonica aquatica, Scrophularia aquatica—*b.*
 Pauli, Veronica.
 Betony, Betonica officinalis—*b. Water*, Scro-
 phularia aquatica.
 Betre, Betel.
 Bette, Beta.
 Betterave, Beta.
 Beurre, Butter—*b. de Bambouc*, Butter of
 bambouc—*b. de Cacao*, Butter of cacao—
b. de Coco, Butter of cocoa.
 Bévée, Diplopia.
 Bex, Tussis—*b. Convulsiva*, Pertussis—*b.*
Humida, Expectoration—*b. Theriodes*,
 Pertussis.
 Bexis, Tussis.
 Bezoard d'Allemagne, Ægagrophila—*b.*
 Mineral, Antimonium diaphoreticum—*b.*
 Vegetable, see Calappite.
 Bezoardica radix, Dorstenia contrayerva.
 Bibitorius, Rectus internus oculi.
 Bicaudalis, Retrahens auris.
 Bichet, Terra Orleana.
 Bichios, Dracunculus.
 Bicho, Dracunculus.
 Bicornæ rude, Ditrachyceros.
 Biecho, Bische.
 Bière, Cerevisia.
 Biestings, Colostrum.
 Bifemoro-calcanien, Gastrocnemii.
 Bigaster, Digastricus.
 Bigles. See Strabismus.
 Bignonia catalpa, Catalpa.
 Bijon. See Pinus sylvestris.
 Bilberry, Vaccinium myrtillus—*b. Red*, Vac-
 cinium vitis idæa.
 Bile, Furunculus—*b. Black*, Atrabilis—*b. de*
Bœuf, see Bile—*b. Repandue*, Icterus.
 Bilieux, Bilious.
 Bilimbi, Averrhoa bilimbi.
 Bilimbing teres, Averrhoa bilimbi.
 Bilumbi biting-bing, Malus indica.
 Bindweed, great, Convolvulus sepium—*b.*
 Lavender-leaved, Convolvulus cantabrica—
b. Sea, Convolvulus soldanella.
 Binkohumba, Phyllanthus urinaria.
 Biogamia, Magnetism, animal.
 Biology, Physiology.
 Biolychnion, Animal heat.
 Biomagnetismus, Magnetism, animal.
 Bios, Life.
 Biote, Life.
 Bir, Thorax.
 Bira, Cerevisia.
 Birch, Betula alba.
 Birth, cross, Presentation preternatural.
 Birthwort, Aristolochia.
 Bisermas, Salvia sclarea.
 Bisferiens, Dicrotus.
 Bishop's weed, Ammi.
 Bislingua, Ruscus hypoglossum.
 Bismalva, Althæa.
 Bispirus, Dipnoos.
 Bistort, officinal, Polygonum bistorta.
 Bistorta, Polygonum bistorta.
 Bitter, Amarus—*b. Holy*, Hiera picra.
 Bittersweet, Solanum dulcamara.
 Bitters, Columbo, Tinctura Calumbæ—*b.*
 Spirit, Tinctura gentianæ composita—*b.*
 Wine, Vinum gentianæ comp.
 Bitumen, glutinous, Pissasphaltum—*b. Ju-*
daicum, Asphaltum—*b. of Judæa*, Asphal-
 tum—*b. Petroleum*, Petrolæum—*b. Malta*,
 Pissasphaltum—*b. Salt of*, Bitnoben—*b.*
 Solidum, Asphaltum.
 Biventer, Digastricus—*b. Cervicis*, Com-
 plexus musculus.
 Bixa Orleana, Terra Orleana.
 Blabe, Wound.
 Blaccia, Rubeola.
 Blackberry, American. See Rubus frutico-
 sus.
 Blackwater, Pyrosis.
 Bladum, Blé.
 Blæsitas, Balbutics.
 Blafard, Albino.
 Blanc de baleine, Cetaceum—*b. de Fard*,
 Bismuth, subnitrate of—*b. de l'ail*, Sclero-
 tic—*b. d'œuf*, Albumen ovi—*b. de Perle*,
 Bismuth, subnitrate of.
 Blanca, Plumbi subcarbonas.
 Blancnon Oribasii, Polypodium filix mas.
 Blastema, Germ.
 Blastoderma. See Molecule.
 Blavelle, Centaurea cyanus.
 Blavéole, Centaurea cyanus.
 Blaverolle, Centaurea cyanus.
 Blé, Corn—*b. Cornu*, Ergot—*b. d'Espagne*,
 Zea mays—*b. d'Italie*, Zea mays—*b. Noir*,

- Polygonum fagopyrum—*b. de Turquie*,
 Zea mays.
Blé parler, Blæsitæ.
 Bleaberry, Vaccinium myrtillus.
 Bleaching liquid, *Eau de javelle*.
 Blear eye, Lippitudo.
 Bleb, Bulla.
 Blechnon, Polypodium filix mas.
 Blechnum lignifolium, Asplenium scolopendrium—*b. Squamosum*, Asplenium ceterach.
 Blechropyra. See Blechros.
 Blechropyrus, Typhus mitior.
 Blechrosphygmia. See Blechros.
Bled, Corn.
 Bleeding from the nose, Epistaxis.
 Blenna, Mucus—*b. Narium*, Nasal mucus.
 Blennelytria, Leucorrhœa.
 Blennenteria, Dysentery.
 Blennoemesis, Blennemesis.
 Blennophthalmia, Ophthalmia (purulent).
 Blennoptysis, Catarrh.
 Blennorrhagia, Gonorrhœa—*b. Genitalium*, Leucorrhœa—*b. Notha*, Gonorrhœa spuria—*b. Spuria*, Gonorrhœa spuria.
Blennorrhagie fausse, Gonorrhœa spuria—*b. du Gland*, Gonorrhœa spuria.
 Blennorrhinia, Coryza.
 Blennorrhœa, Gonorrhœa—*b. Chronica* (gleet), see Gonorrhœa—*b. Genitalium*, Leucorrhœa—*b. Luodes*, Gonorrhœa impura—*b. Nasalis*, Coryza—*b. Urethralis*, Gonorrhœa—*b. Urinalis*, Cystorrhœa—*b. Vesicæ*, Cystorrhœa.
 Blennothorax, Catarrh, Peripneumonia notha—*b. Chronicus*, Asthma humidum.
 Blennotorrhœa, Otirrhœa.
 Blennurethria, Gonorrhœa.
 Blennuria, Cystorrhœa.
 Blepharelosis, Entropion.
 Blepharides, Cilia.
 Blepharidoplastice, Blepharoplastice.
 Blepharitis, Ophthalmia tarsi.
 Blepharoblennorrhœa, Ophthalmia, purulent.
 Blepharœdema aquosum, Hydroblepharon.
 Blepharon, Palpebra—*b. Atoniaton*, Blepharoptosis.
 Blepharophthalmia, Ophthalmia tarsi.
 Blepharoplegia, Blepharoptosis.
 Blepharoptosis ectropium, Ectropium—*b. Entropion*, Entropion.
 Blepharotis, Ophthalmia tarsi.
 Blepharotitis, Ophthalmia tarsi.
 Blepharotosis, Ectropium.
Blesité, Blæsitæ.
Blessure, Abortion, Wound.
 Blindness, Cæcitas.
 Blistering fly, Cantharis.
 Blood, black, vascular system of, see Vascular—*b. Loss of*, Hæmorrhagia—*b. Red*, system of, see Vascular—*b. Spitting of*, Hæmoptysis—*b. Vomiting of*, Hæmatemesis—*b. White*, Lymph.
 Bloodroot, Sanguinaria canadensis.
 Bloodstone, Hæmatites.
 Blota alba, Bletu.
- Blue bottle, Centaurea cyanus, Cyanussegetum.
 Blue stone, Cupri sulphas.
Bluet des Moissons, Cyanus segetum.
 Blush, cutaneous. See Efflorescence.
 Boa, Hydra, Sudamina—*b. Upas*, Upas.
 Boberri Curcuma longa.
 Bocium, Bronchocele.
 Bochium, Bronchocele.
 Body, coming down of the, Proctocele.
 Boethema, Medicament.
 Bogbean, Menyanthes trifoliata.
 Bohon upas, Upas.
 Boil, Furunculus—*b. Gum*, Parulis.
Bois de Campêche, Hæmatoxylon Campechia—*b. de Chypre*, Rhodium lignum—*b. de Couleuvre*, see Strychnos—*b. Puant*, Prunus padus—*b. de Rose*, Rhodium lignum—*b. de Sappan*, Cæsalpinia sappan—*b. Sudorifique*, Wood, sudorific.
Boisson, Drink.
Boitement, Claudication.
Bol, Bolus—*b. d'Arménie*, Bole, Armenian—*b. Blanc*, Bolus alba.
 Bola, Myrrha.
 Bolbition, Bolbidion.
 Bolchon, Bdellium.
 Boleses, Coral.
 Boleson, Balsam.
Bolet odorant, Dædalea suaveolens.
 Boletus albus, Boletus laricis—*b. Purgans*, Boletus laricis—*b. Salicis*, Dædalea suaveolens—*b. Touchwood*, Boletus igniarius.
 Boli martis, Ferrum tartarizatum.
 Bolismos, Boulimia.
 Bolus orientalis, Bole Armenian—*b. Rubra*, Bole Armenian.
 Bombax, Gossypium.
Bombement, Bombus.
 Bombus, Flatulence, Tinnitus aurium.
 Bombyx mori. See Sericum.
 Bon, Coffea Arabica.
 Bona, Phaseolus vulgaris.
 Bone, back, Vertebral column—*b. Blade*, Scapula—*b. Boat-like*, Os scaphoides—*b. Breast*, Sternum—*b. Haunch*, Ilion—*b. Share*, Pubis—*b. Splinter*, Fibula.
 Bones, brittleness of the, Fragilitas ossium—*b. Friability of the*, Fragilitas ossium—*b. Salt of*, Ammonia carbonas—*b. Softening of the*, Mollities ossium.
 Bonebinder, Osteocolla.
 Boneset, Eupatorium perfoliatum.
 Bonifacia, Ruscus hypoglossum.
Bonne Dame, Atriplex hortensis.
Bonnet à deux globes, *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*.
 Bonplandia trifoliata, Cusparia febrifuga.
 Bonus genius, Peucedanum—*b. Henricus*, Chenopodium Bonus Henricus.
 Boon upas, Upas.
 Boona, Phaseolus vulgaris.
 Boras supersodicus, Borax.
 Borathron, Juniperus Sabina.
 Boraxtrion, Borax.
Bord ciliaire, Ciliary margin.
Borgne, Cæcus.
 Borrigo, Borago officinalis.

- Borri, Curcuma longa.
 Borriberri, Curcuma longa.
 Bosom. See Mamma.
 Bosse, Hump, Protuberance—b. *Nasale*, Nasal protuberance.
 Boswellia serrata. See Juniperus lycia.
 Botanique médicale, Botany, medical.
 Botargue, Botargo.
 Bothrion, Alveolus, *Fossette*.
 Bothrium, *Fossette*.
 Bothros, Fovea.
 Botin, Terebinthina.
 Botium, Bronchocele.
 Botou, Pareira brava.
 Botriocephalus, Bothriocephalus.
 Botrion, Alveolus.
 Botrys, Chenopodium botrys, see Vitis vinifera—b. Ambrosioides, Chenopodium ambrosioides—b. Americana, Chenopodium ambrosioides—b. Mexicana, Chenopodium ambrosioides.
 Boubalios, Momordica elaterium, Vulva.
 Boubon, Bubo.
 Boucage majeur, Pimpinella magna—b. Mineur, Pimpinella saxifraga—b. Petit, Pimpinella saxifraga.
 Bouche, Mouth.
 Bouclement, Infibulation.
 Boues minerales, Boues des eaux.
 Bouffissure, Puffiness.
 Bouillon blanc, Verbascum nigrum.
 Bouillonnement, Ebullition.
 Bouis, Buxus.
 Boule d'Acier, Ferrum tartarizatum—b. de Mars, Ferrum tartarizatum—b. de Molsheim, Ferrum tartarizatum—b. de Nancy, Ferrum tartarizatum.
 Bouleau commun, Betula alba.
 Boulimie, Boulimia.
 Bouquet fever, Dengue.
 Bourbillon. See Furunculus (core).
 Bourdaine, Rhamnus frangula.
 Bourdonnet, Tent.
 Bourgène, Rhamnus frangula.
 Bourgeon, Granulation, Papula—b. Charnu, Granulation.
 Bourgeons, Gutta rosea.
 Bourrache, Borago officinalis.
 Bourrelet roulé, Cornu ammonis.
 Bourses, les, Scrotum.
 Boursouffure, Puffiness.
 Bouton, Papula—b. d'Alep, see Anthrax—b. d'Or, Ranunculus acris.
 Bovillæ, Rubeola.
 Bovista, Lycoperdon.
 Boxwood, Cornus Florida.
 Boyau, Intestine.
 Brabylon, Prunum Damascenum.
 Bracheriolum, Truss.
 Bracherium, Truss.
 Brachiaëus, Brachial—b. Internus, Brachealis anterior.
 Brachiale, Carpus.
 Brachialis externus. See Triceps extensor cubiti.
 Brachio-radialis, Supinator radii longus.
 Brachium, Humeri, os—b. Movens quartus, Latissimus dorsi.
 Brachuna, Nymphomania, Satyriasis.
 Brachynsis, Abbreviation.
 Brachypnœa, Dyspnœa.
 Brachysmos, Abbreviation.
 Bracing, Corroborant.
 Bradymasesis, Dysmasesis.
 Braggart, Hydromeli.
 Brai, liquide, see Pinus sylvestris—b. Sec, Colophonia.
 Brain, little, Cerebellum.
 Brake, common, Pteris aquilina.
 Bramble, common, Rubus fruticosus.
 Bran, Furfur.
 Branc ursine bâtarde, Heracleum spondylium.
 Branca ursina, Acanthus mollis—b. Germanica, Heracleum spondylium.
 Branches de la moelle allongée (petites), Corpora restiformia.
 Branchus, Raucedo.
 Brancia, Vitrum.
 Brandy. See Spirit.
 Branks, Cynanche parotidæa.
 Brankursine, Acanthus mollis.
 Bras, Brachium—b. du Cervelet, Corpora restiformia.
 Brasium, Malt.
 Brasmos, Fermentation.
 Brassica canina, Mercurialis perennis—b. marina, Convolvulus soldanella—b. Pompeiana, Brassica Florida.
 Brathu, Juniperus sabina.
 Brathys, Juniperus sabina.
 Brayer, Truss.
 Brazil wood, Cæsalpinia sappan.
 Bread. See Triticum—b. Household, Syncomistos.
 Bread-fruit tree, Artocarpus.
 Breast, Thorax—b. Abscess of the, Mastodynia apostematosa.
 Breath, short, Dyspnœa.
 Breathing, difficulty of, Dyspnœa.
 Bregma, Fontanella, Sinciput.
 Brenning, Burning.
 Brephoctonon, Conyza squarrosa.
 Brésillet, Cæsalpinia sappan.
 Brevis cubiti. See Anconeus.
 Briar, wild, Rosa canina.
 Bricumum, Artemisia.
 Bright's disease of the kidney, see Kidney, Bright's disease of the.
 Brimstone, Sulphur.
 Brine, Muria.
 Brion, Corallina.
 Brique, Brick.
 Broccoli, Brassica sabellica.
 Brochos, Laqueus.
 Broiement. See Cataract.
 Brokenwindedness, Asthma.
 Broma, Aliment.
 Brome, Bromine.
 Bromide of iron, see Bromine—b. of Mer-

- cury, see Bromine—b. of Potassium, see Bromine.
- Bromos, Avena.
- Bronches, Bronchia—b. *Ganglions lymphatiques des*, Bronchial glands.
- Bronchic, Bronchial.
- Bronchitis, Catarrh—b. Asthenica, Peripneumonia notha.
- Bronchius, Sterno-thyroideus.
- Bronchlemmitis, Polypus bronchialis.
- Bronchophony, Resonance.
- Bronchus, Trachea.
- Brooklime, Veronica beccabunga.
- Broom, Sophora tinctoria, Spartium scoparium—b. Butcher's, Ruscus—b. rape, Virginia, Orobanche Virginiana.
- Brosse, Brush.
- Brouillard, Caligo.
- Brow, Front.
- Brown red, Colcothar.
- Brucia, Brucine.
- Bruise, Contusion.
- Bruisewort, Bellis, Saponaria.
- Bruissement, Bourdonnement.
- Bruit de cuir neuf, Bruit de craquement—b. *Hydropneumatique*, Bruit humorique—b. *de Soufflet placentaire*, Bruit placentaire—b. *de Tiraillement*, Bruit de craquement.
- Brûlure, Burn.
- Brunelle, Prunella.
- Brunonian, Brownian.
- Brunonianism, Brownism.
- Brunus, Erysipelas.
- Bruscus, Ruscus.
- Brush, stomach, Excutia ventriculi.
- Bruta, Juniperus sabina.
- Brutia, Instinct.
- Brutino, Terebinthina.
- Bruyère vulgaire, Erica vulgaris.
- Brychethmos, Rugitus.
- Brygmos, Stridor dentium.
- Bryonia mechoacanna nigricans, Convolvulus jalapa—b. Peruviana, Convolvulus jalapa.
- Bryonine. See Bryonia alba.
- Brytia, Marc of grapes.
- Bryton, Cerevisia.
- Bubastecordium, Artemisia vulgaris.
- Bube, Pustule.
- Bubon, Bubo, Inguen—b. Gummiiferum, see Ammoniac gum.
- Bubonopanus, Bubo.
- Bucaros, Terra Portugallica.
- Buccina, Turbinated bones.
- Bucco-alveolo-maxillaire, Buccinator.
- Bucco-labial nerve, Buccal nerve.
- Buceras, Trigonella fœnum.
- Buchu leaves, Diosma crenata.
- Buckbean, Menyanthes trifoliata.
- Buckeye, Æsculus hippocastanum.
- Bucket fever, Dengue.
- Buckho, Diosma crenata.
- Bucnemia. See Elephantiasis.
- Buckthorn, purging, Rhamnus.
- Bucton, Hymen.
- Buckwheat, Polygonum fagopyrum—b. Plant, eastern, Polygonum divaricatum.
- Buff, inflammatory, Corium phlogisticum.
- Bug, bed, Cimex.
- Bugantia, Chilblain.
- Bugle, Prunella—b. Common, Ajuga reptans—b. *Pyramidale*, Ajuga—b. *Rampante*, Ajuga reptans.
- Buglose, Anchusa officinalis.
- Bugloss, Dyer's, Anchusa tinctoria—b. Garden, Anchusa officinalis—b. Upright, Ajuga.
- Buglossa, Anchusa officinalis.
- Buglossum angustifolium majus, Anchusa officinalis—b. Latifolium, Borago officinalis—b. Sativum, Anchusa officinalis—b. Sylvestris, Anchusa officinalis—b. Tinctorum, Anchusa tinctoria—b. Verum, Boracic acid—b. Vulgare majus, Anchusa officinalis.
- Bugula, Ajuga.
- Bugrande épineuse, Ononis spinosa.
- Bugrane, Ononis spinosa—b. *des Champs*, Ononis arvensis.
- Buis, Buxus.
- Bulb, Rachidian. See Medulla oblongata.
- Bulbe de la voûte à trois piliers, Mamillary tubercles.
- Bulbi priorum crurum fornicis, Mamillary tubercles.
- Bulbo-cavernosus, Accelerator urinæ—b. *Syndesmo-caverneux*, Accelerator urinæ—b. *Uretral*, Accelerator urinæ.
- Bulbocastaneum, Bunium bulbocastanum.
- Bulbonach, Lunaria rediviva.
- Bulimia, Boulimia.
- Bulla, Hydatid.
- Ballace plum, Prunus invitia.
- Bullæ rotundæ cervicis uteri, Nabothi glandulæ.
- Bullfists, Lycoperdon.
- Bumellia, Fraxinus excelsior.
- Buna, Coffea Arabica.
- Bundurh, Corylus avellana.
- Bunias, Brassica napus.
- Bunium bulbocastanum, Pignut.
- Bupeina, Boulimia.
- Buphthalmi herba, Anthemis tinctoria.
- Buphthalmum majus, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.
- Buphthalmus, Hydrophthalmia, Sempervivum tectorum.
- Bupleuroides, Bupleurum rotundifolium.
- Buplèvre, Bupleurum rotundifolium.
- Burdock, Arctium lappa—b. Lesser, Xanthium.
- Burnea. See Pinus Sylvestris.
- Bursa testium, Scrotum—b. Virilis, Scrotum.
- Bursalis, Obturator internus.
- Bursula, Scrotum.
- Busserolle, Arbutus uva ursi.
- Butea frondosa. See Kino.
- Butiga, Gutta rosea.
- Butomon, Iris pseudacorus.
- Butterbur, Tussilago petasites.
- Buttercups, Ranunculus aeris.

Butterflyweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*.
 Butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.
 Butua, *Pareira brava*.
 Butyrum, Butter—b. *Amygdalarum dulcium*,
 Confection (almond)—b. *Saturni*, Unguen-
 tum plumbi superacetatis—b. *Zinci*, *Zinci*
chloridum.
Buveur, Rectus internus oculi.
 Byssos, Vulva.

C

Caacica, *Euphorbia capitata*.
 Caaopia, *Hypericum bacciferum*.
 Caapeba, *Pareira brava*.
 Caaponga, *Crithmum maritimum*.
 Caballation, *Cynoglossum*.
 Cabaret, *Asarum*.
 Cabbage, *Brassica*—c. Skunk, *Dracontium*
foetidum—c. Tree, *Geoffræa inermis*—c.
 Bark tree, *Geoffræa inermis*.
 Cabureiba, *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.
 Cabureiciba. See *Myroxylon Peruiferum*.
 Cacation, Defecation.
 Cacatoria, *Diarrhœa*.
 Cacavi, Cacao, *Jatropha manihot*.
 Cacce, Excrement.
 Cachén laguen, Chanchalagua, *Chironia chi-*
lensis.
 Cachexia alba, *Leucorrhœa*—c. *Calculosa*,
Lithia—c. *Ictericæ*, *Icterus*—c. *Scrophu-*
losa. *Scrofula*—c. *Virginum*, *Chlorosis*.
Cachibou. See *Bursera gummifera*.
Cachou, Catechu.
 Cacou, Catechu.
 Cacavata, Cacao.
 Caco-alexeteria, Alexipharmic.
 Cacochymia venerea, Syphilis.
 Cacodia, Anosmia.
 Cacomorphia, Deformation.
 Cacotribulus, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.
Cacou, *Cagot*.
Cactier, Cactus opuntia.
 Cadeji-Indi, *Malabathrum*.
 Cadel-avanacu, *Croton tiglium*.
 Cadmia, Calamina.
 Cadmia, Tutia.
 Cadtchu, Catechu.
 Caduca Hunteri, Decidua.
 Cadus, Amphora.
 Cæcatix, Cicatrix.
 Cæcitas crepuscularis, Hemeralopia—c. *Diur-*
na, *Nyclatopia*.
 Cæla-dolo, *Torenia Asiatica*.
 Cæmentum, Lute.
 Cæruleum berolinense, Prussian blue—c. *Bo-*
russicum, Prussian blue.
 Cærulosis neonatorum, Cyanopathy.
 Cæsaries, Capillus.
 Cæsius, Glaucoma.
 Cæsura, Cut.
 Cætchu, Catechu.
 Caf, Camphor.
 Cafal, Agrimony.
 Cafar, Camphor.

Café, Coffea.
Cafeyer, Coffea Arabica.
 Caffa, Camphor.
Cafier, Coffea Arabica.
Cagneux, *Cagot*. See *Kyllosis*.
 Cagosanga, *Ipecacuanha*.
 Cahincæ radix, Caincæ radix.
 Caille, Tetrao coturnix.
 Caillebotte, Curds.
Caillelait blanc, *Galium mollugo*—c. *Vraie*,
Galium verum.
Caillot, Coagulum.
 Cainanæ radix, Caincæ radix.
 Cainito, *Chrysophyllum Cainito*.
Caisse, Case—c. *du Tambour*, *Tympanum*.
 Caïtchu, Catechu.
 Cajan, *Phaseolus creticus*.
 Cajuputi, Cajeput.
 Calabash tree, narrow leaved, *Crescentia Cu-*
jete.
 Calageri, *Vernonia anthelmintica*.
 Calagirah, *Vernonia anthelmintica*.
 Calambac, *Agallochum*.
 Calamandrina, *Teucrium chamædrys*.
 Calambouk, *Agallochum*.
 Calaminaris, Calamina.
 Calamint, *Melissa Calamintha*—c. Field, *Me-*
lissa nepeta—c. Mountain, *Melissa grandi-*
flora—c. Spotted, *Melissa nepeta*.
 Calaminta humilior, *Glecoma hederacea*.
 Calamintha, *Melissa C.*—c. *Anglica*, *Melissa*
nepeta—c. *Magno flore*, *Melissa gradiflora*
—c. *Montana*, *Melissa grandiflora*—c. *Pu-*
legii odore, *Melissa nepeta*.
 Calamus aromaticus, *Acorus calamus*—c.
aromaticus verus, *Calamus Alexandrinus*
—c. *Indicus*, see *Saccharum*—c. *Odoratus*,
Acorus calamus, *Juncus odoratus*—c. *Sac-*
charinus, see *Saccharum*—c. *Vulgaris*, *Aco-*
rus calamus.
 Calasaya, *Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex*.
 Calbala, Cabal.
 Calcadinum, Ferri sulphas.
 Calcaire, Calcareous.
Calcaneo-phalangien du petit orteil, *Abductor*
minimi digiti pedis—c. *Phalangi-nien com-*
mun, *Extensor brevis digitorum pedis*—
—c. *Sous-phalangien commun*, *Flexor*
brevis digitorum pedis—c. *Sous-phalangi-*
nien commun, *Flexor brevis digitorum pe-*
dis—c. *Sous-phalangien du petit orteil*, see
Abductor minimi digiti pedis—c. *Sus-Pha-*
langien commun, *Extensor brevis digi-*
torum pedis.
 Calcanthon, Atramentum.
 Calcar, Calcaneum, *Ergot*.
 Calcareus carbonas, Creta.
 Calcaria chlorata, Calcis chloridum—c. *Chlo-*
rica, Calcis chloridum—c. *Phosphorica*,
 see *Cornu cervi*—c. *Pura*, *Calx*—c. *Pura*
liquida, *Liquor calcis*.
 Calcaricæ chlorum, Calcis chloridum.
 Calcator, Ferri sulphas.
 Calcatreppola, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.
 Calcenos, Calcetus.
 Calceum equinum, *Tussilago*.

- Calcii chloruretum, Calcis chloridum—c. Oxychloruretum, Calcis chloridum—c. Protochloruretum, Calcis chloridum.
 Calcinatum majus Poterii, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.
 Calcinonia, Calcena.
 Calcis bichloruretum, Calcis chloridum—c. Carbonas, Creta—c. Hepar, Calcis sulphuretum—c. Oxymurias, Calcis chloridum.
 Calcitea, Ferri sulphas.
 Calciteosa, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.
 Calcithos, Cupri subacetas.
 Calcitrapa, Centaurea Calcitrapa—c. stellata, Centaurea calcitrapa.
 Calcitrappa, Delphinium consolida.
 Calcii oxydum, Calx viva—c. *Protohydrosulfate de*, Calcis sulphuretum—c. Protochloruret of, Calcis chloridum—c. Protoxide of, Calx.
 Calco-subphalangeus minimi digiti, Abductor minimi digiti pedis—c. Subphalangeus pollicis, Abductor pollicis pedis.
 Calcocos, Bellmetal.
 Calcoridea (ossicula), Cuneiform bones.
 Calcotar, Ferri sulphas.
 Calcul, Calculus.
 Calculeux, Calculous.
 Calculifragus, Lithonriptic.
 Calculs biliaires, Calculi, biliary—c. *de l'Estomac*, Calculi of the stomach—c. *de la Glande pinéale*, Calculi of the pineal gland—c. *Intestinaux*, Calculi of the stomach and intestines—c. *Lacrymaux*, Calculi, lachrymal—c. *des Mamelles*, Calculi of the mammae—c. *de l'Oreille*, Calculi in the ears—c. *du Pancreas*, Calculi of the pancreas—c. *Placés hors des voies urinaires*, Calculi in fistulous passages—c. *Pulmonaires*, Calculi, pulmonary—c. *Renaux*, Calculi, renal—c. *Salivaires*, Calculi, salivary—c. *Spermatiques*, Calculi, spermatic—c. *Urinaires*, Calculi, urinary—c. *des Urètres*, Calculi in the ureters—c. *de l'Uterus*, Calculi of the uterus—c. *Vesicaux*, Calculi, vesical.
 Calculus, encysted, *Calcul chatonné*—c. Vesicæ, Calculus, vesical.
 Calebasses, Cucurbita lagenaria.
 Calefactio, *Echauffement*.
 Calendula alpina, Arnica montana.
 Calendulæ martiales, Ferrum ammoniatum.
 Calidarium. See Stove.
 Calf of the leg, Sura.
 Calice, Calix.
 Calices renales See Calix.
 Calico bush, Kalmia latifolia.
 Calidum animale, Animal heat—c. Innatum, Animal heat.
 Caligatio, Dazzling.
 Caligo lentis, Cataract—c. Pupillæ, Synezeisis—c. Synzeisi, Synezeisis.
 Calix vomitoria, Goblet, emetic.
 Calleux, Callous.
 Callicocca ipecacuanha, Ipecacuanha.
 Callicreas, Pancreas.
 Calliomarchus, Tussilago.
 Callipestria, Cosmetics.
 Calliphyllum, Asplenium trichomanoides.
 Callositas, Induration—c. Palpebrarum, Scleriosis.
 Calluna vulgaris, Erica vulgaris.
 Calmants, Sedatives.
 Calomba, Calumba.
 Calomelas, Hydrargyri submurias.
 Calonia, Myrrha.
 Calophyllum inophyllum. See Fagara octandra.
 Calor, Heat—c. Animalis, Animal heat.
 Calotropis mudarii, Mudar.
 Caltha alpina, Arnica montana—c. Arvensis, Calendula arvensis—c. Vulgaris, Calendula officinalis.
 Caltrops. See Trapa natans.
 Calus, Callus.
 Calva, Cranium.
 Calvaria, Cranium.
 Calx cum kali puro, Potassa cum calce—c. Salita, Calcis murias—c. Bismuthi, Bismuth, subnitrate of.
 Calystegia soldanella, Convolvulus soldanella.
 Camara, Calva.
 Cambodia, Cambogia.
 Cambuca, Bubo.
 Camelée, Cneorum tricoccum.
 Camera, Chamber, Fornix, Vault—c. Cordis, Pericardium.
 Cameratio, Camarosis.
 Caminga, Canella alba.
 Camisia fœtus, Chorion.
 Camisole, Waistcoat, strait.
 Cammarus, Crab.
 Camomille fétide, Anthemis cotula—c. *Romaine*, Anthemis nobilis—c. *des Teinturiers*, Anthemis tinctoria—c. *Vulgaire*, Matricaria chamomilla.
 Campe, Flexion.
 Camphire, Camphor.
 Camphorata hirsuta seu monspeliensium, Camphorosma monspeliaca.
 Camphre, Camphor.
 Camphré, Camphorated.
 Camphrée de Montpellier, Camphorosma monspeliaca.
 Campsis depressio, Depression.
 Campylotis, Cataclasis.
 Campylum, Cataclasis.
 Canal arteriel, Arterial duct—c. *de Bartholin*, Ductus Bartholianus—c. Bullular, of Petit, *Godronné canal*—c. *Carotidien*, Carotid canal—c. *Cholédoque*, Choledoch duct—c. *Goudronné*, *Godronné*, canal—c. *Hépatique*, Hepatic duct—c. *Infra-orbitar*, Suborbitar canal—c. *Inflexe de l'os temporal*, Carotid canal—c. *Intermediaire des ventricules*, Aquæductus Sylvii—c. *de Petit*, *Godronné*, canal—c. *Rachidian*, Vertebral canal—c. *Spinal*, Vertebral canal—c. *Spiroïde de l'os temporal*, Aquæductus Fallopii—c. *de Stenon*, Ductus salivalis superior—c. *Thoracique*, Thoracic duct—c. *Veineux*, Canal, venous—c. *Vulvo-uterine*, Vagina—c. *de Warthon*, Ductus salivalis inferior.

- Canales circulares, Semicircular canals—c. Lachrymales, Lachrymal ducts—c. Membranei renum, see Calix—c. Tubæformes, Semicircular canals.
- Canaliculatus, *Cannelé*, Grooved.
- Canaliculi lachrymales, Lachrymal ducts—c. Limacum, Lachrymal ducts—c. Semicirculares, Semicircular canals.
- Canalis arteriosus, Arterial duct—c. Canaliculatus, Gorget—c. Caroticus, Carotid canal—c. Lacrymalis, Lachrymal or nasal duct—c. Medius, Aquæductus Sylvii—c. Nervus fistulosus renum, Ureter—c. Orbitæ nasalis, Lachrymal or nasal duct—c. Petitianus, *Godronné canal*—c. Sacculacrymalis, Lachrymal or nasal duct—c. Scleræ communis, Infundibulum of the cochlea—c. Urinarius, Urethra—c. Vidianus, Pterygoid canal.
- Canapacia, *Artemisia vulgaris*.
- Canaux aqueux*, see Aqueous—c. *Demicirculaires*, Semicircular canals—c. *ejaculateurs*, Ejaculatory ducts—c. *Nourriciers*, Canals, nutritive—c. *de Nutrition des os*, Canals, nutritive.
- Cancamum, Anime.
- Cancamy, Anime.
- Cancer, Crab—c. *Aquatique*, Cancer aquaticus, Stomacace—c. Astacus, see Cancrorum chelæ—c. Caminariorum, Cancer, chimney sweepers'—c. Cerebri-forme, see Encephaloid—c. Davidson's remedy for, see Conium maculatum—c. *de Galien*, Cancer Galeni—c. Lupus, Lupus—c. Mollis, see Encephaloid—c. Munditorum, Cancer, chimney-sweepers'—c. Oris, Stomacace—c. Ossis, Spina ventosa—c. Purgatoris infumiculi, Cancer, chimney-sweepers'—c. Scroti, Cancer, chimney-sweepers'—c. Soft, Hæmatodes fungus—c. Uteri, Metro-carcinoma.
- Cancereux*, Cancerous.
- Cancer-root, Orobanche Virginiana, Phytolacca decandra.
- Cancrosus, Cancerous, *Chancreuse*.
- Cancrena, Gangrene.
- Cancerum oris, Cancer aquaticus, Stomacace.
- Candela fumalis, Pastil—c. Medicata, *Bougie*—c. Regia, Verbascum nigrum.
- Candelaria, Verbascum nigrum.
- Candidum ovi, Albumen ovi.
- Cane, sugar. See Saccharum.
- Canelé*, Grooved.
- Canella Cubana, Laurus cassia—c. Caryophyllata, Myrtus caryophyllata—c. Malabarica et Javensis, Laurus cassia—c. Zeylanica, Laurus cinnamomum.
- Canellifera malabarica, Laurus cassia.
- Canicaceous, Furfuraceous.
- Canicida, Aconitum.
- Canif*, Knife.
- Canin*, Canine.
- Caninanæ radix, Caincæ radix.
- Caninus, Levator anguli oris—c. Sentis, Rosa canina.
- Caniram, Strychnos nux vomica.
- Canirubus, Rosa canina.
- Canis interfector, Veratrum sababilla—c. Ponticus, Castor fiber.
- Canker, Stomacace—c. of the mouth, Cancer aquaticus.
- Canna, Cassia fistula, Trachea—c. Brachii, Ulna—c. Domestica cruris, Tibia—c. Fistula, Cassia fistula—c. Indica, Sagittarium alexipharmacum—c. Major, Tibia—c. Minor, Fibula, Radius—c. Solutiva, Cassia fistula.
- Cannabis Indica, Bangué.
- Cannacorus radice crocea, Curcuma longa.
- Cannamelle*. See Saccharum.
- Canne aromatique*, Acorus calamus—c. *Congo*, Costus—c. *de Rivière*, Costus—c. *à Sucre*, see Saccharum.
- Canneberge*, Vaccinium oxycoccos—c. *Pontuée*, Vaccinium vitis idæa.
- Cannelé*, Grooved.
- Cannelle*, Laurus cinnamomum—c. *Blanche*, Canella alba—c. *de la Chine*, Laurus cassia—c. *de Coromandel*, Laurus cassia—c. *Fausse*, Laurus cassia—c. *Giroflée*, Myrtus caryophyllata—c. *des Indes*, Laurus cassia—c. *de Java*, Laurus cassia—c. *de Malabar*, Laurus cassia—c. *Matte*, Laurus cassia—c. *Officinale*, Laurus cinnamomum—c. *Poivrée*, see Wintera aromatica.
- Cannula, Canula.
- Canopum. See Sambucus.
- Cantabrica, Convolvulus cantabrica.
- Cantabruno, Furfur.
- Cantarellus. Meloe proscarabæus.
- Cantatio, Charm.
- Canterium, Cantherius.
- Cantharide tachetée*, Lytta vittata.
- Cantharidine. See Cantharis.
- Cantharis vittata, Lytta vittata.
- Canthum, Candi.
- Cantion, Candi.
- Capa-isiakka, Bromelia ananas.
- Capelet*, Myrtus caryophyllata.
- Capeline de la Tête*, Bonnet d'Hippocrate.
- Caper bush, Capparis spinosa.
- Capers. See Capparis spinosa.
- Capetus, Imperforation.
- Caphora, Camphor.
- Capillaire*, Capillary, see Adiantum capillus veneris—c. *du Canada*, Adiantum pedatum—c. *de Montpellier*, Adiantum capillus veneris.
- Capillatio, Trichismus.
- Capillus Canadensis, Adiantum pedatum.
- Capillitium, Capillamentum, Entropion, Scalp.
- Capillorum defluvium, Alopecia.
- Capistratio, Phimosis.
- Capistrum, *Capeline*, *Chevestre*, Trismus—c. Auri, Borax.
- Capitalia remedia, Cephalic remedies.
- Capitalis, Cephalic.
- Capitellum, Alembic.
- Capitellum. See Caput.
- Capiteux*, Hedy.

Capitulum, Alembic, Condyle, see Caput,—c.
 Martis, Eryngium campestre—c. Santorini, Corniculum laryngis.
 Capitulum, Bath, (head).
 Capnismos, Fumigation.
 Capnitis, Tutia.
 Capnorchis, Fumaria bulbosa.
 Capnos, Fumaria.
 Capon, Cagot.
 Capot, Cagot.
 Capreolus, Helix.
 Capres. See Capparis spinosa.
 Capria, Capparis spinosa.
 Capricornus, Plumbum.
 Caprier, Capparis spinosa.
 Caprifolia, Lonicera periclymenum.
 Capsa, Boite, Capsule, Case—c. Cordis, Pericardium.
 Capsicum Hispanicum, Capsicum annum.
 Capsique, Capsicum annum.
 Capsitis, Phacitis.
 Capsula, Boitier—c. Articularis, Capsular ligament—c. Cordis, Pericardium—c. Nervorum, Neurilema.
 Capsulæ seminales, Vesiculæ s.
 Capsulaire, Capsular.
 Capsule, fibrous, Capsular ligament.
 Capsules surrenales ou atrabiliaires, Capsules, renal.
 Capsulitis. See Phacitis.
 Capuchon, Trapezium.
 Capucine, Tropæolum majus.
 Caput, Head—c. Asperæ arteriæ, Larynx—c. Monachi, Leontodon Taraxacum—c. Obstipum, Torticollis—c. Scapulæ, Acromion—c. Testis, Epididymis.
 Caractère, Character.
 Caragna, Caranna.
 Carambolo, Averrhoa carambola.
 Caraway, Carum.
 Carbo, Anthrax—c. Mineralis, Graphites—c. Palpebrarum, Anthracosis.
 Carbonas natricum, Sodæ carbonas.
 Carboné, Carbonated.
 Carbonate d'ammoniaque, Ammonia carbonas.
 Carbuncle, Anthrax—c. Fungous, Terminthus—c. of the Tongue, Glossanthrax—c. Berry, Terminthus.
 Carbuncled face, Gutta rosea.
 Carbuncular exanthem, Anthracia.
 Carbunculus, Anthrax—c. Anginosus, Cynanche maligna—c. Ulcusculosa, Cynanche maligna.
 Carcinodes, Carcinomatous, Chancreuse.
 Carcinoma hæmatodes, Hæmatodes fungus—c. Melanoticum, Melanosis—c. Spongiosum, Hæmatodes fungus.
 Carcinome sanglante, Hæmatodes fungus.
 Carcinosis, Cancer.
 Cardamantica, Cardamine pratensis, Lepidium Iberis.
 Cardamindum minus, Tropæolum majus.
 Cardamine fontana, Sisymbrium nasturtium.
 Cardamom, lesser, Amomum cardamomum.
 Cardamome, Amomum cardamomum—c. de

la Cote de Malabar, Amomum cardamomum.
 Cardamomum majus, Amomum grana paradisi—c. Minus, Amomum cardamomum—c. Piperatum, Amomum grana paradisi.
 Cardamon, Cardamine pratensis.
 Cardère, Dipsacus sylvestris—c. Cultivé, Dipsacus fullonum.
 Cardia, Heart.
 Cardiacæ crista, Leonurus cardiaca—c. Passio, Cardialgia.
 Cardiacus, Cordial, Stomachal.
 Cardiasmus, Cardialgia.
 Cardialgia inflammatoria, Gastritis—c. Sputatoria, Pyrosis.
 Cardieurysma. See Aneurisma.
 Cardilæa, Cardialgia.
 Cardinal flower, blue, Lobelia syphilitica.
 Cardinamentum, Ginglymus, Gomphosis.
 Cardiobotanum, Centaurea benedicta.
 Cardiodyne, Cardialgia.
 Cardiognus cordis sinistri, Angina pectoris.
 Cardionchi. See Aneurism.
 Cardiopalmus, Cardiotromus.
 Cardipericarditis. See Pericarditis.
 Cardo, Ginglymus.
 Cardopatium, Carlina acaulis.
 Carduus altis, Cynara scolymus—c. Benedictus, Centaurea benedicta—c. Braziliannus, Bromelia ananas—c. Domesticus capite majori, Cynara scolymus—c. Hemorrhoidalis, Cirsium arvense—c. Pineus, Atractylis gummifera—c. Sativus, Carthamus tinctorius—c. Sativus non spinosus, Cynara scolymus—c. Solstitialis, Centaurea calcitrapa—c. Stellatus, Centaurea calcitrapa—c. Tomentosus, Onopordium acanthium.
 Careum, Carum.
 Carex arenaria, Sarsaparilla Germanica.
 Carica, Ficus carica.
 Carie, Caries.
 Carié, Carious.
 Caries dentium, Dental gangrene—c. of the Vertebrae, Vertebral disease.
 Carieux, Carious.
 Carim curini, Justitia cecbolium.
 Carina, Vertebral column.
 Carium terræ, Calx.
 Carive, Myrtus pimenta.
 Carivillandi, Smilax sarsaparilla.
 Carline sans tige, Carlina acaulis.
 Carmantine, Justitia pectoralis—c. Pectorale, Justitia pectoralis.
 Carmen, Charm.
 Carminantia, Carminatives.
 Carnabada, Carum (seed).
 Carnabadium, Cuminum cyminum.
 Carnatio, Syssarcosis.
 Carnelian, Cornelian.
 Carneolus, Cornelian.
 Carneum marsupium, Ischio-trochanterianus.
 Carnicula, Gingivæ.
 Carnositas, Polysarcia.
 Carnosus, Carneous.
 Caro, Flesh—c. Accessoria, see Flexor longus

- digitorum pedis profundus perforans (accessorius)—c. Excrescens, Excrescence—c. Fungosa, Fungosity—c. Glandulosa, Epiglottic gland—c. Luxurians, Fungosity—c. Orbicularis, Placenta—c. Parenchymatica, Parenchyma—c. Quadrata, Palmaris brevis—c. Quadratus Sylvii, see Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans (accessorius)—c. Viscerum, Parenchyma.
 Carob tree, Ceratonia siliqua.
 Caroba alnabati, Ceratonium siliqua.
 Caruncle, Caruncle—c. *Lachrymale*, Caruncle.
 Caruncles myrtiformes, Carunculæ myrtiformes—c. *de l'Urètre*, Carnosities of the Urethra.
 Caropi, Amomum cardamomum.
 Carosis, Somnolency.
 Carotic (arteries), Carotids.
 Carotica, Narcotics.
 Carotte, Daucus carota.
 Caroua, Carum (seed).
 Caroubier, Ceratonium siliqua.
 Carouge. See Ceratonium siliqua.
 Carpathicum. See Pinus cembra.
 Carpe, Carpus.
 Carpentoria, Achillea millefolium.
 Carpesium, Carpasium.
 Carphologia spasmodica, Subsultus tendinum.
 Carphos, Triginella fœnum.
 Carpia, Carbasus.
 Carpiæus, Palmaris brevis.
 Carpian, Carpial.
 Carpien, Carpial.
 Carpismus, Carpus.
 Carpobalsamum. See Amyris opobalsamum.
 Carpo-metacarpeus minimi digiti, Adductor metacarpi minimi digiti—c. *Metacarpien du petit doigt*, Opponens minimi digiti—c. *Metacarpien du pouce*, Opponens pollicis—c. Phalangeus minimi digiti, Abductor minimi digiti—c. *Phalangien du petit doigt*, Abductor minimi digiti—c. *Phalangien du petit doigt*, Flexor parvus minimi digiti—c. *Phalangien du pouce*, Flexor brevis pollicis manus—c. *Sus-phalangien du pouce*, Abductor pollicis brevis.
 Carpologia, Carphologia.
 Carpos, Fruit.
 Carrageen moss, Fucus crispus.
 Carreau, Tabes mesenterica.
 Carré de la cuisse, Quadratus femoris—c. *des Lombes*, Quadratus lumborum—c. *du Menton*, Depressor labii inferioris—c. *du Pied*, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.
 Carrée. See Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans (accessorius).
 Carrot, candy, Athamanta cretensis—c. Deadly, Thapsia—c. Plant, Daucus carota.
 Carthegon. See Buxus.
 Cartilage anonyme, Cricoid (cartilage)—c. Epiglottic, Epiglottis—c. Supra-arytenoid, Corniculum laryngis—c. Tarsal, see Tarsus,
 Cartilaginis arytenoidæ capitulum, Corniculum laryngis.
 Cartilaginee gutturales, Arytenoid cartilages—c. Triquetrae, Arytenoid cartilages.
 Cartilago clypealis, Thyroid cartilage—c. Ensiformis, Xiphoid cartilage—c. innominata, Cricoid—c. Mucronata, Xiphoid cartilage—c. Peltalis, Thyroid cartilage—c. Scutiformis, Thyroid cartilage—c. Uvifer, Uvula—c. Xiphoides, Xiphoid cartilage.
 Carunculæ cuticulares, Nymphæ.
 Caruon, Carum.
 Caruncle, Carnositas.
 Carunculæ mamillares, Olfactory nerves—c. Papillares, Papillæ of the kidney.
 Carus apoplexia, Apoplexy—c. Asphyxia, Asphyxia—c. Catalepsia, Catalepsy—c. Ecstasis, Ecstasis—c. Hydrocephalus, Hydrocephalus internus—c. ab Insolatione, *Coup de soleil*—c. Lethargus, Lethargy—c. Lethargus cataphora, Somnolency—c. Lethargus vigil, Coma vigil—c. Paralysis, Paralysis—c. Paralysis paraplegia, Paraplegia—c. Vaternus, Lethargy.
 Carvi, Carum.
 Carya, Juglans regia—c. Basilica, Juglans regia.
 Caryedon catagma. See Fracture.
 Caryocostinum, Confectio scammoniae.
 Caryon ponticon, Corylus avellana (nut).
 Caryophylla, Geum urbanum.
 Caryophyllata, Geum urbanum.
 Caryophyllum rubrum, Dianthus caryophyllus.
 Caryophyllus Americanus, see Myrtus pimentata—c. Aromaticus, Eugenia caryophyllata—c. Hortensis, Dianthus caryophyllus—c. Vulgaris, Geum urbanum.
 Casamum, Cyclamen.
 Casamunar, Cassumuniar.
 Cascarilla, Croton cascarilla.
 Cascheu, Catechu.
 Casearius, Cheesy.
 Caseosus, Cheesy.
 Caseus, Cheese—c. Equinus, Hippace.
 Caseux, Cheesy.
 Cashew, Anacardium occidentale.
 Cashow, Catechu.
 Casia, Laurus cassia.
 Casmina, Cassumuniar.
 Cassa, Thorax.
 Cassada root, Jatropha manihot.
 Cassava root, Jatropha manihot.
 Casse aromatique, Laurus cassia—c. *En bâtons*, Cassia fistula—c. *En bois*, Laurus cassia—c. *des Boutiques*, Cassia fistula—c. *Sené*, Cassia senna.
 Casse-lunettes, Cyanus segetum, Euphrasia officinalis.
 Casseena, Ilex vomitoria.
 Cassenoles. See Quercus cerris.
 Cassia, Laurus cassia—c. Absus, Absus—c. Cinnamomea, Laurus cassia—c. Caryophyllata, Myrtus caryophyllata—c. Canella, Laurus cassia—c. Egyptian, Cassia senna—c. Lignea, Laurus cassia—c. Lignea

- Malabarica, *Laurus cassia*—c. Purgine,
Cassia fistula.
Cassia aramentum, see Cassia fistula—c.
Flores, see *Laurus cinnamomum*.
Cassiala, Hyssopus.
Casside bleue, *Scutellaria galericulata*.
Cassina, *Ilex vomitoria*.
Cassine, evergreen, *Ilex vomitoria*.
Cassis, *Ribes nigrum*.
Cassiteros, Tin.
Cassuvium pomiferum, *Anacardium occiden-
tale*.
Castanea, *Fagus castanea*—c. Equina, *Æscu-
lus Hippocastanum*.
Castanea pumila, *Fagus castanea pumila*.
Castigans, Corrigent.
Castjoe, Catechu.
Castor oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.
Castrangula, *Scrophularia aquatica*.
Castrat, Castratus.
Castrato, Castratus.
Castratus, Eunuch.
Caus, Prolapsus—c. Palpebræ superioris,
Blepharoptosis.
Catacauma, Burn.
Catacausis, Combustion, human—c. Ebriosa,
Combustion, human.
Catachasmus, Scarification.
Catachrisis, Inunction.
Catachrison, Liniment.
Catachysis, Decantation.
Cataclysmus, Ablution, *Douche*.
Catæonesis, Catantlema.
Catagauna, Cambogia.
Catagma, Fracture—c. Fissura, Fissure, see
Contrafissura—c. Fractura, Fracture.
Catalentia, Epilepsy.
Catalepsia spuria, Ecstasis.
Catalysis, Paralysis.
Catamenia alba, Leucorrhœa—c. Menstrua,
Menses.
Catameniorum fluxus immodicus, Menor-
rhagia.
Catanance, *Cichorium intybus*.
Catangelos, Ruscus.
Cataphora, Somnolency—c. Hydrocephalica,
see Apoplexy—c. Cymini, *Theriaca Lon-
dinensis*.
Cataplexis, Hæmodia.
Cataposis, Deglutition.
Catapotion, Pilula.
Catapsyxis, Perfrictio.
Cataptosis, Epilepsy.
Catapulta virilis, Penis.
Cataputia, minor, *Euphorbia lathyris*, *Rici-
nus communis*.
Cataract, black, Amaurosis.
Cataracta glauca, Glaucoma—c. Nigra, Amau-
rosis.
Cataracte, *abaissement de la*, see Cataract—
c. *Deplacement de la*, see Cataract—c.
Noire, Amaurosis.
Catarrh, acute of the uterus, see Metritis—
c. Epidemic, Influenza—c. Summer, Fever,
hay.
Catarrhacta, Cataract.
- Catarrhe aiguë de l'uterus*, see Metritis—c.
Buccal, Aphthæ—c. *Gastrique*, Gastritis—
c. *Guttural*, Cynanche tonsillaris—c. Intes-
tinal, Diarrhœa—c. *Laryngien*, Laryngitis
—c. *Oculaire*, Ophthalmia—c. *de l'Oreille*,
Otitis—c. *Pharyngien*, Cynanche paro-
tidæa—c. *Pulmonaire*, Catarrh—c. *Uterin*,
Leucorrhœa—c. *Vésical*, Cystitis.
Catarrheuma, Catarrh.
Catarrhexis, Excrement—c. Vera, Hæmato-
chezia.
Catarrhophe, Absorption.
Catarrhophesis, Absorption.
Catarrhopus, Catarrh.
Catarrhysis, Catarrhopia, Defluxion.
Catarrhus, Defluxion, Tussis—c. *Æstivus*,
Fever, hay—c. *Bellinsulanus*, Cynanche
parotidæa—c. *Gonorrhœa*, Gonorrhœa—c.
Intestinalis, Diarrhœa—c. ad Nares, Co-
ryza—c. *Suffocativus barbadensis*, C. tra-
chealis—c. *Urethralis*, Gonorrhœa—c. *Ve-
sicæ*, Cystitis.
Catasceue, Structure.
Catastagnos, Coryza.
Catastalagnos, Coryza, Distillation.
Catastasis, Constitution, Habit of body.
Catatasis, Extension.
Catathlipsis, Oppression.
Cataxis, Fracture.
Catch fly, *Silene Virginica*.
Catchup, Ketchup.
Cate, Catechu.
Catenæ musculus, Tibialis anticus.
Cateonesis, Catantlema.
Catgut, *Galega Virginiana*.
Catillus, Cup.
Catinus fusorius, Crucible.
Cathæreticus, Cathartic.
Cathareticus, Cathartic.
Catharismos, Depuration.
Catharma, Cathartic.
Cathartine. See *Convolvulus jalapa*.
Cathartique, Cathartic.
Catharto-carpus, Cassia fistula.
Cathedra, Anus.
Cathemerus, Quotidian.
Catheteris, Catheter.
Cathmia, *Plumbi oxydum semi-vitreum*.
Cathmir, Calamina.
Catling, Knife, double edged.
Catoche, Catalepsy.
Catochus, Ecstasis—c. *Cervinus*, Tetanus—
c. *Holotonicus*, Tetanus—c. *Infantum*, In-
duration of the cellular tissue.
Catopter, Speculum.
Catoptron, Speculum.
Catoreticus, Purgative.
Cototericus, Purgative.
Catsfoot, *Antennaria Dioica*.
Cattagauna, Cambogia.
Cattiteros, Tin.
Catu-tripali, *Piper longum*.
Caucaloides, Patella.
Cauchemar, Incubus.
Cauchevieille, Incubus.
Cauchuc, Caoutchouc.

- Cauda, Coccyx—*c. Equina*, see *Medulla spinalis*—*c. Salax*, Penis.
 Caul, Epiploon.
 Cauliflower, *Brassica Florida*.
 Caulis *Florida*, *Brassica Florida*.
 Caulis, Penis.
 Cauma, Synocha, Empresma—*c. Bronchitis*, *Cynanche trachealis*—*c. Enteritis*, *Enteritis*—*c. Gastritis*, *Gastritis*—*c. Hæmorrhagicum*, *Hæmorrhagia activa*—*c. Ophthalmitis*, *Ophthalmia*—*c. Peritonitis*, *Peritonitis*—*c. Phrenitis*, *Phrenitis*—*c. Pleuritis*, *Pleuritis*—*c. Rheumatismus*, *Rheumatism*, acute.
 Caunga, Areca.
 Causa conjuncta, Cause, proximate—*c. Continens*, Cause, proximate.
 Causæ abditæ, Causes, predisponent or remote—*c. Actuales*, Causes, occasional—*c. Præincipientes*, Causes, procatactic—*c. Proëgumenæ*, Causes, predisponent.
 Causes cachées, Causes, occult—*c. Determinantes*, Causes, specific—*c. Éloignées*, Causes, predisponent—*c. Prochaines*, Causes, proximate.
 Causis, Burn, Ebullition, Fermentation, Incendium, Ustion.
 Causoma, Inflammation.
 Caustic bearer, *Porte-caustique*.
 Caustica adustio, Cauterization.
 Causticum alkalinum, Potassa fusa—*c. Americanum*, *Veratrum sabadilla*—*c. Antimoniale*, *Antimonium muriatum*—*c. Commune*, Potassa fusa—*c. Commune acerimum*, Potassa fusa—*c. Commune fortius*, Potassa cum calce—*c. Lunare*, *Argenti nitratus*—*c. Potentiale*, Potassa fusa—*c. Salinum*, Potassa fusa.
 Caustique, Caustic.
 Causus, endemial of the West Indies, Fever, yellow—*c. Tropicus endemicus*, Fever, yellow.
 Cautchuc, Caoutchouc.
 Cautére, Cauterium, Fonticulus—*c. Inhérent*, Inherent cautery.
 Cautereticus, Caustic.
 Cauterium potentiale, Causticum commune.
 Cautery, Cauterium—*c. Potential*, Causticum commune.
 Cava, Vulva.
 Cavatio, Cavity.
 Cavea, Cavity—*c. Narium*, Nares.
 Caverna, Cavity, Vulva—*c. Narium*, Nares.
 Cavernæ frontis, Frontal sinuses.
 Caverneux, Carvernous.
 Cavicula, Astragalus.
 Caviculæ pedis nodus, Tarsus.
 Cavilla, Astragalus, Cavicula.
 Cavitas antrosa auris, Tympanum—*c. Buccinata*, Cochlea—*c. Cochleata*, Cochlea—*c. Narium*, Nares.
 Cavitates cerebri, Ventricles of the brain—*c. Duræ matris*, Sinuses of the dura mater—*c. Innominatæ*, Auricles of the heart.
 Cavité, Cavity—*c. Dentaire*, Dental cavity—*c. des Epiploons*, see *Peritonæum*—*c. du Tympan*, Tympanum.
 Cavum, Cavity—*c. Narium*, Nares—*c. Oris*, Mouth—*c. Tympani*, Tympanum.
 Cayan, *Phaseolus creticus*.
 Cazabi, *Jatropha manihot*.
 Ceanothos, *Cirsium arvense*—*c. Americanus*, *Celastrus*.
 Cear, Heart.
 Ceasma, Fissure.
 Ceces. See *Quercus alba*.
 Cécité, Cæcitas.
 Cedar, red, *Juniperus Virginiana*.
 Cedeia, Embalming.
 Cedria. See *Pinus Sylvestris*.
 Cedrium, Cedria.
 Cedromela. See *Citrus medica*.
 Cedronella, Melissa.
 Cedros, *Juniperus lycia*.
 Cedrostis, *Bryonia alba*.
 Cedrus baccifera, *Juniperus sabina*.
 Ceinture, Cingulum, Herpes zoster—*c. Darterreuse*, Herpes zoster—*c. de Hildane*, Cingulum Hildani—*c. de Vif argent*, Cingulum mercuriale.
 Celandine common, *Chelidonium majus*—*c. lesser*, *Ranunculus ficaria*.
 Cele, Hernia.
 Céliaque, Cæliac.
 Celis, Macula.
 Cella turcica, Sella turcica.
 Cellulæ bronchiæ. See Cellule.
 Cellular tissue of bones. See Cancelli.
 Cellules bronchiques, Bronchial cells.
 Celotomia, Castration.
 Celsus, method of. See Lithotomy.
 Cembro nuts. See *Pinus cembra*.
 Cementerium, Crucible.
 Cenchron, *Panicum miliaceum*.
 Cendre du Levant, Soda.
 Cendres gravelées, see Potash—*c. de Sarmement*, see Potash.
 Cendré, Cineritious.
 Cenembatesis, Paracentesis.
 Ceneones, Flanks.
 Cenigdam, Ceniptam.
 Cenigotam, Ceniplam.
 Cenipotam, Ceniplam.
 Cenosis, Inanition.
 Cenotic, Drastic.
 Centaurea stellata, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.
 Centaureé étoilée, *Centaurea calcitrapa*—*c. Grande*, *Centaurea centaurium*—*c. petite*, *Chironia centaurium*.
 Centaurium magnum, *Centaurea centaurium*—*c. Minus vulgare*, *Chironia centaurium*—*c. Officinale*, *Centaurea centaurium*—*c. Parvum*, *Chironia centaurium*.
 Centaury, American, *Chironia angularis*—*c. Greater*, *Centaurea centaurium*—*c. Lesser*, *Chironia centaurium*.
 Centesis, Paracentesis.
 Centimorbia, *Lysimachia nummularia*.
 Centinervia, Plantago.
 Centinode, *Polygonum aviculare*.
 Centinodia, *Polygonum aviculare*.

- Cento virginalis, Hymen.
 Centre, tendinous of the diaphragm, Centre phrenic.
 Centromyrine, Ruscus.
 Centrum commune, Solar plexus—c. Nervum, Centre, phrenic—c. Tendinosum, Centre, phrenic.
 Centum capita, Eryngium campestre.
 Centumnodia, Polygonum aviculare.
 Cepa ascalonica, Bulbus esculentus, Echallotte.
 Cepæa, Veronica beccabunga,
 Cephælis ipecacuanha, Ipecacuanha.
 Cephalæa hemicrania, Hemicrania.
 Cephalæa pulsatilis, Crotaphe.
 Cephalalgia contagiosa, Influenza—c. Inflammatoria, Phrenitis—c. Pulsatilis, Crotaphe—c. Spasmodica, See Cephalæa.
 Cephalartica, Cephalic remedies.
 Cephalæ, Head.
 Cephalidium. See Caput.
 Cephalitis, Phrenitis.
 Cephalium. See Caput.
 Cephalo-pharyngeus, Constrictor pharyngis.
 Cephalonosis, Fever Hungaric.
 Cephalophyma, Cephalæmatoma.
 Cephaloponia, Cephalalgia.
 Cephalotrypesis, Trepanning.
 Cephaloxia, Torticollis.
 Cepulla, Allium cepa.
 Cer, Heart.
 Cerææ, Cornua uteri.
 Ceramium, Amphora.
 Ceramium, Amphora.
 Ceramuria. See Urine.
 Ceranthemus, Propolis.
 Ceras, Cornea, Cornu.
 Ceration. See Prunus cerasus.
 Cerasum. See Prunus cerasus.
 Cerasus avium, Prunus avium—c. Laurocerasus, Prunus laurocerasus—c. Padus, Prunus Padus—c. Racemosus Sylvestris, Prunus padus.
Cérat blanc ou de Galien, Ceratum Galeni—c. *de Blanc de Baleine*, Ceratum cetacei—c. *de Goulard*, Ceratum plumbi—c. *pour les lèvres*, Cerate for the lips—c. *de Plomb composé*, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. *de Savon*, Ceratum Saponis—c. *de Suracetate de plomb*, Ceratum plumbi superacetatis.
 Cerate, lead, compound, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. Savine, Ceratum sabinæ—c. Soap, Ceratum saponis—c. Spermaceti, Ceratum cetacei—c. of Superacetate or Sugar of lead, Ceratum plumbi superacetatis—c. Turner's, Cerate of calamine.
 Ceratectomia, Ceratotomia.
 Ceratia, Ceratonium siliqua.
 Ceration, Siliqua.
 Ceratitis, Corneitis.
 Ceratium, Ceratonia siliqua.
 Ceratodeitis, Ceratitis.
 Ceratodeocele, Ceratocele.
 Ceratoglossus, Hyoglossus.
 Ceratoides, Cornea.
 Ceratomalagma, Cerate.
 Ceratomeningitis, Ceratitis.
 Ceratotomus, Knife, cataract.
 Ceratum album, Ceratum cetacei, Ceratum Galeni—c. de Althæa, Unguentum de Althæa—c. de Cerussa, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis—c. Ceti, Ceratum cetacei—c. Cicutæ, Ceratum conii—c. Citrinum, Ceratum resinæ—c. Epuloticum, Cerate of calamine—c. Labiale rubrum, Cerate for the lips—c. Lapidis calaminaris, Cerate of calamine—c. Lithargyri acetati compositum, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. Lyttæ, Cerate of cantharides—c. Mercuriale, Unguentum hydrargyri—c. Picatum, Pisselæum—c. Refrigerans Galeni, Ceratum Galeni—c. Saturni, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. Simplex, Ceratum cetacei—c. Spermaceti, Ceratum cetacei—c. Subacetati plumbi medicatum, Ceratum plumbi compositum—c. Tetrapharmacum, Pisselæum—c. Carbonatis zinci impuri, Cerate of calamine.
 Cerberus triceps, Pulvis cornachini.
 Cerchnus, Rattle.
 Cercis, Pilum, Radius.
Cercle, Circulus—c. *de la Choroïde*, Ciliary ligament—c. *Ciliaire*, Ciliary ligament.
 Cercosis externa, Clitorism.
 Cerea, Cerumen.
 Cerebral apophysis, Pineal gland.
 Cerebriform, Encephaloid.
 Cerebrum abdominale, Solar plexus—c. Elongatum, Medulla oblongata—c. Parvum, Cerebellum—c. Posterius, Cerebellum.
 Cerefolium, Chærophyllum sativum, Scandix cerefolium—c. Hispanicum, Chærophyllum odoratum—c. Sylvestre, Chærophyllum sylvestre.
 Cerelæum, Cerate.
 Cereola, Bougie.
 Cereolus chirargorum, Bougie.
 Cereum medicatum, Bougie.
Cerfeuil, Chærophyllum sativum, Scandix cerefolium—c. *Musqué*, Chærophyllum odoratum—c. *Cultivé*, Chærophyllum sativum—c. *d'Espagne*, Chærophyllum odoratum—c. *des Jardins*, Chærophyllum sativum—c. *Sauvage*, Chærophyllum sylvestre.
 Cerion, Favus, Porrigo favosa.
Cérisier, Prunus cerasus—c. *à Grappes*, Prunus padus—c. *de Virginie*, Prunus Virginiana.
 Cernos, Capistrum.
 Ceroma, Cerate.
 Ceronium, Cerate.
 Ceros, Cera.
 Cerostrosis, Hystriasis.
 Cerotum, Cerate.
 Ceroxylon. See Cera flava et alba.
 Cerua, Ricinus communis.
 Cerussa acetata, Plumbi superacetatis—c. Alba Hispanica, Plumbi subcarbonas—c. Alba Norica, Plumbi subcarbonas—c. Psimmy.

- thron, Plumbi subcarbonas—*c.* Serpentinae, see Arum maculatum.
 Cerusse, Plumbi subcarbonas.
 Cervaria alba, Laserpitium latifolium.
 Cerveau, Cerebrum.
 Cervelet, Cerebellum.
 Cerveille, Cerebrum.
 Cervi elaphi cornu, Cornu cervi. See Cervus.
 Cervicalis descendens. See Sacro-lumbalis.
 Cervicaria, Campanula trachelium.
 Cervici-dorso-scapulaire, Rhomboideus—*c.* dorso-costal, Serratus posticus superior—*c.* dorso-mastoidien et dorso-trachélien, Splenius—*c.* Mastoidien, Splenius.
 Cervispina, Rhamnus.
 Cervix, Collum—*c.* Obstipa, Torticollis.
 Cervoise, Cerevisia.
 Cestron, Betanica officinalis.
 Ceterach officinarum, Asplenium ceterach.
 Cetine, Cetaceum.
 Cevadilla Hispanorum, Veratrum Sabadilla.
 Cevadille, Veratrum Sabadilla.
 Chaa, Thea.
 Chærefolium, Chærophyllum sativum, Scandix cerefolium.
 Chærophyllum, Scandix cerefolium—*c.* Temulum, Chærophyllum sylvestre.
 Chæte, Capillus.
 Chair, Flesh.
 Chalasis, Relaxation.
 Chalasmos, Relaxation.
 Chalcanthum, Ferri sulphas—*c.* Album, Zinci sulphas.
 Chalcedonius, Cornelian.
 Chalcites, Colcothar.
 Chalcoideum (os), Cuneiform Bone.
 Chalcos, Cuprum, Æreolum.
 Chaleur, Heat—*c.* Acre, see Acrid—*c.* Animale, Animal heat.
 Chalk, Creta—*c.* Red, Rubrica fabrilis—*c.* Stones, Calculi arthritic.
 Chalybis rubigo, Ferri subcarbonas.
 Chalybs tartarizatus, Ferrum tartarizatum.
 Chama, Cheme.
 Chamæacte, Sambucus ebulus.
 Chamæbates, Fragaria.
 Chamæcedris, Artemisia santonica.
 Chamæcissus, Glecoma hederacea.
 Chamæclema, Glecoma hederacea.
 Chamæcyparissus, Artemisia santonica.
 Chamædrops, Teucrium chamædrys.
 Chamædrys, Teucrium Ch., Veronica—*c.* Incana maritima, Teucrium marum—*c.* Minor repens, Teucrium Ch.—*c.* Palustris, Teucrium scordium—*c.* Vulgaris, Teucrium Ch.
 Chamægeiron, Tussilago.
 Chamælea, Cneorum tricoccum.
 Chamæleagnus, Myrica gale.
 Chamæleon album, Carlina acaulis.
 Chamæleuce, Tussilago.
 Chamælinum, Linum catharticum.
 Chamæmelum, Anthemis nobilis—*c.* Foetidum, Anthemis cotula—*c.* Nobile, Anthemis nobilis—*c.* Odoratum, Anthemis nobilis—*c.* Vulgare, Matricaria chamomilla.
 Chamæmorum, Teucrium Chamæpitys, Rubus chamæmorus.
 Chamæpeuce, Camphorosma monspeliaca.
 Chamæpitys, Teucrium chamæpitys—*c.* Anthyllus, Teucrium iva—*c.* Moschata, Teucrium iva.
 Chamæplion, Erysimum.
 Chambar, Magnesia.
 Chambrie, Cannabis sativa.
 Chamelea, Daphne Alpina.
 Chamomile, dogs', Matricaria chamomilla—*c.* Dyer's, Anthemis tinctoria—*c.* Spanish, Anthemis pyrethrum—*c.* Stinking, Anthemis cotula.
 Chamomilla nostras, Matricaria chamomilla—*c.* Romana, Anthemis nobilis.
 Champaca, Michelia champaca.
 Champignon, Fungus—*c.* de l'Appareil des Fractures, Clavaria—*c.* de Couche, see Agaric—*c.* de Malte, Cynomorion coccineum.
 Chance lagua, Canchalagua.
 Chant des Artères, Sifflement modulé.
 Chanvre, Cannabis sativa.
 Chaosda, Plague.
 Chaperon de Moine, Aconitum napellus.
 Charantia, Momordica elaterium.
 Charbon, Anthrax, Carbo.
 Charbonneux, Anthracoid.
 Charcoal, Carbo.
 Chardon aux ânes, Onopordium acanthium—*c.* Bénit, Centaurea benedicta—*c.* à Bonnetier, Dipsacus fullonum—*c.* Etoilé, Centaurea calcitrapa—*c.* à Foulon, Dipsacus fullonum—*c.* Hemorrhoidal, Cirsium arvense—*c.* Marie, Carduus Marianus—*c.* Roland, Eryngium campestre.
 Charnière, Ginglymus.
 Charnu, Carneous.
 Charpie, Carbasus.
 Charta Virginea, Amnios.
 Chartre, Tabes mesenterica.
 Chasme, Yawning.
 Chaspe, Variola.
 Chaste tree, Vitex.
 Chataigne, see Fagus castanea—*c.* d'Eau, Trapa natans.
 Chataignier commun, Fagus castanea—*c.* Nain, Fagus castanea pumila.
 Chaton, Vaginal process.
 Chatouillement, Tickling.
 Chatré, Castratus.
 Chaudepisse, Gonorrhœa impura—*c.* Cordée, Gonorrhœa cordata.
 Chausse-trappe, Centaurea calcitrapa.
 Chauveté, Calvities.
 Chaux, hydrosulfate de, Calcis sulphuretum—*c.* Vive, Calx viva.
 Cheek, Gena.
 Cheese rennet, Galium verum.
 Chef, Bandage (tail).
 Cheilitis, Chilon.
 Cheilocace, Stomacace.
 Cheilomalacia, Stomacace.
 Cheilon, Chilon.
 Cheilos, Lip.
 Cheima, Cold.

Cheimethlon, Chilblain.
 Cheimia, Rigor.
 Cheir, Manus.
 Cheiriater, Surgeon.
 Cheirixis, Surgery.
 Cheiroplethes, Fasciculus.
 Chelæ palpebrarum. See Tarsus.
 Chelapa, Convolvulus jalapa.
 Chelidoine grande, Chelidonium majus—c.
 Petite, Ranunculus ficaria.
 Chelidon, Hirundo.
 Chelidonia rotundifolia minor, Ranunculus
 ficaria.
 Chelidonium, Bryonia alba—c. Minus, Ra-
 nunculus ficaria.
 Cheloid, Canceroid.
 Chelone, Testudo.
 Chelys, Thorax.
 Chemeutice, Chymistry.
 Chemist, Chymist.
 Chemistry, Chymistry.
 Chemosis. See Ophthalmia.
 Chêne, Quercus alba—c. Marin, Fucus vesi-
 culosus—c. Petit, Teucrium chamædrys—
 c. Vert, Ilex aquifolium.
 Chenevix. See Cannabis sativa.
 Chenoboscon, Potentilla anserina.
 Chenopodium fœtidum, Chenopodium vulva-
 ria.
 Cheopina, Chopine.
 Cheramis, Chama.
 Cherbas, Lettuce.
 Cherbachem, Veratrum album.
 Chermes, Kermes.
 Chernibium, Urinal.
 Cherry, bird, Prunus padus—c. Tree, red,
 Prunus cerasus—c. Tree, black, Prunus
 avium—c. Tree, wild, Prunus Virginiana
 c. Water, Kirschwasser—c. Wild cluster,
 Prunus padus—c. Winter, Physalis.
 Chersæ, Fæces.
 Chervil, Scandix cerefolium—c. Garden, Chæ-
 rophyllum sativum—c. Wild, Chærophyl-
 lum sylvestre.
 Chest, Thorax.
 Chestnut tree, Fagus castanea.
 Chevauchement, Riding of bones.
 Cheveu, Capillus.
 Cheville du pied, Malleolus.
 Chèvre-feuille, Lonicera Periclymenum.
 Chiadus, Furunculus.
 Chiasmos, Decussation.
 Chiaster, Kiaster.
 Chibou. See Bursera gummifera.
 Chickenpox, Varicella.
 Chickweed, Alsine media.
 Chicorée des jardins, Cichorium endivia—
 c. Sauvage, Cichorium intybus.
 Chiendent, Triticum repens.
 Childbed state, Parturient state.
 Chiliogramma, Kilogramme.
 Chiliophyllon, Achillea millefolium.
 Chilitis, Cheilitis.
 Chiloplastice, Cheiloplastice.
 Chimaphila, Pyrola umbellata.
 Chimia, Chymistry.

Chimiater, Chymiater.
 Chimiatria, Chymiatia.
 Chimie, Chymistry.
 Chimiste, Chymist.
 Chimon, Cold.
 China, Cinchona, Smilax china—c. Ameri-
 can or West India, Smilax pseudo-china—
 c. Occidentalis, Smilax pseudo-china—c.
 Root, Smilax china—c. Spuria, nodosa,
 Smilax pseudo-china.
 Chincapin, Fagus castanea pumila.
 Chinche, Cimex.
 Chinchina, Cinchona.
 Chinchunchulli, Ionidium marcucci.
 Chincough, Pertussis.
 Chinicus acetas, Quinine, acetate of—c. Ci-
 tras, Quinine, acetate of.
 Chinii acetas, Quinine, acetate of.
 Chinina, Quinina.
 Chinini acetas, Quinine, acetate of.
 Chinium aceticum, Quinine, acetate of—c.
 Ferrocyanogenatum, Quinine, Ferrocya-
 nate of—c. Hydrochloricum, Quinine, mu-
 riate of—c. Muriaticum, Quinine, muriate
 of—c. Nitricum, Quinine, nitrate of—c.
 Phosphoricum, Quinine, phosphate of—c.
 Salitum, Quinine, muriate of.
 Chinneyweed, Lichen roccella.
 Chinwhelk, Sycosis.
 Chiococœ radix, Caincæ radix.
 Chioli, Furunculus.
 Chion, Snow.
 Chirapotheca, Arsenal.
 Chiriater, Surgeon.
 Chiriatria, Surgery.
 Chironax, Surgeon.
 Chironomia, Cheironomia.
 Chirorrheuma, Chirrheuma.
 Chirosis, Subactio.
 Chirotheca, Gantelet.
 Chirurgeon, Surgeon.
 Chirurgia, Surgery—c. Anaplastica, Morio-
 plastice—c. Curtorum, Morioplastice—c.
 Infusoria, Infusion of medicines—c. Trans-
 fusoria, Transfusion.
 Chirurgicus, Surgical.
 Chirurgie, Surgery—c. Militaire, Surgery,
 military.
 Chirurgien, Surgeon—c. Hernieux, see Her-
 nial.
 Chirurgique, Surgical.
 Chirurgus, Surgeon.
 Chiton, Tunic.
 Chitoniscos, Indusium.
 Chlora, Chlorine.
 Chloras kalicus depuratus, Potassæ murias
 hyperoxygenatus.
 Chlorasma, Chlorosis.
 Chloretum calcaris, Calcis chloridum.
 Chlorophylle, Fecula, green.
 Chlorosis amatoria, Hectic fever.
 Chlorum, Chlorine.
 Chlorure d'or, Gold, muriate of.
 Chloruretum oxidi calcii, Calcis chloridum.
 Choa, Chu.
 Choak, wolf, Lycanthe.

- Choana, Pelvis—*c. Cerebri*, Infundibulum of the brain.
 Choane, Infundibulum.
 Choanorrhagia, Epistaxis.
 Choava, Coffea Arabica.
 Chocus, Chu.
 Chœnicis, Trepan.
 Chœnion, Cord.
 Chœnos, Cord.
 Chœrus, Scrofula.
 Choiros, Vulva.
 Cholago, Cholas.
 Cholasma, Cholosis.
 Chole, Bile.
 Cholecyst, Gall-bladder.
 Cholegon, Cholagogue.
 Choleia, Claudication.
 Cholelithia icterus, Icterus.
 Cholelithus, Calculi, biliary.
 Cholerophobia, Choleromania.
 Cholerrhagia, Cholera.
 Cholesterine. See Adipocire.
 Chololithus. See Calculi, biliary.
 Choloma, Claudication.
 Cholos, Bile, Chole.
 Cholosis, Claudication.
 Cholotes, Cholosis.
 Chondro-pharyngeus, Constrictor pharyngis.
 Chondrodes, Cartilaginous.
 Chondros, Cartilage, Xiphoid cartilage.
 Chondrus, Alga—*c. Crispus*, Fucus crispus—*c. Polymorphus*, Fucus crispus.
 Chonos, Infundibulum.
 Chord, testicular, Spermatic chord.
 Chorda, Intestine—*c. Veneris*, Chordee.
 Chordæ, Chordee—*c. Ferrenii*, Chords, vocal—*c. Vocales*, Chords, vocal.
 Chordapsus, Enteritis, Ileus.
 Choreomania, Choreia.
 Chorion fungosum, Decidua—*c. reticulatum*, Decidua—*c. Shaggy*, Decidua—*c. Spongiosum*, Decidua—*c. Spongy*, Decidua—*c. Tomentosum*, Decidua.
 Choroide, ceinture blanche de la, Ciliary ligament—*c. Commissure de la*, Ciliary ligament.
 Choses contre nature, Res contra naturam—*c. Naturelles*, Res naturales—*c. non Naturelles*, Res non naturales.
 Chou cabus, Brassica capitata—*c. Croûte*, Sauer kraut—*c. Fleur*, Brassica Florida—Cauliflower excrescence—*c. Marin*, Convolvulus soldanella—*c. Navet*, Brassica rapa—*c. Pommé*, Brassica capitata—*c. Potager*, Brassica—*c. Roquette*, Brassica eruca.
 Chrisis, Inunction.
 Chrœas, Scrofula.
 Chronagunea, Menstruation.
 Chrysanthemum, Calendula officinalis.
 Chrysène, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.
 Chrysitis. See Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.
 Chrysobalanus Galeni. See Myristica moschata.
 Chrysocalis, Matricaria.
 Chrysochalcos, Brass.
 Chrysocolla, Borax.
 Chrysocoma, Achillea millefolium.
 Chrysolachanum, Chenopodium bonus Henricus.
 Chrysomelia. See Citrus aurantium.
 Chrysopus, Cambogia.
 Chrysos, Gold.
 Chrysospermum, Sempervivum tectorum.
 Chrysalea, Nitro-muriatic acid.
 Chute, Prolapsus—*c. du Fondement*, Proctocece—*c. de la Matrice*, Procidencia uteri—*c. du Rectum*, Proctocece.
 Chylaire, Chylosus.
 Chylar, Chylous.
 Chylarion, Chyle.
 Chyleux, Chylous.
 Chyline, Cyclamen.
 Chylisma, Extract.
 Chylocystis, Receptaculum chyli.
 Chylopoiesis, Chylification.
 Chylorrhœa, Cœliac flux—*c. Pectoris*, Chylorhœa—*c. Renalis*, Chyluria—*c. Urinalis*, Chyluria.
 Chylosis, Chylification.
 Chymi, Humours.
 Chymia, Chymistry.
 Chymicophanta, Chymist.
 Chymicus, Chymist.
 Chymie, Chymistry.
 Chymiste, Chymist.
 Chymochezia, Cœliac flux.
 Chymorrhœa, Cœliac flux, Lientery.
 Chymosis, Chymification.
 Cibarium, Aliment.
 Cibus, Aliment—*c. Albus*, Blanc manger.
 Cicatrice, Cicatrix.
 Cicatricula, Molecule.
 Cicely, sweet, Chærophyllym odoratum, Scandix odorata.
 Cicerbita, Sonchus oleraceus.
 Cicérole, Cicer arietinum.
 Cichory, wild, Cichorium intybus.
 Cici, Ricinus communis.
 Cicis. See Quercus cerris.
 Cicuta, Conium maculatum—*c. Major*, Conium maculatum—*c. Major fœtida*, Conium maculatum—*c. Terrestris*, Conium maculatum—*c. Virosa*, Cicuta aquatica—*c. Vulgaris*, Conium maculatum.
 Cicutaria, Chærophyllym sylvestre—*c. Aquatica*, Cicuta aquatica, Phellandrium aquaticum.
 Cidre, Cider.
 Cigue aquatique, Cicuta aquatica—*c. d'Eau*, Phellandrium aquaticum—*c. Grande*, Conium maculatum—*c. Ordinaire*, Conium maculatum—*c. Vireuse*, Cicuta aquatica.
 Ciliaire, Ciliary.
 Cillement, Nictation.
 Cillosis, Cillo.
 Cils, Cilia.
 Cina cina, Cinchona.
 Cinabaris, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.
 Cinabarium, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.
 Cinara hortensis, Cynara scolymus.

Cinchona officinalis (cortex flavus), *Cinchona cordifolia* cortex—c. *Pallida*, *Cinchona lancifolia* cortex—c. of Virginia, *Magnolia glauca*.
Cinchonine, tartrate of. See *Quinine*, tartrate of.
Cineraria maritima, *Achaovan*, *Abiat*.
Cineres clavellati, see *Potash*—c. *Gravellati*, see *Potash*—c. *Russici*, *Potash* of commerce.
Cinereus, *Cineritious*.
Cineritious substance of the brain, *Cortex cerebri*.
Cinesis, *Cinema*, *Motion*.
Cinetus, *Diaphragm*.
Cingularia, *Lycopodium*.
Cingulum Sancti Joannis, *Artemisia vulgaris*.
Cinis fæcum, see *Potash*—c. *Infectorius*, see *Potash*.
Cinnabaris, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*—c. *Græcorum*, see *Calamus rotang*.
Cinnamomum, *Laurus cinnamomum*—c. *Album*, *Canella alba*—c. *Indicum*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Malabaricum*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Sinense*, *Laurus cassia*.
Cinnamon, *Laurus cinnamomi*—c. *Malabar*, *Laurus cassia*—c. *Wild*, *Laurus cassia*.
Cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans*.
Cinzilla, *Herpes zoster*.
Cion, *Uvula*.
Cionis, *Uvula*.
Cipipa. See *Jatropha manihot*.
Circocele, *Cirsocele*.
Circoncision, *Circumcision*.
Circonflexe, *Circumflexus*.
Circonscribit, *Circumscribed*.
Circonvolution, *Convolution*.
Circuitus, *Period*.
Circulator, *Charlatan*.
Circulus membranosus, *Hymen*.
Circumcaulalis membrana, *Conjunctiva*.
Circumcisura, *Circumcision*.
Circumductio, *Perisphalsis*.
Circumductionis opifex, *Obliquus superior oculi*.
Circumforaneus, *Charlatan*.
Circumossale, *Periosteum*.
Circumsectio, *Circumcision*.
Cire jeune et blanche, *Cera flava et alba*—c. *des Oreilles*, *Cerumen*.
Ciron, *Acarus*, *Psora*.
Cirios, *Circulus*.
Cirragra, *Plica*.
Cirrhosis, *Cirronosis*.
Cirsocele, *Varicocele*.
Cirsus, *Varix*.
Ciseaux, *Scissors*.
Cissa, *Malacia*.
Cissampelos, *Pareira brava*.
Cissarus, *Cistus creticus*.
Cissoides, *Capreolaris*.
Cissos, *Hedera helix*.
Cisterna lumbaris, *Receptaculum chyli*.
Cisthorus, *Cistus creticus*.
Cistus, gum, *Cistus creticus*.
Citerne lombaire, *Receptaculum chyli*.

Citharus, *Thorax*.
Citrage, *Melissa*.
Citraria, *Melissa*.
Citrea malus. See *Citrus medica*.
Citreolus, *Cucumis sativus*.
Citron, see *Citrus medica*—c. *Tree*, see *Citrus medica*.
Citronelle, *Artemisia abrotanum*, *Melissa*.
Citrul, *Sicilian*, *Cucurbita citrullus*.
Citrullus, *Cucurbita citrullus*.
Citrus. See *Citrus medica*.
Citta, *Malacia*.
Cittos, *Hedera helix*.
Cittosis, *Chlorosis*, *Malacia*.
Cladiscos, *Ramusculus*.
Cladonia Islandica, *Lichen Islandicus*.
Clados, *Ramus*.
Clairet, *Claret*.
Clangor, *Paraphonia*.
Clap, *Gonorrhœa impura*.
Clapier, *Sinus*.
Clareta, *Albumen ovi*.
Clary, common, *Salvia sclarea*.
Clasis, *Fracture*.
Clasma, *Fracture*.
Claudication, *Cholosis*.
Clauditas, *Claudication*.
Claustum gutturis, *Isthmus of the fauces*—c. *Palati*, *Velum pendulum palati*—c. *Virginittatis*, *Hymen*.
Clava myosa, *Acorus calamus*.
Clavalier a feuilles de frêne, *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*.
Clavatio, *Gomphosis*.
Claves calvariae, *Wormiana ossa*.
Clavicule, *Clavicle*.
Clavis, *Clavicle*, *Key*—c. *Anglica*, *Key*—c. *Secalinus*, *Ergot*.
Clavus, a *Corn*—c. *Siliginis*, *Ergot*.
Cleansings, *Lochia*.
Clearseeing, *Clairvoyance*.
Cleavers, *Galium aparine*.
Cleavers' bees, *Galium aparine*.
Clef du Crâne, *Wormianum*, os—c. *de Garregeot*, *Key*—c. *à Noix*, see *Key*—c. *à Pivot*, see *Key*—c. *à Pompe*, see *Key*.
Cleidagra, *Cleisagra*.
Cleidion, *Clavicle*.
Cleido-costal, *Costo-clavicular*—c. *Mastoideus*, *Sterno-cleido-mastoideus*.
Cleis, *Clavicle*, *Key*.
Clematis daphnoides major, *Vinea minor*.
Clematite, *Clematis vitalba*—c. *Droite*, *Clematis recta*.
Clignement, *Nictation*.
Clignotement, *Nictation*.
Clima, *Climate*.
Climateric, *Climacteric*.
Clinique, *Clinical*.
Clinopodia, *Thymus mastichina*.
Cliquetis, *Crepitation*.
Clitbur, *Arctium lappa*.
Clitoridis inferioris lati et plani musculi, *Constrictores cunni*.
Clitoris, *Cercosis*.
Cloanx, *Orpiment*.

- Cloaque*, Cloaca.
Cloison, Septum—*c. des fosses nasales*, Septum narium—*c. Transparente*, Septum lucidum.
Clonici universales, Synclonus.
Clinique, Clonic.
Clonos epilepsia, Epilepsy—*c. Hydrophobia*, Hydrophobia.
Clonus, Synclonus—*c. Nictitatio*, Nictation—*c. Palpitatio*, Palpitation—*c. Pandiculatio*, Pandiculation—*c. Pandiculatio maxillarium*, Yawning—*c. Singultus*, Singultus—*c. Sternutatio*, Sneezing—*c. Subsultus*, Subsultus tendinum.
Clopemania, Klopemania.
Cloportes ordinaires, Onisci aselli.
Clot of blood. See Blood.
Clothing, Vestitus.
Clou, Clavus, Furunculus—*c. Hysterique*, Clavus hystericus—*c. de l'Œil*, Clavus oculi.
Cloudberry, Rubus chamæmorus.
Cloudberry tree, Rubus chamæmorus.
Clove, see *Eugenia caryophyllata*—*c. Bark*, see *Myrtus caryophyllata*—*c. Pink*, *Dianthus caryophyllus*—*c. July flower*, *Dianthus caryophyllus*.
Clubfeet, Kylosis.
Clubmoss, Lycopodium—*c. Fir*, Lycopodium Selago—*c. Upright*, Lycopodium selago.
Clunes, Nates.
Clunesia, Proctitis.
Clydon, Flatulence.
Clyisma, Clyster—*c. Tonicum*, Enema fœtidum.
Clyster, Enema—*c. Anodyne*, Enema anodynum—*c. Common*, Enema commune—*c. Domestic*, Enema commune—*c. Fœtid*, Enema fœtidum—*c. Pipe*, Elasma—*c. Purging*, Enema catharticum—*c. Starch and opium*, Enema anodynum—*c. Tobacco*, Enema tabaci—*c. Turpentine*, Enema terebinthinæ—*c. Uterinus*, Sparallium.
Clystère, Enema.
Cneme, Leg, Tibia.
Cncoron, Daphne gnidium.
Cnesmos, Cnesis, Itching.
Cnicus, Carthamus tinctorius—*c. Sylvestris*, Centaurea benedicta.
Cnissa. See Nidorous.
Coagmentatio, Gomphosis.
Coagulum sanguinis. See Blood.
Coarctatio, Stricture.
Coarticulatio, Diarthrosis, Synarthrosis.
Cobalt, protoxide of, Smalt.
Cobra de capello, Crotalus horridus.
Cobweb, Aranei Tela.
Cocchia, Cochia.
Cocci granum, Kermes—*c. Orientales*, see *Menispermum cocculus*.
Ciccigio-cutané sphincter, Sphincter ani externus.
Coccinella, Coccus cacti.
Coccionella, Coccus cacti.
Coccobalsamum. See *Amyris opobalsamum*.
Coccognidia, Cnidia grana.
Coccones. See *Punica granatum*.
Cocculæ officinarum. See *Menispermum cocculus*.
Cocculi Indi aromatici. See *Myrtus pimenta*.
Cocculus crispus, *Menispermum tuberculatum*—*c. Indicus*, see *Menispermum cocculus*—*c. Palmatus*, *Columba*—*c. Suberosus*, see *Menispermum cocculus*.
Coccum, Cnidia grana, Kermes—*c. Baphicum*, Kermes—*c. Infectorium*, Kermes—*c. Scarlatinum*, Kermes—*c. Tinctorium*, Kermes.
Coccus Americanus, *Coccus cacti*—*c. Illicis*, Kermes—*c. Indicus tinctorius*, *Coccus cacti*—*c. Indicus*, see *Menispermum cocculus*—*c. Polonicus*, *Coccus cacti*.
Coccygio-anal, Sphincter ani externus.
Coccyhmelea, *Prunus domestica*.
Cochemar, Incubus.
Cocheria, Cochia.
Cochineal, *Coccus cacti*.
Cochinelifera cochinilla, *Coccus cacti*.
Cochinilla, *Coccus cacti*.
Cochlea, scalæ of the. See Cochlea.
Cochlear auriculare, Earpick.
Cochleare, Scoop.
Cochlearia hortensis, *Cochlearia officinalis*.
Cochone, Perinæum.
Cockles, Indian. See *Menispermum Cocculus*.
Cockmint, *Tanacetum balsamita*.
Cocles, *Borgne*.
Coco, *Cocos nucifera*.
Cocoa cacavifera, Cacao.
Cocobay, Mal de San Lazaro.
Cocotier, *Cocos nucifera*.
Coctio, Digestion.
Cocyta, Malis.
Codagapala bark, *Nerium antidysentericum*.
Code, Codex.
Codesella, Anthrax.
Codex medicamentarius, Formulary.
Codia, Papaver (capsule).
Codocele, Bubo.
Codoscella, Bubo.
Cæcum, Cæcum.
Coeffe, Caul.
Cælialgia, Tormina.
Cæliaca chylosa, Celiac flux—*c. Lactea*, Celiac flux—*c. Renalis*, Chyluria—*c. Urinalis*, Chyluria.
Cæliaque, *Trepied de la*, Celiac artery.
Cæliocèle. See Hernia, hypogastric.
Cæliorrhœa, Diarrhœa.
Cælon, Cavity.
Cælotés, Cavity.
Cænologia, Consultation.
Cœur, Heart.
Cognitio physiologica, Physiology.
Cohabitatio, Coition.
Coiffe, Caul.
Coign. See *Pyrus cydonia*.
Coignassier, *Pyrus cydonia*.
Coira, Catechu.
Coiras, Scrofula.
Coit, Coition.
Col, Collum.
Cola, Articulation.

- Colchicum Zeylanicum, Kæmpferia rotunda.
Colchique, Colchicum autumnale.
 Cold in the head, Coryza.
 Coleitis, Colposis.
 Coleoptosis, Prolapsus vaginæ.
 Coleositis, Leucorrhœa.
Colère, Rage.
 Coles, Penis.
Colibert, Cagot.
 Colic, Devonshire, Colic, metallic—c. Horn, Priapismus—c. Lead, Colic, metallic—c. Painters', Colic, metallic—c. Plumbers', Colic, metallic—c. of Poitou, Colic, metallic—c. Saturnine, Colic, metallic—c. of Surinam, Colic, metallic—c. Worm, Colica verminosa.
 Colica accidentalis, Colica crapulosa—c. Acuta, Enteritis—c. Damnoniorum, Colic, metallic—c. Febricosa, Colica inflammatoria—c. Helluonum, Colica crapulosa—c. Idiopathica, Colica convulsiva—c. Ileus, Ileus—c. Lapponica, see Seta equina—c. Lochialis, Dyslochia—c. Nervosa, Colica convulsiva, Colic, metallic—c. Phlogistica, Colica inflammatoria—c. Pictonum, Colic, metallic—c. Pictorum, Colic, metallic—c. Pituitosa, Colica convulsiva—c. Plethorica, Colica inflammatoria—c. Plumbariorum, Colic, metallic—c. Pulsatilis, Colica inflammatoria—c. Rachialgia, Colic, metallic—c. Spasmodica, Colica convulsiva, Ileus—c. Stipata, Colica stercorea—c. Ventriculi, Cardialgia.
 Colicodynia, Colica.
 Colicoplegia, Colic, metallic.
Colimaçon, Limax.
Colique, Colic—c. *d'Indigestion*, Colica crapulosa—c. *de Miséricorde*, Ileus—c. *des Peintres*—Colic, metallic—c. *de Plomb*, Colic, metallic—c. *de Poitou*, Colic, metallic—c. *Venteuse*, Colica flatulenta—c. *Végétale*, Colic, metallic.
 Coliques, Pains (after).
 Colitis, Dysentery.
 Colix, Trochiscus.
 Colla Piscium, Ichthyocolla.
 Collarbone, Clavicle.
 Collateralis, Ischio-cavernosus.
Colle-chair, Sarcocolla.
Colle de Poisson, Ichthyocolla.
 Collesio, Agglutination.
 Colleticus, Agglutinant.
 Collicia, *Gouttière*—c. Punctorum lachrymalium, Lachrymal ducts.
 Collicula vaginæ, Nymphæ.
 Colliculi nervi ethmoidalis, Corpora striata—c. Nervorum opticorum, Thalami nervorum opticorum.
 Calliculus cavæ posterioris ventriculorum lateralis, Hippocampus minor.
 Colligamen, Ligament.
 Colliquescent, Colliquative.
 Collisio, Contusion.
 Collix, Trochiscus.
 Collodes, Glutinous.
 Collostrum, Colostrum.
 Collum obstipum, Torticollis.
 Collurium, Collyrium.
 Collutorium, Gargarism—c. Adstringens, Mel Boracis.
 Colluvies gastrica, *Embarras gastrique*.
 Collyrium siccum Alexandrinum. See Alexandrine.
 Colocynth, Cucumis colocynthis.
 Colombine, common, Aquilegia vulgaris.
 Colombo, Columba.
 Colon, Membrum.
 Colonne, Columna—c. *Vertebrale*, Vertebral column.
Colonnes charnues, *Carneæ columnæ*—c. *Charnues du cœur*, *Columnæ carneæ*.
Colophane, Colophonia.
Coloquinte, Cucumis colocynthis.
 Coloquintida, Cucumis colocynthis.
 Color virgineus pallidus, Chlorosis—c. Virginum scdus, Chlorosis.
 Colpitis, Colposis.
 Colpoptosis, Prolapsus vaginæ.
 Colpos, Sinus, Vagina.
 Colt's foot, Asaarum canadense, Tussilago.
 Colubrina dracontia, Arum dracunculus—c. Lusitanica, Euphorbia capitata—c. Virginiana, Aristolochia serpentaria.
 Colum, Colon.
 Columbo, American, see Calumba—c. Marietta, see Calumba.
 Columella, Pillar, Uvula.
 Columna, Pillar—c. Adstans inguinibus, Penis—c. Dorsi, Vertebral column—c. Oris, Uvula—c. Spinalis, Vertebral column—c. Virginitatis, Hymen—c. Foraminis ovalis, see Ovalis fossa—c. Valvulæ Vieussenii, see Valvula Vieussenii—c. Vertebralis, Vertebral column.
 Columnæ longifolia, Bahel.
 Columns of Morgagni or of the rectum. See Rectum.
 Colus jovis, Salvia sclarea.
 Colustrum, Colostrum.
Coluvrine de Virginie, Aristolochia serpentaria.
 Coma, Capillus—c. Apoplexia, Apoplexy—c. Cæsarea, Plica—c. Somnolentum, Somnolency.
 Comacon, Myristica moschata.
 Comaros, Arbutus unedo.
Comateux, Comatose.
 Comatodes, Comatose.
 Combustibility, preternatural, Combustion, human.
 Combustio, Burn.
 Combustura, Burn.
 Comes archiatrorum. See Exarchiater.
Comestible, Esculent.
 Comfrey, Symphytum—c. Spotted, Pulmonaria.
 Comiste, Aliment.
 Commanducatio, Mastication.
 Commercio, Sympathy.
 Commi, Gummi.

Commissura, Articulation—*c. Magna cerebri*, Corpus callosum—*c. Ossium carnea*, Syssarcosis.
 Commissure, oblique or intercerebral. See Valvula Vicussenii.
 Commosis, Propolis.
 Commotio, Motion.
 Commotion, Concussion—*c. du Cerveau*, Concussion of the brain.
 Compages, Articulation, Commissure—*c. Vertebrarum*, Vertebral column.
 Compaginatio, Commissure.
 Compas d'Epaisseur. See Pelvimeter.
 Compassio, Sympathy.
 Compeba, Piper cubeba.
 Compeper, Piper cubeba.
 Completio, Plethora.
 Complexio, Citron, Confusio, Temperament.
 Compositum, Compound.
 Comprehensio, Catalepsy.
 Compresseur de Dupuytren, Compressor of Dupuytren—*c. du Nez*, Compressor nasi—*c. de la Prostate*, Compressor prostatæ.
 Compressio, Thlipsis.
 Compunctio, Paracentesis, Puncturing.
 Conæsthesia, Cænæsthesia.
 Conarium, Pineal gland.
 Conatus, Effort.
 Concavitas conchularis cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain.
 Concavum pedis, Sole.
 Conceptacula seminaria, Vesiculæ seminariæ.
 Conceptaculum, Uterus.
 Conceptus falsus, Conception, false.
 Concha, Patella, Turbinated bone, (middle,) Vulva—*c. Auris interna*, Cochlea—*c. Cerebri*, Infundibulum of the brain—*c. Inferior*, Turbinated bone, (inferior)—*c. Labyrinthi*, Cochlea.
 Conchæ narium, Turbinated bones.
 Conchus, Cranium.
 Conchylia, Turbinated bones.
 Concidentia, Collapse.
 Concoction, Coction.
 Concombre ordinaire, Cucumis sativus—*c. Sauvage*, Momordica elaterium.
 Concrematio, Calcination.
 Concretio, Adherence.
 Concubitus, Coition.
 Concursus, Syndrome.
 Condensantia, Incrassantia.
 Condensatio, Stegnosis.
 Condit, Confection.
 Conditura cadaverum, Embalming.
 Conductio, Tonic spasm, Convulsion.
 Conductor, Director.
 Conduit, Canal—*c. Auditif externe*, Auditory canal, external—*c. Auditif interne*, Auditory canal, internal—*c. Auriculaire*, Auditory canal, external—*c. Cholédoque*, Chole-
 doch duct—*c. Déférent*, Deferens vas—*c. d'Eustache*, Eustachian tube—*c. Gut-
 turale de l'oreille*, Eustachian tube—*c. La-
 byrinthique*, Auditory canal, internal—*c. Pterygoidien*, Pterygoid canal—*c. Sous-
 orbitaire*, Suborbitar canal—*c. Sperma-*

tique, Deferens (vas)—*c. Thoracique*, Tho-
 racic duct—*c. Vidian*, Pterygoid canal.
 Conduits adipeux, Fatty canals—*c. Aqueux*,
 see Aqueous—*c. Aveugles de l'urethre*, see
 Cæcus—*c. Dentaires*, Dental canals—*c. Ejaculateurs*, Ejaculatory ducts—*c. La-
 crymaux*, Lachrymal ducts—*c. Lactiferès*,
 Lactiferous vessels—*c. Nourriciers*, Canals,
 nutritive—*c. Nutriciers*, Canals, nutritive.
 Condulodes, Condylloid.
 Condylus digitorum manus, Phalanges of the
 fingers.
 Condylus, Condyloma.
 Conessi cortex, Nerium antidysentericum.
 Confectio alkermes, Alkermes—*c. Cardiaca*,
 Confectio aromatica—*c. Paulina*, Confectio
 Archigeni—*c. ex Capitibus papaveris*, Dia-
 codium—*c. Damocratis*, Mithridate—*c. Raleighana*, Confectio aromatica.
 Confection d'amandes, Confection, almond,
 —*c. d'Encens*, Confectio de Thure—*c. Frankincense*, Confectio de Thure—*c. of
 the Orange*, Confectio aurantiorum—*c. of
 the Red rose*, Confectio rosæ gallicæ—*c. of
 Rue*, Confectio rutæ—*c. de Sandaux*, Con-
 sectio de santalis—*c. of the Sanders*, Con-
 sectio de santalis.
 Confectum, Confection.
 Conserva helmintho-cortos, Cerallina cossi-
 cana.
 Confirmantia, Tonics.
 Confiture, Confection.
 Confluent des sinus, Torcular Herophili.
 Confluxio, Sympathy.
 Confœderatio, Confluentia.
 Confortantia, Tonics.
 Congelantia, Congelativa.
 Congelatio, Catalepsy.
 Congenitæ notæ, Nævus.
 Conglaciatio, Congelation.
 Conglobé, Conglobate.
 Conglutinantia, Congelativa.
 Congressus, Coition.
 Conia, Lixivium.
 Coniasis, Incrustation.
 Coniostosis, Pulverization.
 Conis, Pulvis.
 Conisterium, Apodyterium.
 Conjunctive, Conjunctiva.
 Conjugaison, Conjugation.
 Conjugium, Coition, Conjugation.
 Conjunctio, Articulation.
 Conjungens, Communicans.
 Conjunctivitis, Ophthalmia.
 Connexio ossium carnea, Syssarcosis.
 Conoid (ligament). See Coraco-clavicular.
 Conoides corpus, Pineal gland.
 Conque, Concha.
 Consensus, Consent of parts, Sympathy.
 Consentement des parties, Consent of parts.
 Conserva aurantii, Confectio aurantiorum—
c. Cassiæ, Confectio cassiæ—*c. Citri au-
 rantii*, Confectio aurantiorum—*c. Corticis
 exterioris aurantii Hispalensis*, Confectio
 aurantiorum—*c. Corticum aurantiorum*,
 Confectio aurantiorum—*c. Florum rosarum*

- rubrarum, Confectio rosæ gallicæ—c. Cynosbati, Confectio rosæ caninæ—c. Cynorrhodi, Confectio rosæ caninæ—c. Flavedinis corticis aurantiorum Hispalensium, Confectio aurantiorum—c. Rosæ, Confectio rosæ gallicæ—c. Rosæ caninæ, Confectio rosæ caninæ—c. Rosæ gallicæ, Confectio rosæ gallicæ.
- Conserve d'ache*, Conserva de apio graveolente—c. Lemon scurvy grass, Conserva cochleariæ hortensis—c. of Mint, Conserva menthæ—c. of Orange, (red,) Confectio aurantiorum—c. of Aloes, Conserva pruni sylvestris—c. of Smallage, Conserva de apio graveolente—c. of Woodsorrel, Conserva lujulæ—c. of Wormwood, Conserva absinthii.
- Conserves*, Spectacles.
- Considentia*, Syneztis.
- Consolida major*, Symphytum—c. Media, Ajuga, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum—c. Minor, Prunella—c. Regalis, Delphinium consolida—c. rubra, Tormentil—c. Saracenica, Solidago virgaurea.
- Consolidativa*, Consolidantia.
- Consumption*, Consumption.
- Consortium*, Sympathy.
- Consoude, grande*, Symphytum.
- Consound*, middle, Ajuga.
- Conspersio*, Catapasma.
- Conspicilla*, Spectacles.
- Conspiratio*, Sympathy.
- Consternatio*, Stupor.
- Constipatio*, Stegnotis.
- Constitutio*, Habit of body—c. Nervosa, Nervous diathesis.
- Constricteurs de la vulve*, Constrictores cunni—c. *du Vagin*, Constrictores cunni.
- Constrictio*, Systole.
- Constrictiva*, Styptics.
- Constrictor*, Sphincter—c. Ani, Sphincter ani externus—c. Isthmi faucium, Glossostaphylinus—c. Nasi, Compressor naris—c. Oris, Orbicularis oris—c. Palpebrarum, Orbicularis palpebrarum.
- Constrictores alarum nasi*, Depressor alæ nasi.
- Constringentia*, Astringents, Styptics.
- Consuetudo*, Habit—c. Menstrua, Menses.
- Consummatum*, *Consommé*.
- Consumption*, Phthisis—c. Pulmonary, Phthisis pulmonalis.
- Contabescentia*, Atrophy.
- Contagium*, Miasm.
- Contemplatio*, Catalepsy.
- Contensio*, Tension.
- Contentio*, Consultation.
- Contiguity*, diarthrosis of. See Continuity.
- Contondant*, Contunding.
- Contra-extensio*, Counter-extension.
- Contra-incisio*, Contra-apertura.
- Contra-indicatio*, Counter-indication.
- Contra-irritatio*, Counter-irritation.
- Contractilite par défaut d'extension*, Elasticity—c. *de Tissu*, Elasticity.
- Contractility*, Irritability.
- Contractio cordis*, Systole.
- Contra-hentia*, Astringents, Styptics.
- Contrayerva*, Dorstenia contrayerva—c. Balls, Pulvis contrayervæ compositus—c. Mexican, Psoralea pentaphylla—c. Nova, Psoralea pentaphylla—c. Lisbon, Dorstenia contrayerva—c. Virginiana, Aristolochia serpentaria.
- Contre-coup*, Contra-fissura.
- Contre-extension*, Counter-extension.
- Contre-fente*, Contra-fissura.
- Contre-fracture*, Contra-fissura.
- Contre-indication*, Counter-indication.
- Contre-ouverture*, Contra-apertura.
- Contra-stimulans*, Contro-stimulant.
- Contus*, Contused.
- Contus*, Penis.
- Convolvulus*, Ileus, see, also, Convolvulus soldanella—c. Indicus, c. Batatas—c. Major albus, Convolvulus sepium—c. Maritimus, Convolvulus soldanella—c. Perennis, Humulus lupulus—c. Syriacus, Convolvulus scammonia.
- Convulsibilitas*. See Subsultus tendinum.
- Convulsif*, Convulsive.
- Convulsio habitualis*, Chorea—c. Indica, Tetanus—c. Raphania, Raphania—c. Solonien-sis, Ergotism—c. Tonica, Tonic spasm—c. Uteri, Abortion.
- Convulsion de Sologne*, Convulsio cerealis.
- Conyza*, Inula dysenterica—c. Coma aurea, Solidago Virgaurea—c. Media, Inula dysenterica.
- Cookery*, Culinary art.
- Coopertorium*, Thyroid cartilage.
- Copahu*, Copaiba.
- Copaifera officinalis*. See Copaiba.
- Cope*, Cut.
- Cophosis*, Deafness.
- Copper*, Cuprum—c. Ammoniated, Cuprum ammoniatum—c. Subacetate of, Cupri subacetat—c. Sulphate of, Cupri sulphas—c. Ammoniacal sulphate of, Cuprum ammoniatum.
- Copperas*, Ferri sulphas—c. White, Zinci sulphas.
- Copracratia*, Scoracrasia.
- Coprocritica*, Cathartic.
- Coproemetos*, Copremetos.
- Coprophoria*, Catharsis.
- Coprorrhœa*, Diarrhœa.
- Copros*, Excrement.
- Coprostasis*, Constipation.
- Copton*, Copte.
- Copula*, Ligament—c. Carnalis, Coition.
- Copulation*, Coition.
- Coq*, Phasianus Gallus.
- Coque du Levant*, see Menispermum cocculus—c. *d'Œuf*, see Ovum—c. *Levant*, see Menispermum cocculus.
- Coquelicot*, Papaver rhœas.
- Coquelourde*, Anemone pulsatilla.
- Coqueluche*, Influenza, Pertussis.
- Coqueret*, Physalis.
- Coquette*, Influenza.
- Coquille*, Cochlea—c. *d'Œuf*. See Ovum.
- Cor*, A corn.

Cor, Heart.
 Coraco-humeralis, Coraco-brachialis—*c.* Hy-
 oideus, Omohyoideus—*c.* Radialis, Biceps
 flexor cubiti.
 Corail, Coral—*c. des Jardins*, Capsicum an-
 num.
 Coralline de Corse, Corallina Corsicana.
 Coralloides fungus, Clavaria coralloides.
 Coralwort, Clavaria coralloides.
 Cord, Umbilical, Funiculus umbilicalis.
 Corda, Chorda—*c.* Hippocratis, Achillis tendo
 —*c.* Magna, Achillis tendo.
 Corde du Tambour, Chorda Tympani—*c. du*
Tympan, Chorda Tympani.
 Cordee, Chordee.
 Cordia myxa, Sebestina—*c.* Smooth-leaved,
 Sebestina.
 Cordial, nervous, Brodum's, see Tinctura gen-
 tianæ composita—*c.* Sir Walter Raleigh's,
 Confectio aromatica—*c.* Warner's, see
 Tinctura rhei composita.
 Cordinema, Carebaria.
 Cordis emunctorium, Axilla.
 Cordolium, Cardialgia.
 Cordon ombilicale, Funiculus umbilicalis—
c. Spermatique, Spermatic chord—*c. testi-*
culaire, Spermatic chord.
 Cordons sus-pubiens, Round ligaments of the
 uterus—*c.* Vasculaires, Round ligaments
 of the uterus.
 Cords, vocal, Thyreo-arytenoid ligaments.
 Core, Pupil. See Furunculus.
 Corectomia, Coretomia.
 Coredialysis, Coretomia.
 Coretodialysis, Coretomia.
 Coretonectomia, Coretomia.
 Coretotomia, Coretomia.
 Coriander, Coriandrum sativum.
 Coriannon, Coriandrum sativum.
 Corion, Corium, Hypericum perforatum.
 Coris, Cimex—*c.* Monspeliensis, Symphytum
 Petræum.
 Corium, Cutis.
 Cork, Suber.
 Cormier, Sorbus domestica.
 Corn, Zea mays—*c.* Guinea, Panicum Itali-
 cum—*c.* Indian, Zea mays—*c.* Wild, Ma-
 tricaria chamomilla—*c.* Flag, Gladiolus
 vulgaris—*c.* Flower, Centaurea cyanus—
c. Salad, Valeriana dentata.
 Cornaline, Cornelian.
 Corne, Cornu—*c.* d'Ammon, Cornu ammonis
 —*c.* de Belier, Cornu ammonis—*c.* de Cerf,
 Cervus, Cornu cervi, Cochlearia coronopus
 —*c.* de Chamois, Cornu rupicapre—*c.* de
 la Peau, Cornu.
 Corné, Corneous.
 Cornea, opaque, Caligo—*c.* Opaca, Sclerotic.
 Cornée, Cornea.
 Cornelus, Cornelian.
 Corneolus, Cornelian.
 Cornes de la Matrice, Cornua uteri—*c.* de la
 Peau, Horny excrescences.
 Cornesta, Retort.
 Cornet acoustique, Eartrumpet—*c.* Moyen,

Turbinated bone, middle—*c.* de Morgagni,
 Turbinated bone, superior.
 Cornets de Bertin, Sphenoidal cornua—*c.*
 Sphenoidaux, Sphenoidal cornua.
 Cornichon. See Cucumis sativus.
 Cornicula laryngis. See Arytenoid cartilages.
 Cornicularis processus, Coracoid process.
 Cornier, Cornus Florida.
 Cornouiller, Cornus Florida—*c.* à feuilles ar-
 rondies, Cornus circinata—*c.* à grandes
 fleurs, Cornus Florida—*c.* Soyeux, Cornus
 sericea.
 Cornu, Cervus, Cornu cervi, Retort—*c.* Acus-
 ticum, Eartrumpet—*c.* Cervinum, Cervus,
 Plantago coronopus—*c.* Ethmoidal, Turbi-
 nated bone, middle—*c.* Middle, Turbinated
 bone, middle.
 Cornua, Turbinated bones—*c.* Cutanea, Horny
 excrescences—*c.* Lachrymalia, Lachrymal
 ducts—*c.* Limacum, Lachrymal ducts.
 Cornue, Retort.
 Cornumusa, Retort.
 Cornus mas odorata, Laurus sassafras—*c.*
 Sanguinea, Sebestina.
 Cornuta, Retort.
 Corodialysis, Coretomia.
 Corona, Crown—*c.* Dentis, Crown of a tooth
 —*c.* Glandis, Crown of the glans—*c.* Pos-
 terior ulnæ, Olecranon—*c.* Regia, Trifo-
 lium melilotus—*c.* Ulnæ, Olecranon—*c.* Ve-
 neris, Crown of Venus.
 Coronæ ciliaris membranula, Ciliaris (zo-
 nula)—*c.* Palpebrarum. See Tarsus.
 Coronarius, Coronal.
 Coroncion, Coreoncion.
 Coronopodium, Plantago coronopus.
 Coronopus, Cochlearia coronopus—*c.* Ruellii,
 Cochlearia coronopus.
 Corotomia, Coretomia.
 Corpora albicantia, Mamillary tubercles—*c.*
 Arantii, Noduli Arantii, Tubercula A.—
c. Bigemina, Quadrigemina corpora—*c.*
 Candicantia, Albicantia corpora, Mamillary
 tubercles—*c.* Fibrosa, Corps fibreux—*c.*
 Globosa cervicis uteri, Nabothi glandulæ—
c. Nerveo-spongiosa penis, Corpora ca-
 vernosa—*c.* Nervosa, Corpora cavernosa—
c. Ovata, Corpora olivaria—*c.* Pyramidalia
 posteriora, Corpora restiformia—*c.* Quadri-
 gemina, Q. corpora—*c.* Striata superna
 posteriora, Thalami nervorum opticom.
 Corporatio, Incorporation.
 Corps, Body—*c.* Bordés, Corpora fimbriata—
c. Calleux, Corpus callosum—*c.* Cannelés,
 Corpora striata—*c.* Caverneux, Corpora ca-
 vernosa—*c.* Cendré, Corpus dentatum—*c.*
 Dentelé, Corpus dentatum—*c.* Étranger,
 Extraneous body—*c.* Festonné, Corpus den-
 tatum—*c.* Frangés, Corpora fimbriata—*c.*
 Geniculés, Corpora geniculata—*c.* Hy-
 loide, Corpus vitreum—*c.* d'Hygmore ou
 d'Highmore, Corpus Highmori—*c.* Jaune,
 Corpus luteum—*c.* Muqueux, Corpus mu-
 cosum—*c.* Organisés, Organized bodies—
c. Pampiniforme, Corpus pampiniforme—

- c. Pyramidaux*, Corpora pyramidalia—*c.*
Restiformes, Corpora restiformia—*c. rhom-*
boide, Corpus dentatum—*c. Striés*, Corpora
 striata—*c. Thyroide*, Thyroid gland—*c.*
Variciforme, Epididymis—*c. Variqueux*,
 Corpus pampiniforme, Epididymis—*c. Vi-*
tré, Corpus vitreum.
 Corpulentia, Polysarcia—*c. Carnosa*, Torositas.
 Corpus, Body—*c. Adeniforme*, Prostate—*c.*
 Adenoides, Prostate—*c. Adiposum*, Pin-
 guedo—*c. Alienum*, Extraneous—*c.*
 Annulare, Pons varolii—*c. Ciliare*, Corpus
 dentatum—*c. Cinereum*, Corpus dentatum
 —*c. Conoides*, Pineal gland—*c. Crystal-*
loides, Crystalline—*c. Discoides*, Crystal-
 line—*c. Externum*, Extraneous body—*c.*
 Extraneum, Extraneous body—*c. Glandi-*
forme, Prostate—*c. Glandosum*, Prostate—
c. Glandulosum, Prostate—*c. Okense*, Corpus
 Wolffianum—*c. Phacoides*, Crystalline—*c.*
 Pituitare, Pituitary gland—*c. Psalloides*,
 Lyra—*c. Reticulare*, Corpus mucosum—*c.*
 Rhomboideum, Corpus dentatum—*c. Thy-*
mianum, Thymus—*c. Thymicum*, Thy-
 mus—*c. Thyroideum*, Thyroid gland—*c.*
 Turbinatum, Pineal gland—*c. Varicosum*,
 Corpus pampiniforme, Spermatic chord—
c. Varicosum testis, Epididymis—*c. Pyra-*
midale, Corpus pampiniforme.
 Corpuscle, glandiform, Acinus.
 Corpuscula Arantii, Tubercula A.—*c. Glan-*
dularum similia intestinorum, Peyer
 glandulæ—*c. Globosa cervicis uteri*, Nabo-
 thi glandulæ.
 Corpusculum Arantii, see Sigmoid valves—*c.*
 Sesamoideum, see Sigmoid valves.
 Corrago, Borago officinalis.
 Correctif, Corrigent.
 Correctorius, Corrigens.
 Corrigeen moss, Fucus crispus.
 Corroborantia, Tonics.
 Corroboratif, Corroborant.
 Corrodant, Corrosive.
 Corrodens, Corrosive.
 Corrosif, Corrosive.
 Corrugator Coiterii, Corrugator supercilii.
 Corse, Corre.
 Cortalon, Senecio.
 Cortex, Cinchona—*c. Alcomoco*, *Alcomoque*
 —*c. Anisi stellati*, see Illicium anisatum—
c. Antiscorbuticus, Canella alba—*c. Aro-*
maticus, Canella alba—*c. Canellæ Malaba-*
ricæ, Laurus cassia—*c. Cardinalis del*
Lugo, Cinchona—*c. Caryophyllatus*, see
 Myrtus caryophyllata—*c. Caryophylloides*,
 Laurus culilawan—*c. Chacarillæ*, Croton
 cascarilla—*c. Chinæ*, Cinchona—*c. Chinæ*
regius, Cinchona—*c. Crassior*, Laurus cas-
 sia—*c. Culilawan*, Laurus culilawan—*c.*
Eleutheriæ, Croton cascarilla—*c. Flavus*,
 Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex—*c. Lavola*, see
 Illicium anisatum—*c. Magellanicus*, see
 Wintera aromatica—*c. Pallidus*, Cinchonæ
 lancifoliæ cortex—*c. Patrum*, Cinchona—
c. Profluvii, Nerium antidysentericum—*c.*
Ruber, Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex—*c.*
Striata dentium, Enamel of the teeth—*c.*
Thuris, Croton cascarilla—*c. Winteranus*,
 see Wintera aromatica—*c. Winteranus*
 spurius, Canella alba.
 Cortical membrane, Cortex ovi.
 Coruscatio, Astrape.
 Corydalis bulbosus, Fumaria bulbosa.
 Corymbetra, Hedera helix.
 Coryphe, Vertex.
 Coryza entonica, Ozæna—*c. Ozænosa*, Ozæ-
 na—*c. Virulenta*, Ozæna.
 Coscinismus, Cribration.
 Coscinoi. See Cribration.
 Cosmesis, Cosmetics.
 Cosmetique, Cosmetics.
 Cossa, Haunch.
 Costiveness, Constipation.
 Costmary, Tanacetum balsamita.
 Costo-abdominal, Obliquus externus abdomi-
 nis—*c. Basi scapulaire*, Serratus magnus
c. Claviculaire, Subclavian muscle—*c. Co-*
racoidien, Pectoralis minor—*c. Scapulaire*,
 Serratus magnus.
 Costus corticosus, Canella alba—*c. Horto-*
rum, Tanacetum balsamita—*c. Hortorum*
 minor, Achillea ageratum—*c. Nigra*, Cy-
 nara scolymus.
 Costyle, Cotyle.
 Cota, Anthemis cotula.
 Côte, Costa.
 Côtes, Col des, Collum costarum.
 Coton, Gossypium.
 Cotton, Gossypium.
 Cotula fœtida, Anthemis cotula.
 Coturnix, Tetrao coturnix.
 Cotyledon, Cotyle—*c. Marina*, Umbilicus
 marinus.
 Cou, Collum.
 Couch grass, Triticum repens.
 Couche, Parturition, Thalamus.
 Coucher, Decubitus.
 Couches des nerfs ethmoidaux, Corpora stri-
 ata—*c. des Nerfs oculaires*, Thalami ner-
 vorum opticorum—*c. des Nerfs optiques*,
 Thalami nervorum opticorum—*c. Op-*
tiques, Thalami nervorum opticorum.
 Couching. See Cataract.
 Coucinea coccinea, Cacoucia coccinea.
 Coude, Elbow.
 Coude-pied, Instep.
 Coudée, Cubitus.
 Coudrier, Corylus avellana.
 Couenne, Corium phlogisticum—*c. Inflam-*
matoire, Corium phlogisticum—*c. Pleure-*
tique, Corium phlogisticum.
 Cough, Tussis.
 Couler, To strain.
 Couleuvre, Coluber berus.
 Couleuvrée, Bryonia alba.
 Coulisse bicipitale, Bicipital groove—*c. Hu-*
merale, Bicipital groove.
 Couloir, Colatorium.
 Coum, Colchicum autumnale.
 Coup, Blow—*c. de Feu*, Wound, gunshot—*c.*
de Sang, Apoplexy.
 Coupe-bride, Kiotome.

- Couperose*, Gutta rosea.
Coupure, Cut, Wound, incised.
Courante, Diarrhœa.
Courbaril. See Anime.
Courbure, Curvature.
Courge, Cucurbita pepo.
Couronne ciliaire, *Godronné*, canal—*c. du Dent*, Crown of a tooth—*c. du Gland*, Crown of the Glans—*c. du Trepan*, Crown of the Trepan—*c. de Venus*, Crown of Venus.
Course, Running.
Courses, Menses.
Court, Short.
Cousin, Culex.
Coussinet, Pad.
Couteau, Knife—*c. à Amputation*, Knife, amputation—*c. à Cataracte*, Knife, cataract—*c. Courbe*, Knife, crooked—*c. à Crochet*, Knife, crotchet—*c. Desarticulateur*, Knife, double edged—*c. Droit*, Knife, amputation—*c. de Feu*, *Cultellaire*—*c. Inter osseux*, Knife, double edged—*c. Lenticulaire*, Knife, lenticular—*c. Lithotome*, Knife, lithotomy—*c. en Serpette*, Knife, *en serpette*—*c. Symphysien*, see Symphyseotomy—*c. à Deux tranchans*, Knife, double edged.
Coutures par la petite vérole. See Cicatrix.
Couvercle. See Crucible.
Couvrechef. See Bandage, Galen's.
Cowbane, *Cicuta aquatica*.
Cowberry, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.
Cowhage, *Dolichos pruriens*.
Cowitch, *Dolichos pruriens*.
Cowpox, *Vaccina*—*c. Inoculation*, Vaccination.
Cowslip, *Primula veris*—*c. Jerusalem*, *Pulmonaria*.
Cowweed, *Chærophylum sylvestre*.
Coxa, Haunch.
Coxæluvium, Bath, hip.
Coxagra, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.
Coxalgia, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.
Coxendix, Haunch.
Crabe, Crabsaws.
Crabs' eyes, *Cancrorum chelæ*.
Crabs' stones, *Cancrorum chelæ*.
Crachat, Sputum.
Crachement, Excretion—*c. de Pus*, Vomica, Phthisis pulmonalis—*c. de Sang*, Hæmoptysis.
Crackling of leather, *Craquement de cuir*.
Craie, Creta.
Crampe de l'estomac, Cramp of the stomach.
Cranberry, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*.
Crane, Cranium—*c. Humain*, Cranium humanum.
Crane's bill, *Geranium*—*c. Stinking*, *Geranium Robertianum*.
Cranioscopy, Craniology.
Cranson, *Cochlearia officinalis*.
Crapula, Cræpale.
Craspedon, Staphylædema.
Crassamentum sanguinis. See Blood.
Crassula, *Sedum telephium*.
Cratæva marmelos, *Covolam*.
Cratevæsium, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.
Cratos, Force.
Crayon noir, Graphites.
Craziness, Insanity.
Crea, Shin.
Cream, cold, *Ceratum Galeni*—*c. of Tartar*, *Potassæ supertartras*.
Creatophagus, Carnivorous.
Cremason, Pyrosis.
Crème, Cream—*c. de Soufre*, Sulphur præcipitatum—*c. de Tartre*, *Potassæ supertartras*.
Cremnoi, *Labia pudendi*.
Cremor, Cream—*c. Tartari*, *Potassæ supertartras*—*c. Urinæ*, see Urine.
Crenatura, Crena.
Crénelure, Crena.
Creophagus, Carnivorous.
Crepanella, *Plumbago Europæa*.
Crepatura, Hernia.
Crepidines palpebrarum. See Tarsus.
Crepitus, Crepitation, Fart—*c. Lupi*, Lycoperdon.
Crescentia, Growth.
Crescentiæ, Waxing kernels.
Cresera. See Cribration.
Crespinus, *Oxycantha Galeni*.
Cress, garden, *Lepidium sativum*—*c. Indian*, *Tropæolum majus*—*c. Penny*, *Thlaspi*—*c. Swines'*, *Cochlearia coronopus*—*c. Water*, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.
Cresses, dock, *Lapsana*—*c. Sciatica*, *Lepidium Iberis*.
Cressi, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.
Cresson alénois, *Lepidium sativum*—*c. Élé-gant*, *Cardamine pratensis*—*c. de Fontaine*, *Sisymbrium nasturtium*—*c. des Indes*, *Tropæolum majus*—*c. des Jardins*, *Lepidium sativum*—*c. du Mexique*, *Tropæolum majus*—*c. de Para*, *Spilanthus oleraceus*—*c. des Prés*, *Cardamine pratensis*.
Crête, *Crista*—*c. de Coq*, *Crista galli*—*c. de l'Ethmoïde*, *Crista galli*—*c. Uréthrale*, *Gallinaginis caput*—*c. Urétrale*, *Caput Gallinaginis*.
Cretin, Cagot.
Creuset, Crucible.
Creux de l'Estomac, *Fossette du cœur*.
Cri, Cry.
Cribræ. See Cribration.
Cribum pollinarium. See Cribration.
Crico-creti-arythenoidien, *Crico-arytenoid*, posterior—*c. Latéro-arythenoidien*, *Crico-arytenoid*—*c. Pharyngeus*, *Constrictor pharyngis*—*c. Thyro-pharyngien*, *Constrictor pharyngis*.
Cricoeides, Annular.
Cricos, Ring.
Crimmon, Farina.
Crines, Hair.
Crinis, Capillus.
Crinon, *Lilium candidum*.
Crista urethralis, *Gallinaginis caput*—*c. Interna*, Frontal spine.
Crystallin, Crystalline.

Cristalline, Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.
Crithe, Hordeolum, Hordeum, Penis.
Crithidion, Hordeolum.
Crochet, Crotchet.
Crocidismus, Carphologia.
Crocidixis, Carphologia.
Crocodilium, Echinops.
Crocus, Colcothar—c. Antimonii, Oxydum stibii sulphuratum—c. Germanicus, Carthamus tinctorius—c. Indicus, Curcuma longa—c. Martis adstringens, Colcothar—c. Martis aperiens, Ferri subcarbonas—c. Martis vitriolatus, Colcothar—c. Metallorum, Oxydum stibii sulphuratum—c. Sacracenicus, Carthamus tinctorius.
Croissance, Growth.
Croissances, Waxing kernels.
Croissants, Waxing kernels.
Crommyon, Allium cepa.
Cropale, Nerium antidysentericum.
Crosse de l'Aorte, Arch of the aorta.
Crosses palmaires, Palmar arches.
Crosswort, Eupatorium perfoliatum.
Crotalophorus, Crotalus horridus.
Crotaphites, Temporal muscle.
Crotaphus, Temple, Temporal bone.
Croton benzoe, Benjamin—c. Eleutheria, Croton cascarilla—c. Oil, Croton tiglium.
Croup, Cynanche trachealis—c. Cerebral spasmodic, Carpo-pedal spasm.
Croute, Crusta—c. de Lait, Porrigo larvalis—c. Laiteuse, Porrigo larvalis.
Croûteux, Crustacé.
Crowsbeak-like process, Coracoid process.
Crowfoot, bulbous rooted, Ranunculus bulbosus—c. Marsh, Ranunculus scleratus—c. Meadow, Ranunculus acris—c. Water, smaller, Ranunculus Flammula.
Cruenta expulsiō, Hæmoptysis.
Cruor, Blood—c. Sanguinis, see Blood.
Cruorine, Hæmatine.
Crupper, Croupion.
Crupsia, Metamorphopsia.
Crura anteriora medullæ oblongatæ, Peduncles of the brain—c. Medullæ oblongatæ, Corpora restiformia—c. Medullæ oblongatæ, Thalami nervorum opticorum—c. Posteriora medullæ oblongatæ, Peduncles of the cerebellum.
Cruræus, Cruralis.
Crural, Triceps eruris.
Cruris radius, Fibula.
Crus, Leg, Thigh.
Crust, Eschar.
Crusta adamantina dentium, Enamel of the teeth—c. Inflammatoria, Corium phlogisticum—c. Lactea, Porrigo larvalis—c. Membranacea, Peristroma—c. Phlogistica, Corium phlogisticum—c. Pleuretica, Corium phlogisticum—c. Pruriginosa, Gutta rosea—c. Vermicularis, Peristroma—c. Villosa linguae, see Tongue.
Crypte, Crypta.
Cryptophyeus, Cryptopyic.
Cryptorchis, Crypsorchis.

Crypts, synovial, Bursæ mucosæ.
Crystal, mineral, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus.
Crystalli lunæ, Argenti nitras.
Crystallin, Crystalline.
Crystallion, Plantago psyllium.
Crystallus mineralis, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus.
Crythe, Hordeolum.
Ctedon, Fibre.
Cteis, Pubes.
Cubal sini, Piper cubeba.
Cubeb pepper, Piper cubeba.
Cubiformis, Cuboid.
Cubit, Ulna—c. Top of the, Olecranon.
Cubitale (os), Cuneiform bone.
Cubitalis Riolani. See Anconcus.
Cubiteus externus. See Cubital muscles.
Cubito-carpien, see Cubital muscles—c. Cutané (nerf), Cutaneous nerve—c. Phalangettien commun, Flexor profundus perforans—c. Radi-sus-metacarpien du ponce, Abductor longus pollicis—c. Radial, Pronator radii quadratus—c. Sus-metacarpien, see Cubital muscles—c. Sus-metacarpien du ponce, Abductor longus pollicis—c. Sus-phalangettien de l'index, Extensor proprius indicis—c. Sus-phalangettien du ponce, E. longus pollicis—c. Sus-phalangien du ponce, E. pollicis brevis.
Cubitus, Elbow, Forearm, Ulna.
Cuckowbread, Oxalis acetosella.
Cuckoo flower, Cardamine pratensis.
Cuckow pint, Arum maculatum.
Cucullaris, Trapezius.
Cucullata, Sanicula.
Cucullus, Couvre-chef, Cucupha, Infundibulum of the cochlea.
Cuculus, Coccyx.
Cucumber, Cucumis sativus—c. Squirting or wild, Momordica elaterium—c. Tree, Magnolia acuminata.
Cucumer, Cucumis sativus.
Cucumis agrestis, Momordica elaterium—c. Asininus, Momordica elaterium—c. Sylvestris, Momordica elaterium.
Cucurbita, Cupping glass.
Cucurbitain, Cucurbitinus.
Cucurbitula, Cupping glass.
Cucurbitulæ cruentæ, Cupping with the scarificator—c. cum Ferro, Cupping with the scarificator—c. Siccæ, Cupping, dry.
Cuillerée, Cochleare.
Cuir, Corium.
Cuissart. See Cornu ammonis.
Cuisse, Thigh, Crus—c. posteriore du cer-velet, Corpus restiforme.
Cuivre, Cuprum—c. et Ammoniaque sulfate de, Cuprum ammoniatum—c. Limailles de, see Cuprum—c. Sous-acetate de, Cupri sub-acetas—c. Sulfate de, Cupri sulphas.
Cujete, Crescentia kujete.
Culi flos, Cardamine pratensis.
Cullitlawan, Laurus culilawan.
Cultellus, Culter, Knife—c. Anceps, Knife, double edged—c. Uncus, Knife, crotchet.

- Culter, Knife, Scalpel—c. Curvus, Knife, crooked—c. Falcatus, Knife, crooked—c. Lenticularis, Knife, lenticular—c. Rectus, Knife, amputation.
 Culus, Anus.
 Cumamus, Piper cubeba.
 Cumin, Cuminum cyminum—c. *des Près*, Carum.
 Cuminum nigrum, Nigella—c. Pratense, Carum.
 Cummin, Cuminum cyminum.
 Cunila, Satureia capitata—c. Bubula, Origanum—c. Muscula, Inula dysenterica—c. Sativa, Satureia hortensis.
 Cunilago, Inula dysenterica.
 Cunnus, Vulva.
 Cupido, Appetite.
 Cupola. See Infundibulum of the cochlea.
 Cupri et ammoniæ sulphas, Cuprum ammoniatum—c. Rubigo, Cupri subacetat—c. Sulphas ammoniacalis, Cuprum ammoniatum—c. Vitriolum, Cupri sulphas.
 Cuprum vitriolatum, Cupri sulphas.
 Cura Medeana, Transfusion.
 Curator infirmorum, *Infirmier*.
 Curedent, Dentiscalpium.
 Cure-oreille, Earpick.
 Curette, Scoop.
 Curmi, Courmi.
 Currant, black, Ribes nigrum—c. Red, Ribes rubrum.
 Currants. See Vitis Corinthiaca.
 Cursuma hæmorrhoidalis herba, Ranunculus ficaria.
 Cursus, Running—c. Matricis, Leucorrhœa.
 Curvamen, Curvature.
 Curvatio, Campsis.
 Cuspis, Glans.
 Custodia virginitatis, Hymen.
 Cutaneo-Sourcilier, Corrugator supercilii.
 Cutch, Catechu.
 Cuti, Catechu.
 Cuticula, Epidermis.
 Cutio, Oniscus.
 Cutis anserina, Horrida cutis—c. Carnosa, Carnosus panniculus—c. Extima, Epidermis—c. Linguae, see Tongue—c. Suilla, Couenne—c. Summa, Epidermis—c. Ultima, Epidermis.
 Cutitis, Erysipelatous inflammation.
 Cutting on the gripe. See Lithotomy.
 Cuttle fish, Sepia.
 Cuurdo canella, Laurus cinnamomi.
 Cyanus Ægyptiacus, Nymphaea nelumbo.
 Cyanosis, Cyanopathy.
 Cyanuretum Ferro-zincicum, Zinci Ferrohydrocyanas.
 Cyanus, Centaurea cyanus.
 Cyar, Auditory canal (internal).
 Cyathus cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain.
 Cybe, Head.
 Cybiton, Cubitus.
 Cyboides, Cuboid.
 Cyclamen, Arthanita.
 Cyclismos, Trochiscos.
 Cyclophoria, Circulation.
 Cyclus, Circulus.
 Cydonium malum. See Pyrus cydonia.
 Cyema, Embryo, Fœtus.
 Cyesis, Conception, Fecundation, Pregnancy.
 Cylindri, see Villous membranes—c. Membranaceæ renum, see Calx.
 Cylindroides, Teres.
 Cyllosis, Kyllosis.
 Cymbalaris, Cricoid.
 Cynanche epidemica, Cynanche maligna—c. Faucium, C. tonsillaris—c. Gangrænosa, Cynanche maligna—c. Laryngea, Laryngitis—c. Prunella, C. tonsillaris—c. Maxillaris, C. parotidæa—c. Purpuro-parotidæa, Cynanche maligna—c. Stridula, C. trachealis—c. Trachealis spasmodica, Asthma acutum—c. Ulcerosa, Cynanche maligna.
 Cynanthemis, Anthemis cotula.
 Cynicus, Canine.
 Cynocoprus, Album græcum.
 Cynocrambe, Mercurialis perennis.
 Cynoctonon, Aconitum.
 Cynocytisus, Rosa canina.
 Cynodesmion, Frænum penis.
 Cynodentes, Canine teeth.
 Cynolophoi, Spinous processes of the vertebrae.
 Cynolyssa, Hydrophobia.
 Cynomoia, Plantago psyllium.
 Cynorexia, Boulimia.
 Cynorrhodon, Rosa canina.
 Cynosbates, Rosa canina.
 Cynosorchis, Orchis mascula.
 Cynospastum, Rosa canina.
 Cyophoria, Pregnancy.
 Cyparissus, Cupressus sempervirens.
 Cyperus antiquorum, Lawsonia inermis—c. Longus, Dorstenia contrayerva—c. Odorus, Dorstenia contrayerva—c. Peruanus, Dorstenia contrayerva.
 Cyphosis, Gibbositatis. See Hump.
 Cyprès, Cupressus sempervirens.
 Cypress, Cupressus sempervirens—c. Tree, Liriodendron.
 Cyprium, Cuprum.
 Cypsele, Cerumen.
 Cyrceon, Anus.
 Cyrtoides, Cuboid.
 Cyrtoma, Curvature, Cyphoma.
 Cyrtonosos, Rachitis.
 Cyrtosis, Cyphoma—c. Cretinismus, Cretinism—c. Rachia, Rachitis.
 Cyssanthemon, Cyclamen.
 Cyssaros, Anus, Rectum.
 Cyssophyllon, Cyclamen.
 Cyssotis, Proctitis.
 Cyst, Kyst.
 Cysthepato-lithiasis, Calculi, biliary.
 Cystitis, Kystitis.
 Cysthos, Anus.
 Cystinuria, Urine, Cystinic.
 Cystinx, Vesicula.
 Cystiphlogia, Cystitis.
 Cystis, Urinary bladder—c. Choledochus, Gall-bladder—c. Fellea, Gall-bladder—c. Serosa, Hygroma.

Cysto-blennorrhœa, Cystirrhœa—c. Catarrhus.
Cystirrhœa—c. Lithiasis, Calculi, vesical.

Cystophlogia, Cystitis.

Cystorrhœa, Cystirrhœa.

Cystotomia, Lithotomy.

Cystotrachelotomia, Cystauchenotomia.

Cytisma herpes, Herpes.

Cytiso-genista, Spartium scoparium.

Cytisus laburnum. See Cytisine.

Cyttaros, Glans.

D

Dabach, Viscum album.

Dacrydion, Convolvulus scammonia.

Dacrynoma, Epiphora.

Dacryoadenalgia, Dacryadenalgia.

Dacryoadenitis, Dacryadenitis.

Dacryon, Tear.

Dactyletus, Hermodactylus.

Dactylitis, Paronychia.

Dactylodochme, Dochme.

Dactylos, Digitus.

Dactylus, Date.

Dædalea suaveolens, Boletus suaveolens.

Dædalus, Hydrargyrum.

Dædion, Bougie.

Dæmonomania, Demonomania.

Dæs, Tædæ.

Daffodil, Narcissus pseudonarcissus.

Daisy, common, Bellis—d. Oxeye, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Damson, Prunum Damascenum—d. Tree, Prunus domestica.

Dandelion, Leontodon taraxacum.

Dandriff, Pityriasis.

Dandy, Dengue.

Danewort, Sambucus ebulus.

Danga, Dengue.

Danse, Dansing—d. de St. Guy, Chorea—d. de St. Witt, Chorea.

Daphne, Laurus—d. Boisgentil, Daphne mezereum—d. Flaxleaved, Daphne gnidium—d. Garou. Daphne gnidium.

Daphnine. See Daphne Alpina.

Darseni, Laurus cinnamomum.

Darsini, Laurus cinnamomum.

Darta, Impetigo.

Dartre, Herpes—d. Crustacée, Ecthyma—d. Furfuracée arrondie, Lepra vulgaris—d. Phlyctenoïde, Herpes phlyctenoides—d. Pustuleuse mentagra, Sycosis—d. Rongeante, Herpes exedens—d. Squameuse lichenoides, Psoriasis.

Dartreux, Herpetic.

Date plum, Indian, Diospyrus lotus.

Datte, Date.

Datura, Daturine.

Daturium, Daturine.

Daucus candianus, Athamanta cretensis—d.

Creticus, Athamanta cretensis—d. Cyanopus, Pimpinella magna—d. Seprinius, Scandix cerefolium—d. Sylvestris, D. carota.

Dauphinelle, Delphinium staphisagria.

Davier, Dentagra.

Day-sight, Hemeralopia—d. Vision, Hemeralopia.

Deafdumbness, Mutitas surdorum.

Deafness, Taylor's remedy for. See Allium.

Deambulatio, Walking.

Dearticulatio, Diarthrosis.

Deasciatio, Aposceparnismus.

Death, apparent, Asphyxia.

Debilitas erethisica, see Irritable—d. Nervosa, Neurasthenia—d. Nervosa, see Irritable.

Deboitement, Luxation.

Decarbonization, Hæmatosis.

Decessio, Ecpiesma.

Decharné, Demusculatus.

Dechaussement (lancing the gums). See Gum lancet.

Dechaussoir, Gum lancet.

Dechirement, Laceration.

Déchirure, Wound, lacerated.

Decidua protrusa, Decidua reflexa.

Déclin, Decline.

Decline, Phthisis, Tabes.

Decoction of aloes compound, Decoctum aloes compositum—d. of Bark, Decoctum cinchonæ—d. of Barley, Decoctum hordei—d. of Barley, compound, Decoctum hordei compositum—d. Bitter, Decoctum amarum—d. of Cabbage tree bark, Decoctum geofræ inermis—d. of Cassia, Decoctum cassiæ—d. of Chamomile, Decoctum anthemidis nobilis—d. of Cinchona, Decoctum cinchonæ—d. of Cinchona, compound laxative, Decoctum kinæ kinæ compositum et laxans—d. of Colomba, compound, Decoctum Colombæ compositum—d. of Elm bark, Decoctum ulmi—d. of Foxglove, Decoctum digitalis—d. de Gayac composée, &c., Decoctum de Guyaco compositum—d. of Guaiacum, compound, Decoctum Guaiaci compositum—d. of Guaiacum, compound purgative, Decoctum de Guyaco compositum—d. of Hartshorn, burnt, Mistura cornu usti—d. of Hellebore, white, Decoctum veratri—d. of Liverwort, Decoctum lichenis—d. of Marshmallows, Decoctum althææ—d. de Mauve composée, Decoctum malvæ compositum—d. of Oak bark, Decoctum quercus—d. d'Orge, Decoctum hordei—d. d'Orge composée, Decoctum hordei compositum—d. of Poppy, Decoctum papaveris—d. of Quince seeds, Decoctum cydoniæ—d. de Quinquina composée et laxative, Decoctum kinæ kinæ compositum et laxans—d. de Salsapareille composée, Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum—d. of Sarsaparilla, Decoctum sarsaparillæ—d. of Sarsaparilla, compound, Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum—d. of Sarsaparilla, false, Decoctum Araliæ radicaulis—d. of Squill, Decoctum scillæ—d. of the Woods, Decoctum Guaiaci compositum—d. of Woody nightshade, Decoctum dulcamaræ. Decoctum, Decoction—d. Album, Mistura cornu usti—d. Chamæmeli, Decoctum Anthemidis nobilis—d. Commune pro clystere,

- D. malvæ compositum*—*d. Cornu cervini*,
Mistura cornu usti—*d. Diaphoreticum*, *D.*
Guaiaci compositum—*d. pro Enemate*, *D.*
malvæ compositum—*d. pro Fomento*, *D.*
papaveris—*d. Hellebori albi*, *D. veratri*—*d.*
Kinæ kinæ, *D. cinchonæ*—*d. Lignorum*, *D.*
Guaiaci compositum—*d. Mezerei*, *D. daph-*
nis mezerei—*d. Pectorale*, *D. hordei com-*
positum—*d. Polygalæ senegæ*, *D. senegæ*
—d. Smilacis sarsaparillæ, *D. sarsaparillæ*
—d. Sudorificum, *D. Guaiaci compositum*.
 Decrementum, Decline.
Dédaigneux, Rectus superior oculi.
 Deerberry, Gaultheria.
Defaillance, Syncope.
Defectio animi, Syncope.
 Deflectens, Derivative.
 Deflectio, Derivation.
Defloration, Stuprum.
 Defluxio, Catarrh, Diarrhœa.
 Defluxus dysentericus, Dysentery.
 Defrutum. See Rob.
 Defusio, Decantation.
Degénérescence, Degeneration.
 Deglutinatio, *Decollement*.
Deglutitio difficilis, Dysphagia—*d. Impedita*,
 Dysphagia—*d. Læsa*, Dysphagia.
Dégorgement, Disgorgement.
Dégout, Disgust.
 Deicticos, Index.
Dejectio alvi, Defecation—*d. Alvina*, Excre-
 ment.
Dejectorum remedium, Cathartic.
 Delachrymatio, Epiphora.
 Delachrymativus, Apodacryticus.
 Delapsio, Prolapsus.
 Delapsus palpebræ, Blepharoptosis.
 Delatio, Indication.
Delayants, Diluentia.
 Deleterium, Poison.
 Deligatio, Ligature, see Bandage.
 Deliquium animi, Syncope.
 Delirans, Delirious.
Délirant, Delirious.
Délire, Delirium.
 Deliria, Insanity.
Delirium ebriositatis, *D. tremens*—*d. Furio-*
sum, Mania—*d. Maniacum*, Mania—*d.*
Potatorum, *D. tremens*.
Délitescence. See Repercussion.
 Delivery, false, False water.
Délivre, Secundines.
 Delocatio, Luxatio.
 Delphys, Uterus, Vulva.
 Delta, Vulva.
 Deltiformis, Deltoid.
Démangeaison, Itching.
 Demanus, Acheir.
 Demence, Dementia.
 Dementia, Fatuitas.
 Demi, Semi—*d. Bain*, Semicupium—*d.*
Épineux, Semi-spinalis colli—*d. Épineux*
du dos, Semi-spinalis dorsi—*d. Gantelet*,
Gantelet—*d. Interosseux du pouce*, Flexor
 brevis pollicis manus—*d. Lunaire*, Semi-
 lunar—*d. Membraneux*, Semi-membranosus
—d. Orbicularis, Orbicularis oris—*d. Ten-*
dineux, Semi-tendinosus.
 Demissor, Catheter.
 Dendrolibanus, Rosmarinus.
 Dens, Tooth—*d. Leonis*, *Leontodon taraxa-*
cum—*d. Sapientiæ*, see Dentition—*So-*
phroreticus, see Dentition.
Dent, Tooth—*d. de Sagesse*, see Dentition.
 Dental Surgeon, Dentist.
 Dentalis, Odontoid—*d. Forfex*, Dentagra.
Dentaria, Anthemis Pyrethrum, Plumbago
 Europæa.
 Dentarius, Dentist.
 Dentarpaga, Dentagra.
 Dentelaria, Plumbago Europæa.
Dentelé antérieur, petit, Pectoralis minor—*d.*
Grand, Serratus magnus—*d. Postérieur et*
inférieur, petit, Serratus posticus inferior—
d. Supérieur, petit, Serratus posticus supe-
 rior.
 Dentes angulares, Canine teeth—*d. Canini*,
 Canine teeth—*d. Columellares*—Canine
 teeth—*d. Ctenes*, Incisive teeth—*d. Cuspi-*
dati, Canine teeth—*d. Dichasteres*, Inci-
 sive teeth—*d. Gelasini*, Incisive teeth—*d.*
Incisores, Incisive teeth—*d. Lactei*, see
 Dentition—*d. Laniarii*, Canine teeth—*d.*
Molares, Molar teeth—*d. Mordentes*, Ca-
 nine teeth—*d. Oculares*, Canine teeth—*d.*
Primores, Incisive teeth—*d. Rasorii*, Inci-
 sive teeth—*d. Serotini*, see Dentition—*d.*
Tomici, Incisive teeth.
 Denticeps, Dentagra.
 Denticulus, Crena.
 Dentiducum, Dentagra.
 Dentiformis, Odontoid.
 Dentiscalpium, Gum lancet.
 Dentium Cortex, Enamel of the teeth—*d. Do-*
lor, Odontalgia—*d. Nitor*, Enamel of the
 teeth—*d. Scalptura*, (Lancing the gums,) see
 Gum lancet.
 Dentoideus, Odontoid.
Dents bicuspidées, Bicuspid teeth—*d. Col des*,
 Collum dentium—*d. Conoides*, Canine
 teeth—*d. de Lait*, see Dentition—*d. Mâche-*
lières, Molar teeth—*d. Molaires*, Molar
 teeth—*d. Multicuspidées*, Molar teeth, great
—d. Œillères—Canine teeth.
 Denture, Dentier.
 Deoppilativa, Deobstruents.
 Depauperatus, Impoverished.
 Deperditio, Abortion.
 Dephractica, Deobstruents.
 Depilatif, Depilatory.
 Depilatio, Alopecia—*d. Capitis*, Calvities.
 Deplumatio, Madarosis.
 Deposit, Feculence.
Depôt, Abscess, Sediment—*d. Laiteuse sur*
la Cuisse, Phlegmatia dolens.
 Deprehensio, Diagnosis, Epilepsy.
 Depression. See Cataract.
Dépressoire, Meningophylax.
 Depressor, Labii superioris proprius, *D. Alæ*
nasi—*d. Labiorum communis*, *D. Anguli*
oris—*d. Oculi*, Rectus inferior oculi.
 Depressorium, Meningophylax.

Deprimens auriculæ, Retrahens auris—d.
 Maxillæ biventer, Digastricus—d. Oculi,
 Rectus inferior oculi.
Depuratifs, Depurantia.
 Depuration, Clarification.
 Derangement, Insanity.
 Derbia, Impetigo.
 Deris, Cutis.
Derivatifs, Derivative.
 Derma, Cutis.
 Dermatagra, Pellagra.
 Dermatitis, Cytitis, Erysipelatous inflammation.
 Dermatolylus, Callosity.
 Dermology, Dermatology.
 Dertron, Epiploon.
Descente, Hernia—d. *de la Matrice*, Procidentia uteri.
Desenflure, *Detumescence*.
 Desiccatio, Draining.
 Desiccation, Drying.
 Desipientia, Delirium.
 Desma, Bandage.
 Desmedion, Fasciculus.
 Desmos, Ligament.
Desobstruant, Deobstruent.
Desobstructif, Deobstruent.
Desopilatif, Deobstruent.
Désorganisation, Disorganization.
 Desquamation, Exfoliation.
 Desquamatorius, Exfoliative.
Dessèchement, Atrophy, Draining.
Dessiccatifs, Desiccativa.
 Destillatio, Coryza.
 Detentia, Catalepsy.
 Detergens, Abstergent.
Detersifs, Detergents.
Détorse, Sprain.
Detroit abdominal, Pelvis (brim)—d. *Inférieur*, Pelvis (outlet)—d. *Perineal*, Pelvis (outlet)—d. *Supérieur*, Pelvis (brim).
Detroncation, Detruncatio.
 Deurens (febris), Causus.
 Deutera, Secundines.
 Devil in a bush, Nigella.
 Devil's dung, Asafætida.
 Devirginatio, Defloration, Stuprum.
Dévoïement, Diarrhœa.
 Dewberry, American, see *Rubus cæsius*—d. Plant, *Rubus cæsius*.
 Dewclaws, Crusta genu equinæ.
 Diabebos, Astragalus, Malleolus.
 Diabetes lactea, Chyluria.
 Diabrosis, Erosion, Corrosion.
 Diabroticus, Corrosive.
 Diacassia cum manna, Confectio cassiæ.
 Diaceltatesson Paracelsi, Pulvis Cornachini.
 Diachorema, Excrement.
 Diachoresis, Excretion.
 Diachrisis, Inunction.
 Diachylon cum gummi, Emplastrum gummosum—d. *Gommé*, Emplastrum cum gummi-resinis—d. Gum, Emplastrum gummosum—d. Magnum cum gummi, Emplastrum galbani comp.—d. Simplex, Emplastrum plumbi—d. White, Emplas-

trum plumbi—d. Yellow, Emplastrum gummosum.
 Diaclyisma, Gargarism.
 Diacoccyamelon, Diaprunum.
 Diacodion, Syrupus papaveris.
 Diacope, Abscision, Dissection, Intersection.
 Diacydonites, Cydoniatum.
 Diadoche, Diadexis.
 Diæresis, Division.
 Diæreticus, Caustic.
 Diæta, Diet.
 Diagrydium, Convolvulus scammonia.
 Dialeima, Apyrexia.
 Dialeipsis, Intermission.
 Dialeipyra, Intermittent fever.
 Dialysis, Dissolution.
Diamant, Diamond.
 Diamastema, Masticatory.
 Diamnes, Enuresis.
 Dianœma, Imagination.
 Diapensia cortusa, Sanicula.
 Diaphoretic, mineral, Antimonium diaphoreticum.
 Diaphoreticum Joviale. See Antihectic.
 Diaphragma cerebri, Tentorium—d. Narium, Septum narium—d. Ventriculorum laterali-um cerebri, Septum lucidum.
 Diaphragmatitis, Diaphragmitis.
 Diaphthora, Abortion, Corruption.
 Diaphylactic, Prophylactic.
 Diaplasis, Conformation.
 Diapnoe, Perspiration.
 Diapnogenous apparatus. See Perspiration.
 Diapnoicus, Diaphoretic.
 Diapyema, Empyema, Suppuration.
 Diapyesis, Suppuration—d. Oculi, Hypopyon.
 Diapyeticus, Suppurative.
 Diaria, Ephemera.
 Diarrhage, Fracture.
 Diarochæ, Dialepsis.
 Diarrhœa adiposa, *Gras-fondure*—d. cum Apepsia, Lientery—d. Carnosa, Dysentery—d. Chylosa, Celiac flux—d. Chymosa, Celiac flux—d. Cruenta, Hæmatochezia—d. Dyspeptica, Lientery—d. Hepatica, Hepatirrhœa—d. Ingestorum, Lientery—d. Lienteria, Lientery—d. in Urina, Diabetes.
 Diascinci antidotus, Mithridate.
 Diascordium, Pulvis cretæ compositus.
 Diasostic, Prophylactic.
 Diaspasis, Divulsio.
 Diasphyxis, Pulse.
 Diastema, Diastasis, Interstice.
 Diastremma, Distortion, Perversion, Sprain.
 Diastrophe, Distortion, Perversion, Sprain.
 Diatasis, Tension.
 Diathesis nervosa, Nervous diathesis—d. Sthenica, Sthenia.
 Diazoma, Diaphragm.
 Dicephalon, Bicephalium.
 Diceras rude. See Worms.
 Dichromos, Verbena officinalis.
Dictamne, Dictamnus albus—d. *de Crete*, Origanum dictamnus.
 Dictamnus creticus, Origanum dictamnus.
 Dictyon, Rete.

- Didymos, Gemellus.
 Didymus, Testicle.
 Dies contemplantes, Indicating days—d. Critici, Critical days—d. Decretorii, Critical days—d. Indicatorii, Indicating days—d. Indices, Indicating days—d. Judicatorii, Critical days—d. Principes, Critical days—d. Radicales, Critical days.
Dietetique, Dietetics.
 Dieurysmus, Dilatation.
 Difficultas intestinum, Dysentery.
 Difflatio, Perspiration.
Difformité, Deformation.
 Digastricus cranii, Occipito-frontalis.
Digastrique, Digastricus.
 Digerentia, Digestives.
 Digestio depravata, Dyspepsia—d. difficilis, Dyspepsia—d. læsa, Dyspepsia.
 Digestive tube, Canal, alimentary.
Digital blanc, Clavaria—d. Cavity, Cornu descendens ventriculi lateralis—d. *Hu. main*, Clavaria.
 Digitaline. See Digitalis.
 Digitalis minima, Gratiola officinalis.
 Digitorum tensor, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.
 Digitus annularis, Annular finger—d. Indicatorius, Index.
 Dignotio, Diagnosis.
 Dilaceratio, Laceration.
Dilatants, Dilating agents.
Dilatateur, Dilator—d. *Antérieur du larynx*, Crico-thyroid muscle—d. *Postérieur du larynx*, Crico-arytenoid, posterior.
Dilatatoire, Dilator.
 Dilatores alarum nasi, Compressor naris.
 Dill, Anethum graveolens.
 Dimetra, Dihysteria.
 Dingee, Dengue.
 Dinos, Vertigo.
 Dinus scotoma, Scotodynia—d. Vertigo, Vertigo.
 Diobolon, Scruple.
 Diocres, Pastil.
 Diodos, Diexodos.
 Diæcesis, Dispensation.
 Dioncosis, Intumescence.
 Diophthalmus, Binoculus.
 Dioptrismos, Dilatation.
 Dioptron, Dilator, Speculum.
 Dioscorea. See Yam.
 Diphtheritis, Angina pellicularis.
 Diplasiasinus, Duplication.
 Diplolepis gallæ tinctoriæ. See Quercus cerris.
 Diplosis, Diploe, Duplication.
 Dipsa, Thirst.
 Dipsacos, Diabetes.
 Dipseticus. See Alterative.
 Dipsosis avens, Polydipsia—d. Experts, Adipsia.
 Dipyrates, Biscuit.
 Dipyros, Biscuit.
 Director, Conductor—d. Penis, Ischio-cavernosus.
 Disceutum, Diaphragm.
Discret, Discreet.
 Discretivus, Diagnostic.
 Discretorium, Diaphragm.
 Discrimen calvariæ medium, Diploe—d. Narium, Septum N.—d. Thoracis et ventris, Diaphragm.
Discussifs, Discussants.
 Discussiva, Discussants.
 Discussio, Resolution.
 Discussoria, Discussants.
 Disease, English, Rachitis—d. Extrinsic, External disease—d. Pretended, Feigned disease—d. Simulated, Feigned disease—d. Surgical, External disease.
 Discoia, Barycoia.
 Disfiguration, Deformation.
 Dislocation, Luxation.
Dispensaire, Dispensary, Dispensatory.
 Dispensator, Apothecary.
 Disputatio, Thesis.
 Dissepimentum narium, Septum narium.
 Disseptum, Diaphragm.
 Dissertation, inaugural, Thesis.
 Dissidentia, Diastasis.
Dissolution, Solution.
Dissolvants, Dissolventia.
 Distensio, Diastasis, Tension.
 Distensio, Tetanus.
 Distentio nervorum, Convulsion.
 Distillatio uteri, Leucorrhœa.
 Distorsio, Sprain, Strabismus—d. Oris, Risus Sardonicus.
 Distortor oris, Zygomaticus major.
 Distributoria lactea thoracica, Thoracic duct.
 Districhiastis, Distichiastis.
 Ditrachyceras rudis. See Worms.
 Dittander, Lepidium sativum.
 Dittany, bastard, Dictamnus albus—d. of Crete, Origanum dictamnus.
 Dittopia, Diplopia.
 Dittopsia, Diplopia.
 Diuretica, Arnica montana.
 Divaricatio, Ectropion.
 Diversorium chyli, Receptaculum chyli.
 Diverticula spirituum animalium, Ganglions, nervous.
 Diverticulum, Ectrope—d. Pharyngis, Pharyngocele.
 Dizziness, Vertigo.
 Dock, bloody, Rumex sanguineus—d. Cresces, Lapsana—d. Sour, Rumex acetosa—d. Water, Rumex hydrolapathum—d. Wild, sharp-pointed, Rumex acutus.
 Doctrina Galliana, Craniology.
 Doctrine, physiological, Broussaism.
 Dodder of thyme, Cuscuta epithymum.
 Dodecadactylitis, Duodenitis.
 Dodecadactylon, Duodenum.
 Dodecapharmacum, Apostolorum unguentum.
 Dodecatheon, Sanicula—d. Plinii, Pingicola Vulgaris.
 Dodonæa, Myrica gale.
 Dodrans, Spithama.
 Dogchoak, Cynanche.
 Dog's bane, Apocynum androsæmifolium.

Dog's grass, *Triticum repens*.
 Dog's stones, *Orchis mascula*.
 Dogstar, *Canicula*.
 Dogwood, *Cornus Florida*—*d. Jamaica*, *Piscidia erythrina*—*d. Round-leaved*, *Cornus circinata*—*d. Swamp*, *Cornus sericea*.
Doigt, *Digitus*—*d. Auriculaire*, Auricular finger—*d. Milieu*, see *Digitus*—*d. Petit*, see *Digitus*.
Dolabra, *Ascia*, *Doloire*.
Doloire. See *Bandage*.
 Dolor, Pain—*d. Crucians faciei*, Neuralgia facial—*d. Dentium a stridore*, *Hæmodia*—*d. Faciei*, Neuralgia facial—*d. Ischiadicus nervosus*, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa—*d. Nephreticus*, Nephralgia—*d. Rheumaticus et arthriticus*, Rheumatism.
 Dolores ad partum, Pains, labour—*d. Parturientis*, Pains, labour—*d. Post partum*, Pains, after—*d. Puerperarum*, Pains, after.
Dompte-venin, *Asclepias vincetoxicum*.
 Dondo, Albino.
 Donesis, Agitation.
 Doradilla, *Asplenium ceterach*.
 Dorea, Hemeralops.
 Dormitio, Sleep.
Doronic, *Doronicum pardalianches*.
Doronicum Germanicum, *Arnica montana*.
Dorsal, long, *Longissimus dorsi*.
Dorso-costal, *Serratus posticus superior*—*d. Lombo-costal*, *Serratus posticus inferior*—*d. Lumbo-sacro-humeral*, *Latissimus dorsi*—*d. Sus-acromien*, *Trapezius*—*d. Trachelon-occipital*, *Complexus*.
Dorstenia Braziliensis, *Caa-apia*.
Dorsum, Vertebral column.
Dorycinium, *Costus creticus*.
Dos, *Dorsum*.
Dosis, Dose.
 Dotage, Dementia.
 Dothien, *Furunculus*.
Dothinenterite. See *Typhus*.
Dottrina medica Italiana, *Contro-stimulus* (doctrine of).
Douce-amère, *Solanum dulcamara*.
Douleur, Pain—*d. de Côté*, *Pleurodynia*—*d. des Dents*, *Odontalgia*—*d. Pulsative*, see *Throbbing*.
Douleurs, Pains, labour—*d. Conquassantes*, see *Conquassant*.
Douve, *Distoma hepaticum*—*d. Petite*, *Ranunculus flammula*.
Drachion, *Pugillus*.
Draco mitigatus, *Hydrargyri submuriæ*—*d. Sylvestris*, *Achillea ptarmica*.
Dracont hæma. See *Calamus rotang*.
Dracontium, *Dracunculus*.
Dracunculus polyphyllus, *Arum dracunculus*—*d. Pratensis*, *Achillea ptarmica*.
Dragmis, *Pugillus*.
 Dragon's blood. See *Calamus rotang*.
 Dragon root, *Arum triphyllum*.
Dragonneau, *Dracunculus*.
Drakena, *Dorstenia contrayerva*.
Drapeau, *Pterygion*.
Drapfanon. See *Fanon*.

Drasticus, Active.
Draught, *Haustus*—*d. Black*, see *Infusum sennæ compositum*.
Drax, *Pugillus*.
Dream, *Somnium*—*d. Waking*, *Hallucination*.
Drèche, Malt.
Dregs, *Feculence*.
Drepanoides, *Falciform*.
Dress, *Vestitus*.
Drivelling, *Slavering*.
Droque, *Drug*.
Droguiste, *Druggist*.
Droit de l'abdomen, *Rectus abdominis*—*d. Antérieur de la cuisse*, *Rectus femoris*—*d. Antérieur de la tête*, *Rectus capitis internus minor*—*d. Antérieur de la tête, grand*, *Rectus capitis internus major*—*d. externe de l'œil*, *Rectus externus oculi*—*d. Inférieur de l'œil*, *Rectus inferior oculi*—*d. Interne de la cuisse*, *Gracilis*—*d. Interne de l'œil*, *Rectus internus oculi*—*d. Latéral de la tête*, *Rectus capitis lateralis*—*d. Postérieur de la tête, grand*, *Rectus capitis posticus major*—*d. Postérieur de la tête, petit*, *Rectus capitis posticus minor*—*d. Supérieur*, *Rectus superior oculi*.
Drop, *Gutta*—*d. Ague*, tasteless, *Liquor arsenicalis*—*d. Black*, *Guttæ nigræ*—*d. Red*, *Ward's*, see *Vinum antimonii tartarizati*—*d. Serene*, *Amaurosis*.
Dropacismus, *Depilation*.
Dropax, *Depilatory*.
Drops, *Abbe Rousseau's*, *Laudanum Abbatis Rousseau*—*d. Anodyne*, *Liquor morphinæ acetatis*—*d. Antiscorbutic*, *Marsden's*, see *Infusum gentianæ compositum*—*d. Anti-venereal*, see *Tinctura ferri muriatis*—*d. Chamomile*, see *Anthemis nobilis*—*d. Dutch*, *Balsam of sulphur*, *Balsam of Turpentine*—*d. Fit*, *Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus*, see *Fuligo*—*d. Golden*, *de la Motte's*, *Tinctura seu alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri*—*d. Green's*, see *Liquor Hydrargyri oxymuriatis*—*d. Jesuit's*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—*d. Lavender*, *Spiritus Lavandulæ compositus*—*d. Nitre*, *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*—*d. Norris's*, see *Antimonium tartarizatum*—*d. Pectoral*, *Bateman's*, *Pectoral drops*, *Bateman's*—*d. Peppermint*, *Pastilli de mentha piperita*—*d. Soot*, see *Fuligo*—*d. Wade's*, *Tinctura benzoini composita*—*d. White*, *Ward's*, see *Hydrargyri nitras*.
Dropsy, *Hydrops*—*d. of the lower belly*, *Ascites*—*d. of the Brain*, *Hydrocephalus*—*d. of the cellular Membrane*, *Anasarca*—*d. of the Eye*, *Hydrophthalmia*—*d. General*, *Anasarca*—*d. of the Head*, *Hydrocephalus*—*d. of the lachrymal Sac*, *Fistula lachrymalis*—*d. of the lachrymal Sac*, *Lachrymal hernia*—*d. of the Pericardium*, *Hydropericardium*—*d. of the Pleuræ*, *Hydrothorax*—*d. Water of*, *Serum of serous membranes*—*d. Wind*, *Emphysema*—*d. of the Womb*, *Hydrometra*.

Dropwort, *Spiræa filipendula*.
 Drosiobotanon, *Drosera rotundifolia*.
 Drosium, *Drosera rotundifolium*.
 Drosomeli, *Fraxinus ornus*.
 Drum of the ear, Tympanum.
 Drunkenness, Temulentia.
 Ductor canaliculatus, Gorget—d. Urinæ, Ureter.
 Duct, alimentary, Canal, alimentary—d. Alimentary, Thoracic duct—d. of Bellini, Uriniferous tube—d. Nasal, Lachrymal duct—d. of Pecquet, Thoracic duct—d. of Wirsung, see Pancreas.
 Ductus, Canal—d. Arteriosus, Arterial duct—d. Auris palatinus, Eustachian tube—d. Belleniani, Uriniferous tubes—d. Botalli, Arterial duct—d. Choledochus, Choledoch duct—d. Chyliferus, Thoracic duct—d. Cibaricus, Canal, alimentary—d. Ferreini, Ferrein, canal of—d. Hepaticus, Hepatic duct—d. Incisivus, Palatine duct (anterior)—d. Intestinalis, Canal, alimentary—d. Lacteus, Thoracic duct—d. Lachrymales, Lachrymal ducts—d. Lacrumales, Lachrymal ducts—d. Nasalis orbitæ, Lachrymal or nasal duct—d. Nasalo-palatinus, Palatine duct (anterior)—d. ad Nasum, Lachrymal or nasal duct—d. Nutritii, Canals, nutritive—d. Pancreaticus, see Pancreas—d. Pecqueti, Thoracic duct—d. Punctorum lachrymalium, Lachrymal ducts—d. Riviniani, see Sublingual gland—d. Rorifer, Thoracic duct—d. Serosi, Lymphatic vessels—d. Stenonianus, Ductus salivaris superior—d. Thoracicus, Thoracic duct—d. Urinæ, Ureter—d. Urinarius, Urethra—d. Uriniferi Bellini, Uriniferous tubes—d. Varicosi uteri, Tubæ fallopianæ—d. Venosus, Canal, venous—d. Waltheriani, see Sublingual gland—d. Warthonianus, Ductus salivaris inferior.
 Duelech, Dulech.
 Dug, Nipple.
 Dulcamara, *Solanum dulcamara*.
 Dulcedo amoris, Clitoris.
 Dumbness, Mutitas.
 Dung, Fimus—d. Cow's, Fimus vaccæ—d. Goose, Fimus anseris—d. Stone-horse, Fimus equinus.
 Dur, Hard.
 Dura mater, Lateral processes of the, Tentorium.
 Dure mère, Dura mater.
 Dure taye, Dura mater.
 Dureté d'oreille, Baryecoia—d. de l'Ouie, Deafness.
 Durillon, Callosity.
 Durus, Hard.
 Dwarf, Nanus.
 Dyctoides, Reticular.
 Dynameter, Dynamometer.
 Dynamis, Force.
 Dyota, Diota.
 Dysæsthesia auditoria, Cophosis—d. Gustatoria, Ageusia—d. Interna, Amnesia—d. Olfactoria, Anosmia.

Dyscatabrosis, Dysphagia.
 Dyscataposis, Dysphagia.
 Dyschrœa, Macula.
 Dyscrasia, Intemperies—d. Scrophulosa, Scrofula—d. Tuberculosa, see Tubercle.
 Dysecœa, Baryecoia, Deafness.
 Dysemesia, Vomiturition.
 Dysenteria hepatica, Hepatirrhœa.
 Dysepulotos, Dyselcia.
 Dyslalia, Balbuties.
 Dysmenia, Dysmenorrhœa.
 Dysopia dissitorum, Myopia—d. Luminis, Nyctalopia—d. Proximorum, Presbytia—d. Tenebrarum, Hemeralopia.
 Dyspepsia chlorosis, Chlorosis—d. Hypochondriasis, Hypochondriasis—d. Pyrosis, Pyrosis.
 Dyspepsodynia, Cardialgia.
 Dysphagia globosa, Angone—d. Hysterica, Angone—d. Inflammatoria, Cynanche tonsillaris—d. Linguosa, Paraglossa—d. Ranula, Ranula—d. Uvulosa, Staphylœdema.
 Dysphonia immodulata nasalis, Rhinophonia—d. Immodulata palatina, Asaphia.
 Dysphoria anxietas, Anxiety—d. Nervosa, Fidgets—d. Simplex, Fidgets.
 Dyspnœa convulsiva, Asthma—d. Hydrothoracica, Hydrothorax—d. Physothoracica, Pneumothorax—d. Pinguedinoso, Parsiness—d. Pneumatica, Pneumothorax—d. Pyothoracica, Empyema.
 Dystocia abortiva, Abortion—d. Dyscyesis, Pregnancy, morbid—d. Dyscyesis extrauterina, see Pregnancy, preternatural.
 Dysuria, Strangury—d. Calculosa, Calculi, vesical—d. Irritata, Calculi, vesical—d. mucosa, Cystirrhœa.

E

Eagle-stone, Ætites.
 Ear, flap, Proptoma auricularum.
 Earth, Fuller's, *Cimolia purpurescens*—e. Heavy, Baryta—e. Japan, Catechu—e. Lemnian, Terra Lemnia—e. Ponderous, Baryta—e. Samian, Sami terra—e. Sealed, Terra sigillata.
 Earthnut, Pignut, *Bunium bulbocastanum*.
 Eau, Water—e. d' Aix-la-Chapelle, see Aix-la-Chapelle—e. de l'Amnios, Liquor amnii—e. d'Armagnac, Tinctura cinnamomi composita—e. de Balaruc, Balaruc waters—e. de Barèges, Barèges water—e. de Bonferme, Tinctura cinnamomi composita—e. de Bonnes, Bonnes, mineral waters of—e. de Boule, see Ferrum tartarizatum—e. de Bourbonne-les-Bains, Bourbonne-les-Bains, mineral waters of—e. des Carmes, see Melissa—e. de Chaux, Liquor calcis—e. de Chaux composée, Liquor calcis compositus—e. de Cuivre ammoniacal, Liquor cupri ammoniati—e. Distillée, Water, distilled—e. de Fontaine, Water, spring—e. des Fontaines de la Marçquerie, Rouen, mineral waters of—e. contre la Gangrène,

- Liquor hydrargyri nitrici—*e. de Goudron*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*e. d'Husson*, Want's, Vinum colchici—*e. des Hydropiques*, Serum of serous membranes—*e. Hydrosulfurée simple*, Hydrosulphuretted water—*e. de Lac*, Water, lake—*e. de Luce*, Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus—*e. de Marais*, Water, marsh—*e. Medicinale d'Husson*, see *Colchicum autumnale*—*e. de Mer*, Water, sea—*e. Mercurielle*, Liquor hydrargyri nitrici—*e. Minérale*, Water, mineral—*e. de Naples*, Naples water, factitious—*e. de Neige*, Water, snow—*e. de Pluie*, Water, rain—*e. de Potasse*, Liquor potassæ—*e. de Puit*, Water, well—*e. Regale*, Nitro-muriatic acid—*e. de Source*, Water, well—*e. Sucrée*, Hydrosaccharum—*e. de Vichy*, Vichy water—*e. de Vie*, Brandy—*e. de Vie Allemande*, Tinctura jalapii composita—*e. de Vie camphré*, Spiritus camphoræ.
- Eaux, les*, Liquor amnii—*e. Hepatiques*, Waters, mineral, sulphureous—*e. Minérales artificielles*, Waters, mineral, artificial—*e. Minérales factices*, Waters, mineral, artificial—*e. Minérales ferrugineuses*, Waters, mineral, gaseous, &c.—*e. Minérales gazeuses ou acidules*, Waters, mineral, gaseous, &c.—*e. Minérales salines*, Waters, mineral, saline—*e. Minérales sulfureuses*, Waters, mineral, sulphureous—*e. Sulfurées*, Waters, mineral, sulphureous.
- Eblouissement*, Dazzling.
- Ebrietas*, Temulentia.
- Ebulus*, Sambucus ebulus.
- Ebur*, Ivory.
- Ecailles d'Huitres*, Ostrea testes.
- Ecailleux*, Squamous.
- Ecbesomenon*, Eventus.
- Ecbolium elaterium*, Momordica elaterium.
- Ecbolius*, Abortive.
- Eccatharticus*, Cathartic.
- Ecchyloma*, Extract.
- Ecchymata*, Ecbrasmata.
- Ecchymoma arteriosum*, see Aneurism—*e. Hyponychon*, Hyponychon—*e. lymphatica*, Phlegmatia dolens—*e. Melasma*, Melasma.
- Ecclisis*, Luxation.
- Eccope*, Entaille.
- Eccyesis*, Pregnancy, preternatural—*e. Abdominalis*, Pregnancy, abdominal—*e. Ovaria*, Pregnancy, ovarial—*e. Tubalis*, Pregnancy, tubal.
- Echancrure*, Notch—*e. Ethmoidale*, see Ethmoid—*e. Nasale*, Nasal notch.
- Echarde*, Splinter.
- Echarpe grande, et e. moyen*, see Sling—*e. de J. L. Petit*, see Sling—*e. Petite*, see Sling.
- Echauffants*, Calefacients.
- Echauffement*, Constipation, Gonorrhœa pura, Chafing.
- Echelles du Limaçon*, Scalæ of the cochlea.
- Echeneis*, Remora Hildani.
- Echetrosis*, Bryonia alba.
- Echine*, Vertebral column.
- Echinococcus hominis*, see Worms—*e. Humanus*, Hydatid.
- Echinoglossum*, Ophioglossum vulgatum.
- Echinopus*, Echinops.
- Echinus scandens*, Allamanda.
- Echos*, Tinnitus aurium.
- Eclaire*, Chelidonium majus—*e. Petite*, Ranunculus ficaria.
- Eclampsia*, Convulsion—*e. Typhodes*, Raphania.
- Eclegma album*, Looch album—*e. Guminoso-oleosum*, Looch album.
- Ecleipsis*, Exfoliation.
- Ecleipsis*, Desquamation.
- Eclepsitrepanon*, Exfoliative trepan.
- Ecligma*, Eclectos.
- Eclisse*, Splint.
- Ecmyzesis*, Exsuctio.
- Ecole*, School.
- Ecorce*, Cortex—*e. Cariocostine*, Canella alba. *e. de Saint Lucie*, Cinchona Caribææ cortex—*e. de Winter*, see Wintera aromatica *e. Fausse de Winter*, Canella alba.
- Ecorchures*, Chafing, Excoriation.
- Ecoulement*, Discharge, Gonorrhœa—*e. blanc*; Leucorrhœa.
- Ecpheylis*, Vesicula—*e. Herpes*, Herpes—*e. Herpes circinatus*, Herpes circinatus—*e. Herpes exedens*, Herpes exedens—*e. Herpes miliaris*, Herpes phlyctænodes—*e. Herpes zoster*, Herpes zoster—*e. Pompholyx*, Pompholyx.
- Ecpheylis*, Insanity—*e. Melancholia*, Melancholy.
- Ecpheylis*, Appendix vermiformis cæci.
- Ecpheylis*, Excrescence, Tumour—*e. Callus*, Callosity—*e. Caruncula*, Caruncle—*e. Clavus*, a Corn—*e. Œdematicum*, Phlegmatia dolens—*e. Physconia*, Physconia—*e. Verruca*, Verruca.
- Ecpheylis ventriculi*, Duodenum.
- Ecpiesmos*, Expression.
- Ecpheylis*, Stupor.
- Ecpneumatosi*, Expiration.
- Ecpneusis*, Expiration.
- Ecpnoe*, Expiration.
- Ecpptosis*, Luxation.
- Ecpptica*, Incrassantia.
- Ecpyema*, Abscess, Suppuration.
- Ecpyesis*, Abscess, Pustule—*e. Impetigo*, Impetigo—*e. Porrigo*, Porrigo—*e. Porrigo crustacea*, Porrigo larvalis—*e. Porrigo favosa*, P. favosa—*e. Porrigo furfuracea*, Porrigo furfurans—*e. Porrigo galeata*, Porrigo scutulata—*e. Porrigo lupinosa*, Porrigo lupinosa—*e. Scabies*, Psora.
- Ecpyeticus*, Suppurative.
- Ecpyiscontus*, Suppurative.
- Ecrevisse*, Crab.
- Ecroe*, Discharge.
- Ecrouelles*, Scrofula.
- Ecsarcoma*, Fungosity, Sarcoma.
- Ecstasis*, Luxation.
- Ectasia*, Aneurism—*e. Venarum*, Varix.
- Ectasis*, Extension.
- Ectexis*, Colliquation.
- Ecthlisma*, Attrition.
- Ecthlipsis*, Expression.

Ecthyma, Efflorescence, Pustule.
 Ectilloticus, Depilatory.
 Ectilmos, Evulsion.
 Ectome, Castration, *Entaille*, Excision.
 Ectomius, Castratus.
 Ectonion, Helleborus niger.
 Ectopia, Luxation—e. Ani, Proctocele—e. Herniosa, Hernia.
 Ectoprotic, Eccoprotic.
 Ectroma, Abortion.
 Ectrosis, Abortion.
 Ectrosmos, Abortion.
 Ectroticus, Abortive.
 Ectyloticus, Cathartic.
Ecumeux, Frothy.
 Eczema rubrum, Eczema mercuriale.
 Eczeosis, Effervescens.
 Eczesma, Eczema, Lichen tropicus.
Edenté, Edentulus.
 Edera, Hedera helix.
 Edulis, *Comestible*.
 Effetus, Impoverished.
 Effila, Ephelides.
 Effloratio, Exanthem.
 Efflorescentia, Exanthem.
 Efflorescentiæ, *Elévures*.
 Effluvium, Emanation—e. Latrinarium, *Mitte*.
Effort, Hernia—e. *des Reins*, see *Effort*.
 Effractura, Ecpiesma.
Egarement d'Esprit, Delirium, Insanity.
 Egestas, Want.
 Egestio, Dejection, Excretion.
 Egg, plant, Solanum melongena—e. White of, Albumen ovi.
Eglantier de chien, Rosa canina—e. *Sauvage*, Rosa canina.
 Egobronchophony. See Egophony.
 Egressus ventriculi, Pylorus.
 Eilamides, Meninges.
 Eileon, Ileon.
 Eileus, Ileus.
 Eisbole, Attack, Injection.
 Eispnoe, Inspiration.
 Ejaculator, see Transversus Perinæi—e. Seminis, Accelerator urinæ.
 Ejectio, Excretion—e. Fæcum, Defecation.
 El nispero, Achras sapota.
 Elæa, Olea Europæa.
 Elæagnus cordo, Myrica gale.
 Elæocarpus copalifera, Copal.
 Elæon, Oil.
 Elais Guineensis, see Cocos butyracea—e. Occidentalis, see Cocos butyracea.
Elan, Cervus alces.
Elancement. See Lancinating.
 Elaphoboscum, Pastinaca sativa.
 Elapsus, Luxation.
 Elastès, Elasticity.
 Elate, Pinus picea—e. Theleia, Pinus rubra.
 Elater, Elasticity.
 Elates, Elasticity.
 Elaterine. See Momordica elaterium.
 Elaterium, Extractum elaterii, Momordica elaterium.
 Elatin. See Momordica elaterium.

Elatine, Antirrhinum elatine.
 Elbow, Ulna.
 Elcoma, Ulcer.
 Elcosis, Ulcer.
 Elcuster, Embryulcus.
 Elder, Sambucus—e. Dwarf, Sambucus ebulus.
 Elecampane, Inula helenium.
 Electarium e cassia, Confectio cassiæ.
 Electricitas animalis, Galvanism—e. Galvanica, Galvanism—e. Metallica, Galvanism.
Electriser, To electrify.
 Electrum, Succinum.
Electuaire dentifrice, Dentifrice.
 Electuarius de aloë, Opiatum mesentericum—e. Aperiens, Confectio sennæ—e. Aromaticum, Confectio aromatica—e. Cassia, Confectio cassiæ—e. Cassiæ, Confectio cassiæ—e. Cassiæ fistulæ, Confectio cassiæ—e. Cassiæ sennæ, Confectio sennæ—e. Cassiæ tamarindatum seu lenitivum, Confectio cassiæ—e. Catholicum commune, Confectio sennæ—e. Cinchonæ, Opiatum febrifugum—e. de Croco emendatum, Confectio hyacinthi—e. Diaprunum, Confectio sennæ—e. Eccoproticum, Confectio sennæ—e. de Kina kina, Opiatum febrifugum—e. Laxativum, Confectio cassiæ—e. Lenitivum, Confectio sennæ—e. Opiatum, Confectio opii—e. Scammonii, Confectio scammonii—e. e Scammonio, Confectio scammonii—e. Sennæ, Confectio sennæ—e. Sennæ compositum, Confectio sennæ—e. Sennæ cum pulpis, Confectio sennæ—e. Thebaicum, Confectio opii.
 Elelisphacos, Salvia.
 Elements, organic, Principles, immediate.
 Elementum acidificum, Oxygen.
 Eleoselinum, Apium petroselinum.
 Elephantiasis of the Arabs, Lepa—e. Indica, E. Arabica—e. Italica, Pellagra.
 Elephas, Elephantiasis, Ivory.
 Elettaria cardamomum, Amomum cardamomum.
 Eleuteria, Croton cascarilla.
Élévateur, Elevator—e. *Commun de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure*, Levator labii superioris alæque nasi—e. *de l'Œil*, Rectus superior oculi—e. *de la Paupière supérieure*, Levator palpebræ superioris.
 Elevator ani, Levator ani—e. Labii inferioris, Levator labii inferioris—e. Labii superioris proprius, Levator labii superioris proprius—e. Labiorum communis, Levator anguli oris—e. Oculi, Rectus superior oculi—e. Patientiæ, Levator scapulæ—e. Scapulæ, Levator Scapulæ—e. Testiculi, Cremaster—e. Urethræ, see Transversus perinæi.
Elève interne, House surgeon.
Elévures, Exanthem.
 Eliaster, Ilech.
 Elichrysum, Solidago virgaurea—e. Montanum, Antennaria dioica.
 Elicoides, Capreolaris.
 Eligma, Eclectos.
 Eliquatio, Colliquation.

- Elixir aloes, Tinctura aloes composita—e. Anthelminticum Succorum, Tinctura jalapii composita—e. Antihypochondriacum, Tinctura cinchonæ amara—e. Antinephreticum, E. acidum Halleri—e. Antipodagricum, E. acidum Halleri—e. Aperitivum, Tinctura aloes composita—e. Carminative, of Sylvius, Tinctura carminativa Sylvii—e. Daffy's, Tinctura sennæ comp.—e. Danorum, E. pectorale regis Daniæ—e. Fetidum, Tinctura castorei composita—e. of Garus, Tinctura de croco composita—e. Guaiaci volatilis, Tinctura Guaiaci ammoniata—e. Jalappæ compositum, Tinctura jalapii composita—e. of Long life, Tinctura aloes composita—e. *de Longue vie*, Tinctura aloes composita—e. *d'Or*, *de M. le Général de la Motte*, Tinctura seu alcohol sulfurico-æthereus—e. Paregoric, Edinburgh, Tinctura opii ammoniata—e. Paregoricum, Tinctura camphoræ compositum—e. Pectorale dulce, E. pectorale regis Danorum—e. Proprietatis, Tinctura aloes composita—e. Purgans, Tinctura jalapii composita—e. Radcliffe's, see Tinctura aloes composita—e. Rhej dulce, Vinum rhej palmati—e. Ringelmanni, E. pectorale regis Daniæ—e. Roborans Whyttii, Tinctura cinchonæ amara—e. Sacrum, Tinctura rhej et aloes—e. Salutis, Tinctura sennæ comp.—e. Squire's, see Tinctura camphoræ composita—e. Stomachicum, Tinctura gentianæ composita—e. Stomachicus spirituosus, Tinctura cinchonæ amara—e. Stoughton's, see Tinctura gentianæ composita—e. ex Succo glycyrrhizæ, E. pectorale regis Daniæ—e. Succo liquiritiæ, E. pectorale regis Danorum—e. Sulphurico-acidum, E. acidum Halleri—e. Traumaticum, Tinctura Benzoini compositum—e. of Vitriol, Sulphuric acid, dilute—e. Vitrioli, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli acido-aromaticum, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli dulce, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli Edinburgensium, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. Vitrioli Mynsichti, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. of Vitriol, sweet, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus—e. Vitrioli cum tinctura aromatica, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—e. of Vitriol, Vignani's, Spiritus ætheris aromaticus—e. Whyttii, Tinctura cinchonæ amara.
- Elixirium antisepticum Doctoris Chaussier, Tinctura cinchonæ ætherea composita.
- Elixix, Eclectos.
- Elixiviation, Lixiviation.
- Elk, Cervus alces.
- Elleboraster, Helleborus fœtidus.
- Elleborismus, Helleborismus.
- Elleborum album, Veratrum album.
- Elm, common, Ulmus—e. Red, Ulmus Americana—e. Rough-leaved, Ulmus Americana—e. Slippery, Ulmus Americana.
- Elmintho-corton, Carallina Corsicana.
- Elome, Orpiment.
- Elutriatio, Decantation.
- Eluxation, Luxation.
- Elytritis, Colposis, Leucorrhœa.
- Elytroblennorrhœa, Leucorrhœa (vaginal).
- Elytroitis, Colposis.
- Elytrophyma, Elytroncus.
- Elytroptosis, Prolapsus vaginæ.
- Email des dents*, Enamel of the teeth.
- Emansio mensium. See Amenorrhœa.
- Emarginatio, *Echancrure*, Notch.
- Emarginatura, *Echancrure*, Notch.
- Emasculatus, Castratus, Eunuch.
- Embarras*, Emphraxis.
- Embarrure*, Engisoma.
- Embaument*, Embalming.
- Emboiture*, Diarthrosis.
- Embolimos, Intercalary.
- Embolum cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain.
- Emborisma, Aneurism.
- Embryema, Embrocation.
- Embrocation, Guestonian. See Oleum Terebinthinæ rectificatum.
- Embroche, Embrocation.
- Embryotome, Embryothlastes.
- Embryusterulcia, Embryulcia.
- Emendans, Corrigent.
- Emeraude*, Smaragdus.
- Emesia, Vomiturition.
- Emesis, Vomiting.
- Emetia, Emetine.
- Emetic tartar, Antimonium tartarizatum—e. Weed, Lobelia inflata.
- Emetine, Ipecacuanha.
- Émétique*, Antimonium tartarizatum, Emetic.
- Eminence porte antérieure*, Lobulus anonymus—e. *Porte postérieure*, Lobulus Spigelii—e. *Sus-pubienne*, Mons veneris.
- Eminences bigéminées*, Quadrigemina corpora—e. *Latérales*, Corpora olivaria—e. *Pyramidales*, Corpora pyramidalia—e. *Vermiformes du cercelet*, Vermiformes Processus.
- Eminentia annularis, Pons varolii—e. Pyramidalis Tympani, Pyramid.
- Eminentie candicantes, Mamillary tubercles—e. Lenticulares, Corpora striata—e. Magnæ cerebri, Thalami nervorum opticorum—e. Olivares, Corpora olivaria—e. Pyramidalia, Corpora pyramidalia—e. Quadrigeminæ, Q. tubercula.
- Emissaire*, Emunctory.
- Emmenia, Menses.
- Emmeniagoga, Emmenagogues.
- Emmyxium articulare, Hydrarthrus.
- Emonctoire*, Emunctory.
- Emotio, Delirium, Luxation.
- Empasma, Catapasma.
- Empeiria, Experience.
- Empetrum, Herniaria glabra.
- Emphlysis aphtha, Aphthæ—e. Erysipelas, Erysipelas—e. Miliaria, Miliary fever—e. Vaccina inserta, Vaccina—e. Varicella, Varicella.

Emphrastica, Physconia.

Emphragma lachrymale, Fistula lachrymalis—e. Salivare, Ranula.

Emphyema, Tumour—e. Encystis, Encystis—e. Encystis atheroma, Atheroma—e. Encystis ganglion, Ganglion, Testudo—e. Encystis meliceris, Meliceris—e. Encystis steatoma, Steatoma—e. Exostosis ossea, Exostosis—e. Exostosis periosteal, Node—e. Sarcoma, Sarcoma—e. Sarcoma adiposum, Adipose sarcoma—e. Sarcoma cellulosum, Cystic sarcoma—e. Sarcoma mammarum, Mammary sarcoma—e. Sarcoma pancreaticum, Pancreatic sarcoma—e. Sarcoma scirrhus, Scirrhus sarcoma—e. Sarcoma tuberculosum, Tuberculate sarcoma—e. Sarcoma vasculosum, Sarcoma, vascular.

Emphysema abdominis, Tympanites—e. Pectoris, Pneumothorax—e. Tympanites, Tympanites—e. Uteri, Hysterophysis, Physometra.

Empiric, Charlatan.

Empirice, Empiricism.

Empirisme, Empiricism.

Emplasticus, Emphracticus.

Emplastrum adhæsivum, Emplastrum resinæ—e. Adhæsivum Woodstockii, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum—e. Alexandri, Alexandrine—e. de Althæa, Unguentum de Althæa—e. Andreæ de Cruce, E. de pice et resinis glutinans—e. Anglicum, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum—e. Attrahens, E. ceræ—e. Cantharidis, E. lyttæ—e. Cantharidis vesicatorii compositum, E. lyttæ comp.—e. Cephalicum, E. picis comp.—e. Citrinum, Unguentum de althæa—e. Commune, E. plumbi—e. Commune cum resina, E. resinæ—e. Conii, E. cicutæ—e. Diachylon, E. plumbi—e. Divinum Nicolai, see Magnet—e. Emolliens, Unguentum de althæa—e. Ferri rubri, E. oxidi ferri rubri—e. Flavum, Unguentum de althæa—e. ad Fonticulos, Ceratum Galeni—e. Glutinosum, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum—e. cum Gummatibus, E. gummosum—e. e Gummis resinosis, E. gummosum—e. Ichthyocollæ telæ inductum, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum—e. Irritans, E. lyttæ—e. Lithargyri, E. plumbi—e. Lithargyri compositum, E. galbani compositum—e. Lithargyri cum gummi, E. gummosum—e. Lithargyri cum hydrargyro, E. hydrargyri—e. Lithargyri cum resina, E. resinæ—e. Lithargyricum cum resina pini, E. resinæ—e. Lyttæ, Blister—e. Meloes vesicatorii, E. lyttæ—e. Meloes vesicatorii comp., E. lyttæ comp.—e. Mucilaginosum, Unguentum de althæa—e. Nigrum, of Augsburg, see Magnet—e. Phœniceum, Diapalma—e. ex Oxido plumbi rubro compositum, E. Norimbergense—e. ex Oxido plumbi semivitreum, E. plumbi—e. Oxidi plumbi semivitreum, E. plumbi—e. Oxidi plumbi semivitreum gummosum, E. gummosum—e. Polychrestum, E. resinæ—e. Resinosum, E. resinæ

—e. Roborans, E. oxidi ferri rubri—e. Rubefians, E. lyttæ—e. Simplex, E. ceræ—e. Spermatitis ceti, Ceratum cetacei—e. Vesicatorium, Blister, E. lyttæ—e. de Vigocum mercurio emendatum, E. hydrargyri compositum.

Emplâtre, Emplastrum—e. d'André de la Croix, Emplastrum de pice et resinis glutinans—e. de Cigue, Emplastrum cicutæ—e. Collant de poix et de résines, Emplastrum de pice et resinis glutinans—e. de Gomme résine, Emplastrum cum gummi resinis—e. de Nuremberg, Emplastrum Norimbergense.

Emplatomenos, Emphracticus.

Empneumosis, Emphysema, Inspiration.

Empoisonnement, Poisoning.

Emporium spirituum, Sensorium.

Empreinte, Impression.

Empresma bronchitis, Cynanche trachealis—e. Carditis, Carditis—e. Cephalitis, Phrenitis—e. Enteritis, Enteritis—e. Gastritis, Gastritis—e. Hepatitis, Hepatitis—e. Hysteritis, Metritis—e. Nephritis, Nephritis—e. Orchitis, Hernia humoralis—e. Otitis, Otitis—e. Paristhmitis, Cynanche—e. Paristhmitis tonsillaris maligna, Cynanche maligna—e. Paristhmitis pharyngea, Cynanche parotidæa—e. Paristhmitis tonsillaris—e. Parotitis, Cynanche parotidæa—e. Peritonitis, Peritonitis—e. Peritonitis mesenterica, Mesenteritis—e. Peritonitis omentalis, Epiploitis—e. Pleuritis, Pleuritis—e. Pleuritis diaphragmatica, Diaphragmitis—e. Pneumonitis, Pneumonia—e. Splenitis, Splenitis.

Emptoe, Hæmoptysis.

Emptoica passio, Hæmoptysis.

Emptosis, Imbibition.

Emptysis, Hæmoptysis.

Empye, Empyema.

Empyesis, Empyema—e. Oculi, Hypopyon—e. Pectoris, Empyema—e. Variola, Variola.

Empyos, Purulent.

Emulsio guaiacina, Mistura guaiaci—e. Leniens, Looch ex ovo—e. Oleosa, Looch ex ovo—e. Simplex, E. amygdalæ—e. Antihysterica, Mistura assafoetidæ—e. Arabica, Emulsio acaciæ Arabicæ.

Emulsion, almond, Emulsio amygdalæ—e. Camphor, Emulsio camphoræ—e. Castor oil, Emulsio olei ricini—e. Gum Arabic, Emulsio acaciæ Arabicæ—e. Huileuse, Looch ex ovo—e. of Oil of almonds, Emulsio olei amygdalarum—e. of Oil of turpentine, Emulsio olei terebinthinæ—e. Purging with resin of jalap, Emulsio purgans cum jalapæ resina—e. Purging, with scammony, Emulsio purgans cum scammonio.

Emundantia, Detergents.

Enæmon, Styptic.

Enanthesis rosalia, Scarlatina—e. Urticaria, Urticaria.

Enantiopathic, Palliative.

Enausma, Fomites.

Encarpos, Pregnant.
 Encasing, *Emboîtement*.
 Encatalepsis, Catalepsy.
 Encathisma, Semicupium.
 Encausis, Burn, Encauma, Moxibustion.
Encavure, Argema.
Enceinte, Pregnant.
Encens, Juniperus lycia.
 Encephalalgia, Cephalalgia—e. Hydropica, Hydrocephalus internus.
 Encephalitis, Phrenitis.
 Encephalomalacia, Mollities cerebri.
Encephalopathie crapuleuse, Delirium tremens.
 Encephaloscopy, Craniology.
 Encephalosismus, Concussion of the brain.
 Encerosis, Inceration.
 Encharaxis, Scarification.
Enchifrenement, Coryza.
 Enchorios, Endemic.
 Enchrison, Liniment.
 Enchylosis, Extraction.
 Enchyma, Infusum, Plethora.
 Enchysis, Infusion.
Enclavée, Wedged.
Enclavement. See Wedged.
Enclume, Incus.
 Enclyma, Clyster.
 Encœlia, Entrails.
 Encœlialgia inflammatoria, Encœlitis.
 Encope, Diacope, Incision.
 Encranion, Cerebellum.
 Encranis, Cerebellum.
Encre, Atramentum.
 Encyesis, Fecundation, Pregnancy.
 Encymon, Pregnancy.
 Encymosia, Fecundation, Pregnancy.
 Endeicticos, Indicant.
 Endeixis, Indication.
 Endive, Cichorium endivia—e. Wild, Cichorium intybus.
 Endivia, Cichorium endivia.
 Endosis, Remission.
 Endosmose, Imbibition.
Enduit choroidien. See Choroid.
Endurcissement, Induration—e. du Tissu cellulaire, Induration of the cellular tissue.
 Enechema, Tinnitus aurium.
 Enecia cauma, Synocha.
 Enema, Clyster—e. Opii, E. anodynum.
 Eneresis, Compression.
 Energia, Action, Force.
Enfance, Infancy.
Enfant, Infans.
Enflure, Swelling—e. des Jambes et des cuisses de la femme accouchée, Phlegmatia dolens.
Enfoncement scaphoïde, Scaphoides fossa.
 Engasterion, Laboratory.
Engelure, Chilblain.
 English disease, Rachitis.
 Englottogastor, Engastrimythos.
 Engomphosis, Gomphosis.
 Engorgement, Congestion.
Engourdissement, Torpor.
Engrenure, Suture.

Enkysté, Encysted.
Enkystement, Chatonnement.
 Enosis, Insertion.
Enrouement, Raucedo.
 Ens martis, Ferrum ammoniatum—e. Veneris Boylei, Ferrum ammoniatum.
 Ensiformis, Xiphoid.
 Ensi-sternal, Ultimo-sternal.
 Enstalaxis, Instillation.
 Ensomatosi, Incorporation.
Entablement, Depression.
 Entasia, Tonic spasm—e. Articularis, Contractura—e. Loxia, Torticollis—e. Priapismus, Priapismus—e. Systremma, Cramp—e. Tetanus, Tetanus—e. Tetanus anticus, Emprosthotonos—e. Trismus, Trismus.
Entendement, Intellect.
 Entelipathia, Nymphomania.
 Enteradenes, Peyer's glandulæ.
 Enteralgia, Colica—e. Acuta, Enteritis—e. Inflammatoria, Enteritis.
Enterite folliculeuse. See Typhus.
 Enteritis epiploitis, Epiploitis—e. Mesenterica, Mesenteritis.
 Enterolithus, Calculi of the stomach and intestines—e. Bezoardus, Bezoar—e. Scybala, Scybala.
 Enteron, Intestine.
 Enterophlogia, Enteritis.
 Enteropyria, Enteritis.
 Enterorrhagia simplex, Hæmatochezia.
 Enterozoa, Worms.
 Enthelminthes, Worms.
 Enthlasis cranii, Effractura cranii.
 Entonia, Tension, Tonic spasm.
Entonnoir, Calix, Infundibulum—e. du Ventricule Moyen de Cerveau, Infundibulum of the Brain.
Entorse, Sprain.
 Entozoa, Worms.
Entozoaires, Worms.
 Entozoaria, Worms.
Entrailles, Entrails.
 Entyposi. See Glene.
 Enula campana, Inula Helenium.
Envie, Malacia, Nævus—e. de vomir, Nausea.
 Enypnion, Somnium.
 Enystron, Abomasus.
 Epagogium, Prepuce.
 Epanadiplosis, Anadiplosis.
 Epanalepsis, Anadiplosis.
 Epanastasis, Pustule.
Epanchement, Effusion.
 Epanetus hectica, Hectic fever.
 Epaphrismos, Despumation.
 Eparma, Tumour.
 Eparsis, Tumour.
Epaule, Humerus.
 Epencranis, Cerebellum.
Eperon, Hippocampus minor—e. des Artères, Spur.
Epervier, Accipiter.
Epervière des Murailles, Hieracium murorum.

- Ephebeum, Mons veneris.
 Ephebia, Puberty.
 Ephebosyne, Puberty.
 Ephebotes, Puberty.
 Ephedrana, Nates.
Ephelide scorbutique, Chloasma.
 Ephelis lentigo, Ephelides—*e. a Sole*, Ephelides.
 Ephemera anglica pestilens, Sudor anglicus—*e. Maligna*, Sudor anglicus—*e. Sudatoria*, Sudor anglicus.
 Ephemero-pyra, Ephemera.
 Ephemerus, Quotidian.
 Epibialtes hypochondriaca, Incubus vigilantium—*e. Nocturnus*, Incubus—*e. Vigilantium*, Incubus vigilantium.
 Epidrosis, Desudatio—*e. Cruentum*, Sudor cruentus.
 Ehippium, Pituitaria fossa, Sella turcica.
Epi, Spica.
 Epialtes, Incubus.
 Epian, Frambæsia.
 Epiblema, Catablema.
 Epibole, Incubus.
 Epicanthis, Canthus.
 Epicauma, Encauma.
 Epicausis, Encauma.
 Epicerastica, Emollients.
 Epicholos, Bilious.
 Epichorion, Decidua.
 Epichrosis, Inunctio.
 Epichrosis, Ephelides.
 Epichysis, Affusion.
 Epicollesis, Agglutination.
 Epicondylo-cubitalis, see Anconeus—*e. Radial*, Supinator radii brevis—*e. Sus-metacarpien*, See Radialis—*e. Sus-phalangetien commun*, Extensor digitorum communis—*e. Sus-phalangettien du petit doigt*, Extensor proprius minimi digiti.
 Epicophosis, Cophosis.
 Epicranium, Occipito-frontalis.
 Epicyema, Fœtus, Superfœtation.
 Epicrousis, Percussion.
 Epicyesis, Superfœtation.
 Epicystotomia. See Lithotomy.
 Epidendrum vanilla. See Vanilla.
 Epidermis linguæ. See Tongue.
 Epiderrhis, Epideris.
 Epideisis, Deligation.
 Epidesis, see Bandage—*e. Hæmostasia*, Ligation.
 Epidesmos, Bandage, Fascia.
 Epigenema, Epigenesis.
 Epiginomenos, Epigenesis.
 Epigonatis, Patella.
 Epigonion, Fœtus.
 Epigonon, Superfœtation.
 Epigounis, Patella.
 Epilatorium, Depilatory.
 Epilempsis, Epilepsy.
 Epilentia, Epilepsy.
 Epilepsia algetica, see Algos—*e. Uterina*, Lorind matricis—*e. Nocturna*, Incubus.
Epinard, Spinacia—*e. Sauvage*, Chenopodium bonus Henricus.
Épine, Spine—*e. du Dos*, Vertebral column—*e. Gutturale*, Nasal spine, inferior and posterior—*e. Sphénoïdale*, Sphenoidal spine—*e. Vinette*, Oxycantha Galeni.
Epineux, Spinous—*e. du Dos, grand*, Spinallis Dorsi major, see Interspinales dorsi et lumborum—*e. du Dos, petit*, see Interspinales dorsi et lumborum.
Epingle, Pin.
 Epinotion, Scapula.
 Epione, Decidua.
 Epipaston, Catapasma.
 Epiphephticos, Conjunctiva.
 Epiphora, Ophthalmia—*e. Ptyalismus*, Salivation.
 Epiphymata, Cutaneous diseases.
 Epiphysis, Additamentum—*e. Cruris longioris* incudis, Os orbiculare.
 Epiplegia, Hemiplegia.
 Episarcidium, Anasarca.
 Episichion, Abdomen, Pubes.
 Episeion, Pubis os, Vulva.
 Episemasia, Annotatio.
 Episiocele. See Hernia vulvar.
 Epision, Palate.
 Epispasticum, Blister.
 Episphærian, Convolution.
 Episphagismos, Signature.
 Epistasis, Insidentia.
 Epistropheus, Axis.
Epitrochlo-carpi-palmaire, Palmaris longus—*e. Cubito-carpien*, see Cubital muscles—*e. Metacarpien*, Palmaris magnus—*e. Phalanginien commun*, Flexor sublimis perforatus—*e. Radial*, Pronator radii teres.
 Epocheteusis, Derivation.
 Epode, Incantation.
Eponge, Spongia—*e. d'Eglantier*, Bedegar.
Epoques, Menses.
Epreintes, Tenesmus.
 Epsema, Decoction.
 Epsesis, Decoction, Elixatio.
Epuisement, Exhaustion.
 Epulosis, Cicatrization.
 Epulotica, Cicatrisantia.
 Equisetum arvense, &c., see Hippuris vulgaris—*e. Minus*, Hippuris vulgaris.
Erable, Acer saccharinum.
Eraillement des Paupières, Ectropion.
 Erebinthus, Acer arietinum.
 Erector clitoridis, Ischio-cavernosus—*e. Penis*, Ischio-cavernosus.
 Eremia, Acinesia.
 Erethisma, Rubefacient.
 Erethismus, Irritation—*e. Ebriosorum*, Delirium tremens—*e. Hydrophobia*, Hydrophobia—*e. Oneirodynia*, Incubus—*e. Oneirodynia*, Paroniria—*e. Simplex*, Fidgets.
 Ereugmos, Eructation.
 Ereuxis, Eructation, Flatulence.
 Ergasma, Myrrha.
 Ergasterion spiritus, Pulmo.
Ergot, Hippocampus minor.

Ergotisme convulsive, Convulsio cerealis.

Erigerum, Senecio.

Erigne, Hook.

Erine, Hook.

Erodens, Caustic.

Erodium moschatum, *Geranium moschatum*.

Eromania, *Erotomania*.

Eros, Love.

Erosio, Corrosion.

Erotomania, *Erotomania*.

Erotion, Melissa.

Erotomania, *Nymphomania*.

Erpes, Herpes.

Errabundus, Planetes.

Erreur de Lieu, Error loci.

Errhinum, Sternutatory.

Error loci, Aberration.

Eruca, Brassica eruca, Sinapis.

Erugatoria, Tetanothra.

Erugineux, Æruginous.

Eruption, violet, Ionthus.

Erva de Sancta Maria, *Arum dracunculus*.

Eryge, Eructation.

Eryngo, sea, *Eryngium maritimum*—e. Water, *Eryngium aquaticum*.

Erysimum alliaria, *Alliaria*.

Erysipelas periodica nervosa chronica, *Pellagra*—e. *Phlyctenoides*, *Herpes zoster*—e. *Zoster*, *Herpes zoster*.

Erysipèle, *Erysipelas*—e. *Pustuleux*, *Herpes zoster*.

Erysos, *Erythema*.

Erythema ambustio, Burn—e. *Anthrax*, *Anthrax*—e. a Frigore, *Chilblain*—e. *Gangrenosum*, *Anthrax*—e. *Intertrigo*, Chafing—e. *Mercuriale*, *Eczema mercuriale*—e. *Pernio*, *Chilblain*.

Erythos, *Erythema*.

Erythræa centaurium, *Chironia centaurium*—e. *Chilensis*, *Canchalagua*, *Chironia chilensis*.

Erythema, *Erythrema*.

Erythrodanum, *Rubia*.

Erythros, *Erythema*.

Esca, Aliment.

Escara, *Eschar*.

Escargot, *Limax*.

Eschalotte, *Echalotte*.

Eschara, *Vulva*.

Escorzonera, *Scorzonera*.

Escrevisse, Crab.

Espaces intercostaux. See Costa.

Espèce, Powder, compound.

Espèces vulnérables, Falltranck.

Esphlasis, Depression, Enthlasis.

Esprit, Spirit—e. *d'Ammoniaque*, *Spiritus ammoniæ*—e. *d'Anis*, *Spiritus anisi*—e. *de Camphre*, *Spiritus camphoræ*—e. *de Cannelle*, *Spiritus cinnamomi*—e. *de Carvi*, *Spiritus carui*—e. *de Genièvre composé*, *Spiritus juniperi compositus*—e. *de Lavande*, *Spiritus lavandulæ*—e. *de Lavande composé*, *Spiritus lavandulæ compositus*—e. *de Menthe poivrée*, *Spiritus menthæ piperitæ*—e. *de Muscade*, *Spiritus myristicæ*—e. *de Pouliot*, *Spiritus pulegii*—e. *de*

Raifort composé, *Spiritus armoraciæ compositus*—e. *de Romarin*, *Spiritus rosmarini*—e. *de Vin delayé*, *Spiritus tenuior*—e. *de Vin rectifié*, *Spiritus rectificatus*.

Esprits animaux, Nervous fluid.

Esquille, Splinter.

Esquinancie, *Cynanche*, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.

Esquine, *Smilax China*.

Essence of coltsfoot, see *Tinctura benzoini composita*—e. of Musk, *Tinctura moschi*.

Essences, *Olea volatilia*.

Essentia, *Tincture*—e. *Aloes*, *Tinctura aloes*—e. *Absinthii amara*, *Tinctura A. composita*—e. *Absinthii composita*, *Tinctura A. composita*—e. *Antimonii seu stibii*, *Vinum antimonii tartarizati*—e. *Antiseptica Huxhami*, *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*—e. *Aromatica*, *Tinctura cinnamomi composita*—e. *Castorei*, *Tinctura castori*—e. *Catholica purgans Rothii*, *Tinctura jalapii composita*—e. *de Cedro*, *Oleum cedrinum*—e. *Chinæ*, *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*—e. *Cinnamomi*, *Tinctura cinnamomi*—e. *Neroli*, see *Citrus aurantium*—e. *Corticis Peruviani antiseptica Huxhami*, *Tinctura cinchonæ comp.*—e. *Corticis Peruviani composita*, *Tinctura cinchonæ amara*.

Essera, *Lichen tropicus*.

Essieu, Axis.

Essoufflement, Anhelatio.

Esthema, Vestitus.

Esthesis, Vestitus.

Estomac, Stomach.

Esula, major, *Euphorbia palustris*—e. Minor, *Euphorbia cyparissias*.

Esuries, Hunger.

Esurigo, Hunger.

Eruritio, Hunger.

Esychia, Acinesia.

Etagé, Stage.

Etain, Tin—e. *de Glace*, Bismuth—e. *Gris*, Bismuth.

Eternuement, Sneezing.

Etesticulatio, Castration.

Ether, Æther—e. *Acetic*, see Æther—e. *Chloric*, Æther chloricus—e. *Hydrochloric*, see Æther—e. *Hydrocyanic*, Æther hydrocyanicus—e. *Muriatic*, see Æther—e. *Nitric*, see Æther—e. *Nitrous*, see Æther—e. *Phosphoric*, see Æther—e. *Rectified*, Æther, sulphuricus—e. *Sulphuric*, Æther, sulphuricus.

Ethérée, Æthereal.

Ethmosyne, Habit.

Ethos, Habit.

Ethuse meum, Æthusa meum.

Etiollement, Etiolation.

Etiology, Ætiologia.

Etisie, Hectisis.

Etoile, Stella.

Etonné, Stunned.

Etouffement, Suffocation.

Etourdissement, Vertigo.

Etranglement, Strangulation.

Etrier, Stapes.

Etron, Abdomen, Hypogastrium.

- Etuve*, Stove—*e. Humide*, Bath, vapour.
Etuver, to Foment.
Euanthemum, Anthemis nobilis.
Eucalyptus resinifera. See Kino.
Eucrasia, Temperament.
Euethes, Benign.
Eufraise, Euphrasia officinalis.
Eugion, Hymen.
Eunuchismus, Castration.
Eunuchium meconis, Lettuce.
Eunuchus, Castratus.
Euodes, Benevolentia.
Euonymus, Quassia simarouba.
Eupatoire d'Avicenne, Eupatorium cannabinum.
Eupatorium, Agrimony—*e. Mesues*, Achillea ageratum—*e. Purple-stalked*, E. purpureum.
Euphlogia, Variola.
Euphorbe cyprès, E. cyparissias—*e. des Mairs*, E. palustris—*e. Vomitive*, E. ipecacuanha.
Euphoria, Eupathia.
Euphrasia, Euphrasia officinalis.
Euribali, Juribali.
Euros, Caries.
Eurychoria, Sinus.
Eurycles, Engastrimythos.
Euryclitus, Engastrimythos.
Eurysmus, Dilatation.
Euthesia, Eutaxia.
Euthyenteron, Rectum.
Evacuatifs, Evacuants.
Evacuatio, Excretion.
Evanouissement, Syncope.
Evigilation. See Sleep.
Evil, king's, Scrofula.
Eviratio, Castration.
Eviratus, Eunuch.
Eversio palpebræ, Ectropion.
Evomitio, Vomiting.
Exacerbatio, Paroxysm.
Exacerbation, Paroxysm.
Exacum spicatum, Coutoubea alba.
Exæmatis, Hæmatis.
Exæmos, Exanguious.
Exæresis, Extraction.
Exambloma, Abortion.
Examblosis, Abortion.
Exanastomosis, Anastomosis.
Exanastrophe, Convalescence.
Exangia aneurisma, Aneurism.
Exania, Proctocele.
Exanthem, carbuncular, Anthracia—*e. Ichorous*, Emphlysis—*e. Pustulous*, Empyesis—*e. Rash*, Enanthesis.
Exanthema, Eminence—*e. Miliaria*, Miliary fever—*e. Pestis*, Plague—*e. Serosum*, Pemphigus—*e. Strophulus*, Strophulus—*e. Vaccina*, Vaccina—*e. Varicella*, Varicella.
Exanthème intestinale. See Typhus.
Exanthesis, see Efflorescence—*e. Roseola*, Roseola—*e. Rubeola*, Rubeola.
Exanthisma, Exanthem.
Exarthrema, Luxation, Sprain.
Exarthroma, Luxation.
Exanthropia, Misanthropia.
Exartema, Amuletum.
Exarthrosis, Luxatio, Sprain.
Exarticulatio, Luxatio.
Exarysis, Exhaustion.
Exaspiratio, Exacerbation.
Excæcaria agallocha, Agallochum.
Excalefactio, *Echauffement*.
Excastratio, Castration, Eunuch.
Excathisma, Bath, half, Semicupium.
Excerebratus, Delirious.
Excidentia, Ecptoma.
Excipula, Cup.
Excisio, *Entaille*.
Excitability, Irritability.
Excitant, Stimulant.
Excoriatio, Ecdora.
Excoriatura, Excoriation.
Excrecentia, Exacerbation, Protuberance, Tumour—*c. Carnosa*, Sarcoma.
Excrecentia gingivæ, Epulis.
Excretio, Eccrisis, Excrement—*e. Alvina*, Defecation—*e. Fæcum alvinarum*, Defecation—*e. Urinæ involutaria*, Enuresis.
Excretum, Excrement.
Excroissance, Excrescence.
Exechebronchus, Bronchocele.
Exechegluti, Exischioi.
Exelcosis. See Ulceration.
Exelcysmus, Extraction.
Exhalaison, Exhalation.
Exhalatio, Evaporation.
Exhalation, pulmonary. See Perspiration.
Exoche, Eminence.
Exœdesis, Swelling.
Exogoge, Extraction.
Exolce, Extraction.
Exometra, Prolapsus uteri.
Exomoiosis, Assimilation.
Exomphalocèle, Exomphalos.
Exomphalus aquosus, Hæmomphalum.
Exoncosis linguæ, Glossoncus.
Exoneirosis, Pollution.
Exoneurism, Magnetism, animal.
Exorbitismus, Exophthalmia.
Exormia, Papula—*e. Lichen*, Lichen—*e. Strophulus*, Strophulus.
Exossatio, Exostosis.
Exostema caribæa, Cinchonæ caribææ cortex.
Exostosis, Spina ventosa—*e. Steatomatodes*, Osteosteoma.
Exotichæmatis, Transfusion.
Expectoratio sanguinis, Hæmoptysis—*e. Solida*, Cynanche trachealis.
Expellens, Expulsive.
Expérience, Experiment.
Exploratorium, Sound.
Expulsio, Excretion—*e. Fæcum*, Defecation.
Exsanguis, Exanguious.
Exsarcoma, Sarcoma.
Exsectio virilium, Castration.
Exsectus, Castratus, Eunuch.
Exsiccatio, Drying.

Exsiccativa, Desiccativa.

Exsolutio, Eclysis.

Exsuccatio, Ecchymoma.

Exsudatio, Ephidrosis.

Exsufflatio, Ecphysexis.

Extasis, Ecstasis.

Extemporaneous, Magistral.

Extenseur commun des doigts, Extensor digitorum communis—*e. Commun des orteils*, Extensor communis digitorum pedis—*e. Court du pouce*, Extensor pollicis brevis—*e. Long du pouce*, Extensor longus pollicis—*e. Petit des orteils*, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis—*e. Propre du petit doigt*, Extensor proprius minimi digiti—*e. Propre de l'Index*, Extensor proprius indicis.

Extensio, Tetanus.

Extensor carpi radialis brevis, see Radialis—*e. Carpi radialis longus*, see Radialis—*e. Carpi ulnaris*, see Cubital muscles—*e. Digitorum longus*, *E. communis digitorum pedis*—*e. Longus digitorum pedis*, *E. communis digitorum pedis*—*e. Proprius hallucis*, *E. proprius pollicis pedis*—*e. Indicis*, *E. proprius indicis*—*e. Internodii ossis pollicis*, *E. longus pollicis*—*e. Primi internodii*, Abductor longus pollicis—*e. Primi internodii*, *E. pollicis brevis*—*e. Secundi internodii*, *E. pollicis brevis*, Extensor longus pollicis—*e. Secundi internodii indicis proprius*, *E. proprius indicis*—*e. Tertii internodii*, *E. longus pollicis*—*e. Tertii internodii indicis*, Prior annularis—*e. Tertii internodii minimi digiti*, Abductor minimi digiti—*e. Ossis metacarpi pollicis manus*, Abductor longus pollicis—*e. Pollicis longus*, *E. proprius pollicis pedis*—*e. Pollicis secundus*, *E. Longus pollicis*—*e. Minor pollicis manus*, *E. pollicis brevis*—*e. Primus pollicis*, Abductor longus pollicis—*e. Tarsi minor*, Plantar muscle.

Extenuatio, Emaciation.

Externus auris, Laxator tympani—*e. Mallei*, Laxator tympani.

Extesticulatus, Castratus, Eunuch.

Extomius, Eunuch.

Extra-pelvis-pubi-trochantérien, Obturator externus.

Extract, see Extractum—*e. of Bark*, Extractum cinchonæ—*e. of Bark, resinous*, Extractum cinchonæ resinosum—*e. of Broom tops*—*e. Extractum cacuminum genistæ*—*e. of Chamomile*, *E. anthemidis*—*e. of Dandelion*, Extractum taraxaci—*e. of Hemlock*, Extractum cicutæ—*e. of Henbane*, Extractum hyoscyami—*e. of Hops*, Extractum humuli—*e. of Lettuce*, Extractum lactucæ—*e. of Liquorice*, Extractum glycyrrhizæ—*e. of Logwood*, Extractum hæmatoxyli—*e. of Meat, saponaceous*, Osmazome—*e. of Oak Bark*, Extractum corticis quercus—*e. of White Poppy*, Extractum papaveris—*e. of Rhubarb*, Extractum rhei—*e. of Rue*, Extractum rutæ—*e. of Savine*, Extractum foliorum sabinæ—*e. of Wormwood*, Extractum cacuminum absinthii.

Extractum catharticum, *E. Colocynthis compositum*—*e. Catechu*, Catechu—*e. Catholicum*, *E. Colocynthis compositum*—*e. Chamæmeli*, *E. Anthemidis*—*e. Cicutæ*, *E. Conii*—*e. Convolvuli jalapæ*, *E. jalapæ*—*e. Corticis Peruviani*, *E. Cinchonæ*—*e. Cinchonæ*—*e. Nucis vomicæ spirituosum*, see Strychnos nux vomica—*e. Purgans*, see Hedera helix—*e. Quercetani*, *E. Colocynthis compositum*—*e. Foliorum rutæ*, *E. Rutæ*—*e. Saturni*, Goulard's, Liquor plumbi subacetatis—*e. Scobis hæmatoxyli*, *E. hæmatoxyli*—*e. Thebaicum*, *E. Opii*.

Extrait, Extract—*e. Alcoolique de noix vomique*, see Strychnos nux vomica—*e. des Fruits*, Rob.

Extremity, Membrum.

Extroversio, Exstrophia.

Extuberantia, Protuberance.

Extuberatio, Protuberance.

Extumefactio, Swelling.

Exulceratio, Ecchyma, Ulceration.

Exumbilicatio, Exomphalos.

Exustio, Cauterization.

Eyebright, Euphrasia officinalis.

Eye, glass, Scaphium oculare—*e. Gum of the, Chassie*—*e. Lashes*, Cilia—*e. Salve*, Singleton's, Unguentum hydrargyri nitricoxydi—*e. Sight of the, Pupil*—*e. of Typhon*, Scilla—*e. Water, common*, Liquor zinci sulphatis cum camphora—*e. Water, blue*, Liquor cupri ammoniati—*e. Watery*, Epiphora.

F

Faba Ægyptiaca, Nymphaea nelumbo—*f. Cathartica*, Jatropha curcas—*f. Crassa*, Sedum telephium—*f. Febrifuga*, Ignatia amara—*f. Græca*, Diospyros lotus—*f. Indica*, Ignatia amara—*f. Pechurim*, Tetranchera pechurim—*f. Purgatrix*, Ricinus communis—*f. Sancti Ignatii*, Ignatia amara—*f. Suilla*, Hyoscyamus.

Fabagelle, Zygochillum fagabo.

Fabaria crassula, Sedum telephium.

Face, injectée, see Vultueux—*f. Vultueuse*, see Vultueux.

Facies, Face—*f. Cadaverica*, see Face—*f. Concava pedis*, Sole—*f. Hippocratica*, see Face—*f. Inferior pedis*, Sole—*f. Tortualis*, see Face.

Factice, Factitious.

Fæces, Excrement, Feculence.

Fæcositas, Feculence.

Fæcula, Fecula.

Fæculentia, Feculence.

Fæcundatio, Fecundatio.

Fæcunditas, Fecundity.

Fæx, Feculence.

Fagarier poivré, Fagara octandra.

Fagopyrum, Polygonum fagopyrum.

Faiblesse, Debility.

Faim, Hunger—*f. Canine*, Boulimia—*f. de Loup*, Fames lupina.

Faine, See Fagus sylvatica.

Fainting fit, Syncope.

Faisceau petit, Fasciculus.
Falcadina, Scherlievo.
Falsa via, False passage.
Faltranck, Falltranck.
Falx major, *Falx cerebri*—f. *Minor*, *Falx cerebelli*—f. of the Umbilical Vein, *Falx*, great of the Peritoneum.
Fames, Hunger—f. *Bovina*, *Boulimia*—f. *Canina*, *Boulimia*—f. *Lupina*, *Boulimia*.
Fang, Radix.
Fancy mark, Nævus.
Fard, Paint.
Farfara, *Tussilago*—f. *Bechium*, *Tussilago*.
Farfarella, *Tussilago*.
Farina amygdalarum. See *Amygdala*.
Farinarium, Alica.
Farines resolutives, *Farinæ resolventes*.
Farinosus, Farinaceous.
Fartura, *Farctura*.
Fascia, Bandage, Ligature—f. *Aponeurotica femoris*, *Fascia lata aponeurosis*—f. *Capitalis*, *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*—f. *Capitis*, *Diadema*—f. *Digitalis*, *Gantelet*—f. *Diophtalmica*, *Binoculus*—f. *Dividens*, Dividing bandage—f. *Inguinalis*, *Spica*—f. *Sculteti*, Bandage of separate strips—f. *Semicircularis*, *Tænia semicircularis*—f. *Spiralis*, *Ascia*—f. *Stellata*, *Stella*—f. *Tformis*, *T*. bandage—f. *Tortilis*, *Tourniquet*.
Fasciæ, Swathing clothes.
Fascialis, *Fascia lata muscle*, *Sartorius*.
Fasciarum applicatio, Deligation.
Fasciatio, Deligation, see Bandage—f. *Cucullata*, *Couvrechef*.
Fasciculi teretes cordis, *Columnæ carneæ*.
Fasciculus cuneatus, Reinforcement, fasciculus of—f. of Reinforcement, Reinforcement, *F*. of.
Fascinum, Penis.
Fasciola, *Bandelette*—f. *Cinerea*, *Tuberculum cinereum*—f. *Hepatica*, *Distoma hepaticum*—f. *Humana*, *Distoma hepaticum*—f. *Lanceolata*, *Distoma hepaticum*.
Faselus, *Phaseolus vulgaris*.
Fastidium cibi, Disgust.
Fastigium, Acme.
Fasting, Abstinence.
Fat, *Pinguedo*—f. *Mackaw*, see *Cocos butyracea*.
Fatuitas, Dementia, Idiotism.
Fauces, Pharynx, Throat.
Fausse route, False passage.
Faux, False—f. *de Cerveau*, *Falx cerebri*—f. *du Cervelet*, *Falx cerebelli*—f. *Grande du peritoine*, *Falx* great of the peritoneum—f. *Petite du peritoine*, *Falx* lesser of the peritoneum—f. *de la Veine ombilicale*, *Falx* great of the peritoneum.
Faveux, *Favosus*.
Faviformis, *Favosus*.
Favus, *Porrigio favosa*, see *Favosus*.
Featherfew, *Matricaria*.
Febricitans, *Empyros*.
Febriens, *Febricitans*, Feverish.
Febricosus, Feverish.
Febris, Fever—f. *Ac mastica*, *Synocha*—f.

Acuta, *Synocha*—f. *Adeno-meningea*, Fever, adeno-meningeal—f. *Adeno-nervosa*, *Plague*—f. *Agrypnodes*, see *Agrypnodes* and *Agrypnus*—f. *Alba*, *Chlorosis*—f. *Amatoria*, *Chlorosis*, *Hectic fever*—f. *Amphimerina hectica*, *Hectic fever*—f. *Amphimerina latica*, *Latica (febris)*—f. *Ampullosa*, *Pemphigus*—f. *Anabatica*, *Continued fever*—f. *Angiotenia*, *Synocha*—f. *Anginosa*, *Angina*—f. *Annua*, see *Annual diseases*—f. *Anomalus*, Fever, anomalous—f. *Aphonica*, Fever, aphonic—f. *Aphthosa*, *Aphtha*—f. *Apoplectica*, Fever, apoplectic—f. *Ardens*, *Synocha*—f. *Arte promota*, Fever, artificial—f. *Arthritica*, Gout—f. *Asodes*, Fever, bilious, see *Asodes*—f. *Assidua*, *Continued fever*—f. *Asthénica*, Fever, asthenic—f. *Asthmatica*, Fever, asthmatic—f. *Ataxo-adynergica*, Fever, ataxo-adynergic—f. *Biliosa*, Fever, bilious—f. *Bullosa*, *Pemphigus*—f. *Cardialgia*—Fever, cardialgic—f. *Catarrhalis*, *Catarrh*—f. *Causodes*, *Synocha*—f. *Cephalalgica*, Fever, cephalalgic—f. *Cholerica*, Fever, bilious, Fever, choleric—f. *Chronica*, Fever, chronic—f. *Colliquativa*, Fever, colliquative—f. *Comatodes*, Fever, apoplectic—f. *Communicans*, see *Subintrantes F.*—f. *Continens*, *Synocha*—f. *Continens non putrida*, *Synocha*—f. *Continens putrida*, *Synochus*—f. *Continua inflammatoria*, *Empresma*—f. *Continua putrida*, *Synochus*—f. *Continua putrida icterodes Caroliniensis*, Fever, yellow—f. *Continua non putris*, *Synocha*—f. *Continua sanguinea*, *Synocha*—f. *Convulsiva*, Fever, convulsive—f. *Culicularis*, Miliary fever—f. *cum Delirio*, Fever, delirious—f. *Depuratoria*, Fever, depuratory—f. *Deurens*, *Synocha*—f. *Diaphoretica*, Fever, diaphoretic—f. *Diaria*, *Ephemera*—f. *Duodecimana*, Fever, duodecimane—f. *Dysenterica*, *Dysentery*—f. *Elodes*, see *Elodes*—f. *Elodes icterodes*, Fever, yellow—f. *Entero-mesenterica*, see *Entero-mesenteric*—f. *Epac mastica*, see *Epac masticos*—f. *Ephemera*, *Ephemera*—f. *Epidemica cum angina*, *Cynanche maligna*—f. *Epileptica*, Fever, epileptic—f. *Erotica*, Fever, erotic—f. *Erratica*, Fever, anomalous, Fever, erratic—f. *Erysipelacea*, *Erysipelas*—f. *Erysipelatosa*, *Erysipelas*—f. *Esserosa*, Miliary fever—f. *Flava*, Fever, yellow—f. *Gangrænodes*, Fever, gangrenous—f. *Gastrica*, Fever, bilious, Fever, gastric—f. *Gastro-adynergica*, Fever, gastro-adynergic—f. *Hæmoptoica*, Fever, *Hæmoptoic*—f. *Hectica*, *Hectic fever*—f. *Hectica maligna nervosa*, *Typhus mitior*—f. *Hepatica*, Fever, bilious—f. *Hepatica inflammatoria*, *Hepatitis*—f. *Horrifica*, see *Algidus*—f. *Humoralis*, Fever, humoral—f. *Hungarica*, Fever, Hungarian—f. *Hydrocephalica*, *Hydrocephalus internus*—f. *Hydrophobica*, Fever, hydrophobic—f. *Hysterica*, Fever, hysteric—f. *Icterica*, Fever, icteric—f. *Iliaca inflammatoria*, *Enteritis*

—f. Inflammatoria, Synocha—f. Intermittens, Intermittent fever—f. Intestinalis ulcerosa, see Typhus—f. intestinorum, Enteritis—f. Irregularis, Fever, anomalous—f. Lactea, Fever, milk—f. Larvata, Fever, masked—f. Lenta, Hectic fever, Synochus—f. Lenta nervosa, Typhus mitior, Fever, nervous—f. Lethargica, Fever, apoplectic—f. Lochialis, Fever, lochial—f. Lyngodes, Lyngodes febris—f. Maligna, Fever, malignant—f. Maligna biliosa Americæ, Fever, yellow—f. Maligna flava Indiæ occidentalis, Fever, yellow—f. Marasmodes, Hectic fever—f. Mesenterica, Fever, adeno-meningeal, Fever, mesenteric—f. Miliaris, Miliary fever—f. Minuta, Fever, syncopal—f. Morbillosa, Rubcola—f. Mucosa, Fever, adeno-meningeal—f. Nautica pestilentialis, Typhus gravior—f. Nephritica, Fever, nephritic—f. Nervosa, Fever, nervous—f. Nonana, Fever, nonane—f. Nosocomiorum, Typhus gravior—f. Octana, Fever, octane—f. Oscitans, Oscitant fever—f. Pemphingodes, Pemphigus—f. Pemptæa, Quintan—f. Pemphygodes, Pemphigus—f. Periodica, Fever, periodic—f. Perniciosa, Fever, pernicious—f. Pestilens, Plague—f. Pestilens maligna, Typhus gravior—f. Pestilentialis, Fever, pestilential—f. Petechialis, Typhus gravior—f. Pleuritica, Pleuritis—f. Polycholica, Fever, bilious—f. Puerperarum, Puerperal fever—f. Punctularis, Miliary fever, Typhus gravior—f. Puerperalis, Fever, puerperal—f. Purpurate rubra et alba miliaris, Miliary fever—f. Purulenta, Fever, purulent—f. Putrida, Typhus gravior—f. Putrida nervosa, Typhus mitior—f. Quartana, Quartan—f. Querquera, see Algidus—f. Quinta, Quintan—f. Quintana, Fever, quintan, Quintan—f. Quotidiana, Fever, quotidian, Quotidian—f. Regularis, Fever, regular—f. Remittens, Remittent fever—f. Rheumatica inflammatoria, Rheumatism, acute—f. Rubra, Scarlatina—f. Rubra pruriginosa, Urticaria—f. Sanguinea, Synocha—f. Sapro-pyra, Typhus gravior—f. Scarlatinosa, Scarlatina—f. Scorbutica, Fever, scorbutic—f. Septana, Fever, septan—f. Sesquialtera, Hemitritæa—f. Sextana, Fever, sextan—f. Simplex, Ephemera, Fever, simple—f. Singultosa, Fever, singultous—f. Soporosa, Fever, apoplectic—f. Stercoralis, Fever, stercoral—f. Sthenica, Synocha—f. Stomachica inflammatoria, Gastritis—f. Subintrans, Fever, subintrans—f. Sudatoria, Fever, diaphoretic, Sudor anglicus—f. Syncopalis, Fever, syncopal—f. Syphilitica, Fever, syphilitic—f. Tabida, Fever, colliquative, Hectic fever—f. Tertiana, Fever, tertian, Tertian fever—f. Tonica, Synocha—f. Topica, Neuralgia facial—f. Toxica, Fever, yellow—f. Tragica, Fever, tragic—f. Traumatica, Fever, traumatic—f. Tropica, Fever, yellow—f. Typhodes, Typhus—f. Urticata, Urticaria—f. Uterina, Metritis—

f. Vaga, Fever, anomalous—f. Variolosa, Variola—f. Verminosa, Fever, verminous—f. Vernalis, Fever, vernal—f. Vesicularis, Miliary fever, Pemphigus.

Fécondation, Fecundation.

Fécondité, Fecundity.

Fecula, Amylum.

Fecula amylacea, Amylum—f. Marantæ, Arrow root—f. Tapioka, see *Jatropha manihot*.

Fel, Bile—f. Anguillæ, see Bile—f. Bovis, see Bile—f. Naturæ, Aloes—f. Tauri, see Bile—f. Ursi, see Bile—f. Vitri, see Vitrum.

Fellis obstructio, Icterus—f. Superfusio, Icterus—f. Suffusio, Icterus.

Felon, Paronychia.

Félure de Glaser, Fissure, glenoid.

Felwort, *Gentiana lutea*.

Femelle, Female.

Femen, Thigh.

Femina, Female.

Femme en couche, Puerpera.

Femoralis, Triceps cruris.

Fémoro-calcaneien petit, Plantar muscle—f. Popliteal, great, Sciatic nerve, great—f. *Popliti-tibial*, Poplitæus muscle.

Femur, Thigh—f. *Col du*, Collum femoris—f. Moventium septimus, Iliacus internus—f. Moventium sextus, Psoas magnus.

Fenestra oculi, Pupil.

Fenestratus, Fenestral.

Fenestré, Fenestral.

Fenêtre, Fenestra.

Fenêtré, Fenestral.

Fennel, Anethum—f. Flower, *Nigella*—f. Hog's, Peucedanum—f. Sweet, Anethum—f. Water, *Phellandrium aquaticum*.

Fenouil, Anethum—f. *d'Eau*, *Phellandrium aquaticum*—f. *Marin*, *Crithmum maritimum*—f. *de Porc*, Peucedanum—f. *Puant*, Anethum graveolens.

Fente, Fissure—f. *Capillaire*, see *Pilatio*—f. *Glenoidale*, Fissure, glenoid—f. *Orbitaire*, Orbital fissure—f. *Orbitaire inférieure*, Spheno-maxillary fissure—f. *Sphéno-maxillaire*, Spheno-maxillary fissure—f. *Sphenoidale*, Sphenoidal fissure.

Fénugrec, *Trigonella fœnum*.

Fer, Ferrum—f. *Chaud*, Pyrosis—f. *Hydrate de tritoxide de*, *Ætites*—f. *Iodure de*, see Iodine—f. *Limaille de*, Ferri limatura.

Fermentation, putrefactive, Putrefaction.

Fermentum, cerevisiæ, Yest.

Fern, female, *Pteris aquilina*—f. Male, *Polypodium filix mas*.

Fernambuco wood, *Cæsalpinia sappan*.

Ferraria, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

Ferri et ammoniæ murias, Ferrum ammoniatum—f. Borussias, Prussian blue—f. Carbonas, F. subcarbonas—f. Carbonatum, Graphites—f. Carburetum, Graphites—f. Cyanuretum, Prussian blue—f. Deutocarbonas fuscus, F. subcarbonas—f. Deutoxydum nigrum, *Æthiops martial*—f. Ferrocyanas, Prussian blue—f. Hydrocyanas,

- Prussian blue—*f. Iodidum*, see Iodine—*f. Oxydum fuscum*, *F. subcarbonas*—*f. Oxidum nigrum*, *Oxydum ferri nigrum*—*f. Oxidum rubrum*, *Colcothar*—*f. Pila*, *F. limatura*—*f. et Potassæ tartras*, *Ferrum tartarizatum*—*f. Protosulphas viridis*, *F. sulphas*—*f. Prussias*, *Prussian blue*—*f. Ramenta*, *F. limatura*—*f. Rubigo*, *F. subcarbonas*—*f. Scobs*, *F. limatura*—*f. Sulphas calcinatum*, *Colcothar*—*f. Hypercarburetum*, *Graphites*—*f. Tartarum*, *Ferrum tartarizatum*—*f. Tritoxydum*, *Colcothar*.
- Ferricus hydras*, *Ferrum oxydum hydratum*.
- Ferrugineus*, *Chalybeate*.
- Ferruginosus*, *Chalybeate*.
- Ferrum ammoniacale*, *F. ammoniatum*—*f. Borussicum*, *Prussian blue*—*f. Cyanogenatum*, *Prussian blue*—*f. Hæmatites*, *Hæmatites*—*f. Oxydulatum hydrocyanicum*, *Prussian blue*—*f. Potabile*, *F. tartarizatum*—*f. Præcipitatum*, *Ferri subcarbonas*—*f. Vitriolatum*, *Ferri sulphas*—*f. Vitriolatum ustum*, *Colcothar*—*f. Zooticum*, *Prussian blue*.
- Ferula*, *Fanon*, *Palette*, *Splint*—*f. Africana*, *Bubon galbanum*—*f. Asafœtida*, see *Asafœtida*—*f. Persica*, see *Sagapenum*.
- Fesses*, *Nates*.
- Fessier*, *Gluteal*—*f. Grand*, *Glutæus medius*—*f. Moyen*, *Glutæus medius*—*f. Petit*, *Glutæus minimus*.
- Fetus*, *Fœtus*.
- Feu actuel*, *Cauterium*—*f. Persique*, *Herpes zoster*—*f. Potential*, see *Cauterium*—*f. Sacre*, *Erysipelas*—*f. St. Antoine*, *Erysipelas*—*f. Sauvage*, *Ignis sylvaticus*—*f. Volage*, *Ignis sylvaticus*.
- Feux volages*, *Porrigio larvalis*.
- Fève*, *Vicia faba*—*f. de Carthagène*, *Habilla de Carthagena*—*f. a Cochon*, *Hyoscyamus*—*f. Épaisse*, *Sedum telephium*—*f. des Marais*, *Vicia faba*—*f. de Sainte Ignace*, *Ignatia amara*—*f. Purgatif*, *Ricinus communis*.
- Fever*, *Barcelona*, *Fever*, *yellow*—*f. Bastard*, *Illegitimate fever*—*f. Bilious*, *remitting yellow*, *Fever*, *yellow*—*f. Bladdery*, *Pemphigus*—*f. Bouquet*, *Dengue*—*f. Brain*, *F. cerebral*, *Phrenitis*—*f. Bucket*, *Dengue*—*f. Bulam*, *Fever*, *yellow*—*f. Camp*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Catarrhal*, *F. adeno-meningeal*—*f. Childbed*, *Fever*, *puerperal*, *Puerperal fever*—*f. Comatose*, *F. apoplectic*—*f. Continent*, see *Continent*—*f. Continued*, *common*, *Synochus*—*f. Eruptive*, *Exanthematica*—*f. Gibraltar*, *Fever*, *yellow*—*f. Harvest*, *F. gastric*—*f. Hectic*, see *Consumption*—*f. Hospital*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Inflammatory*, *Synocha*—*f. Jail*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Lymphatic*, *continued*, *F. adeno-meningeal*—*f. Malignant*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Malignant pestilential*, *Fever*, *yellow*—*f. Marsh*, *Elodes (febris)*—*f. Meningo-gastric*, *F. gastric*—*f. Mixed*, *Synochus*—*f. Nervous*, *Typhus mitior*—*f. Pituitous*, *F. adeno-meningeal*—*f. Puerperal*, *Puerpe-*
- ral F.*—*f. Putrid*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Rheumatic*, *Rheumatism*, *acute*—*f. Root*, *Triosteum perfoliatum*—*f. Spotted*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Stomachic*, *Gastric F.*—*f. Vesicular*, *Pemphigus*—*f. Worm*, *Verminous F.*
- Feverwort*, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.
- Feverfew*, *Matricaria*.
- Fiber*, *Castor fiber*.
- Fibre*, *Albugineous*. See *Albuginea*.
- Fibra sanguinis*, *Fibrine*.
- Fibril*. See *Fibre*.
- Fibro-cartilages*, *tarsal*. See *Tarsus*.
- Fibrous membranes*, *Membranes*, *fibrous*.
- Fic*, *Ficus*.
- Ficaire*, *Ranunculus ficaria*.
- Ficaria*, *Scrophularia aquatica*—*f. Ranunculoides*, *Ranunculus ficaria*.
- Ficatio*, *Ficus*.
- Ficosa eminentia*, *Ficus*.
- Ficus Indiæ grana*, *Coccus cacti*—*f. Indica*, *Musa paradisiaca*. See *Caoutchouc*.
- Fidgets*, *Agacement des nerfs*.
- Fidicinales*, *Lumbricales manus*.
- Fiel*, *Bile*.
- Fièvre*, *Fever*—*f. d'Accès*, *Intermittent fever*—*f. Adynamique*, *Typhus*—*f. Algide*, see *Algidus*—*f. d'Amour*, *Fever*, *erotic*—*f. Annuelle*, see *Annual diseases*—*f. Ardent*, *Ardent fever*—*f. Ataxique*, *Typhus*—*f. de la Barbade*, *Fever*, *yellow*—*f. des Camps*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Cérébrale*, *Cerebral fever*—*f. Cérébrale des Enfants*, *Hydrocephalus internus*—*f. Cholérique*, *Choleric (fever)*—*f. de Consomption*, see *Consumption*—*f. Délirante*, *Fever*, *delirious*—*f. Double*, *Fever*, *double*—*f. Doubleé*, *Fever*, *double*—*Étique*, *Hectic fever*—*f. Gastro-dynamique*, *Fever*, *yellow*—*f. Hectique*, *Hectic fever*—*f. de Hongrie*, *Fever*, *Hungaric*—*f. d'Hôpital*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Intermittente*, *Intermittent fever*—*f. Jaune d'Amérique*, *Fever yellow*—*f. Lactée*, *Fever*, *milk*—*f. de Lait*, *Fever*, *milk*—*f. Laiteuse*, *Fever*, *milk*—*f. Larvée*, *Fever*, *masked*—*f. Lenticulaire*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Matelote*, *Fever*, *yellow*—*f. Mésentérique*, see *Typhus*—*f. de la Moisson*, *Fever*, *gastric*—*f. Morbilleuse*, *Rubeola*—*f. Nerveuse*, *Typhus mitior*—*f. Nosocomiale*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Oscitante*, *Oscitant fever*—*f. Peripneumonique*, *Pneumonia*—*f. Pernicieuse delirante*, see *Delirious*—*f. Pleurétique*, *Pleurisy*—*f. des Prisons*, *Typhus gravior*—*f. Quarte*, *Quartan*—*f. Quotidienne*, *Quotidian*—*f. Rhumatismale*, *Rheumatism*, *acute*—*f. Rouge*, *Scarlatina*—*f. Semitierce*, *Hemitritæa*—*f. Tierce*, *Tertian fever*.
- Fièvreux*, *Feverish*.
- Fig*, *Indian*, *Cactus opuntia*.
- Figue*, *Ficus carica*.
- Figuier*, *Ficus carica*—*f. d'Inde*, *Cactus opuntia*.
- Figuratio*, *Imagination*.
- Figwort*, *Scrophularia modosa*—*f. Water*, *greater*, *Scrophularia aquatica*.
- Filamentum*, *Fibre*, *Frænum*.

Filaria hominis bronchialis, see Worms—*f.*
Medinensis, *Dracunculus*.

Filellum, *Frænum*.

Filet de la Langue, *Frænum*—*f. de la Verge*,
Frænum penis—*f. Operation du*, see *Fræ-*
num.

Filicula, *Polypodium filix mas*.

Filipendula, *Spiræa filipendula*.

Filius ante patrem, *Tussilago*.

Filix fœminea, *Pteris aquilina*—*f. Florida*,
Osmunda regalis—*f. Mas*, *Polypodium filix*
mas—*f. Nymphæa*, *Pteris aquilina*.

Fille, Girl.

Fillet, *Fascia*.

Filum, *Fibre*.

Fimbriæ carnosæ coli, *Epiplœic appendages*.

Finckle, *Anethum*.

Finger, *Digitus*—*f. Ring*, *Annular finger*.

Finis asperæ arteriæ, *Larynx*.

Fiole, *Phiala*.

Fir, moss, upright—*Lycopodium selago*—*f.*
Scotch, *Pinus sylvestris*—*f. Spruce*, *Nor-*
way, *Pinus abies*—*f. Tree*, silver, *Pinus*
Picea—*f. Yew-leaved*, *Pinus abies*.

Fire, *St. Anthony's*, *Erysipelas*.

Fishskin, *Ichthyosis*.

Fissura capillorum, *Distrix*—*f. Contrajacens*,
Contra-fissura—*f. Pilaris*, *Trichismus*.

Fissure, *Capillary*, see *Pilatio*—*f. of Glaserius*,
F. Glenoid—*f. Orbital*, inferior, *Spheno-*
maxillary fissure—*f. Orbital*, superior,
Sphenoidal Fissure—*f. of Sylvius*, *Ventri-*
cle, fifth.

Fistula Belleniana, *Uriniferous tube*—*f. Ciba-*
lis, *Œsophagus*—*f. Cruris*, *Fibula*—*f. Du-*
ræ matris, *Sinus of the dura mater*—*f.*
Lachrymalis, see *Fistula*—*f. Nervorum*,
Neurilema—*f. Sacra*, *Medulla spinalis*, *Ver-*
tebral column—*f. Spiritalis*, *Trachea*—*f.*
Urinaria, *Urethra*—*f. Ureterum renum*, see
Calix—*f. Ventriculi*, *Œsophagus*.

Fistules stercoraires. See *Stercoraceous*.

Flabellum et ventilabrum cordis, *Pulmo*.

Flag, blue, *Iris versicolor*.

Flambe, *Iris Germanica*—*f. Bâtard*, *Iris pseu-*
dacorus.

Flamma, *Fleam*.

Flamme, *Fleam*.

Flammette, *Fleam*.

Flammula, *Fleam*—*f. Jovis*, *Clematis recta*.

Flancs, *Flanks*.

Flatuarius, *Alchymist*.

Flatulentus, *Windy*.

Flatuosity, *Flatulence*.

Flatus, *Crepitation*, *Flatulence*—*f. Furiosus*,
Ambulo-flatulentus.

Flavedo corticum citri. See *Citrus medica*.

Flavus, *Yellow*.

Flax, common, *Linum usitatissimum*—*f.*
Purging, *Linum catharticum*—*f. Seed*, see
Linum usitatissimum—*f. Toad*, *Antirhi-*
num linaria.

Fleabane, great, *Conyza squarrosa*—*f. Bean*,
Canada, *Erigeron Canadense*—*f. Bean*,
Philadelphia, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*—*f.*
Wort, *Plantago psyllium*.

Fléchisseur, *Flexor*—*f. Court commun des*
orteils—*f. Flexor brevis digitorum pedis*—
f. Court du petit doigt, *Flexor parvus mi-*
nimi digiti—*f. Court du petit orteil*, *Flexor*
brevis minimi digiti pedis—*f. Profond*
des doigts, *Flexor profundus perforans*—*f.*
Sublime des doigts, *Flexor sublimis perfo-*
ratus—*f. Superficiel des doigts*, *Flexor*
sublimis perforatus—*f. Court du gros or-*
teil, *Flexor brevis pollicis pedis*—*f. Grand*
commun des orteils, *Flexor longus digito-*
rum pedis profundus perforans—*f. Long*
commun des orteils, *Flexor longus digito-*
rum pedis profundus perforans—*f. Long*
du gros orteil, *Flexor longus pollicis pedis*
—*f. Court du pouce*, *Flexor brevis pollicis*
manus.

Flectens par lumborum, *Quadratus lumbo-*
rum.

Flegmen, *Flemen*.

Flerecin, *Gout*.

Flesh, proud, *Fungosity*.

Fleurs, *Flowers*, *Menses*—*f. Blanches*, *Leu-*
corrhœa—*f. de Muscade*, *Mace*—*f. de Sou-*
fre, *Sulphur sublimatum*.

Flexio, *Campsis*.

Flexor brevis minimi digiti, *F. parvus mini-*
mi digiti—*f. Carpi radialis*, *Palmaris mag-*
nus—*f. Carpi ulnaris*, see *Cubital (muscles)*
—*f. Hallucis*, *F. brevis pollicis pedis*—*f.*
Hallucis longus, *F. longus pollicis pedis*—
f. Perforans, *F. profundus perforans*—*f.*
Perforatus, *F. sublimis perforatus*—*f. Primi*
internodii, *Opponens pollicis*—*f. Primi in-*
ternodii digitorum manus, *Lumbricales*
manus—*f. Primi et secundi ossis pollicis*,
F. brevis pollicis manus—*f. Secundi in-*
ternodii digitorum pedis, *F. brevis digitorum*
pedis—*f. Tertii internodii*, *F. longus pol-*
licis manus—*f. Tertii internodii digitorum*
manus, *F. profundus perforans*—*f. Tertii*
internodii digitorum pedis, *F. longus digi-*
torum pedis profundus perforans—*f. Ossis*
metacarpi pollicis, *Opponens pollicis*—*f.*
Perforatus pedis, *F. brevis digitorum pedis*
—*f. Sublimis*, *F. brevis digitorum pedis*.

Flixweed, *Sisymbrium sophia*.

Flocci. See *Villous membranes*.

Floccorum venatio, *Carphologia*.

Flocculi. See *Villous membranes*.

Flores benzoës, *Benjamin*, *flowers of*—*f. Bo-*
racis, *Boracic acid*—*f. Macis*, *Mace*—*f.*
Martiales, *Ferrum ammoniatum*—*f. Salis*
ammoniaci martiales, *Ferrum ammonia-*
tum.

Florion, *Influenza*.

Flos salis, *Soda*, *subcarbonate of*—*f. San-*
guineus monardi, *Tropæolum majus*—*f.*
Virginittatis, *Hymen*.

Flour, potato. See *Solanum tuberosum*.

Flower de Luce, *Iris Germanica*.

Flowers, *Menses*.

Fluellen, *Antirrhinum elatine*.

Fluellin, *Veronica*.

Flueurs, *Menses*.

Fluidum nerveum, *Nervous fluid*.

- Fluke, *Distoma hepaticum*.
 Flumen dysentericum, Dysentery.
 Fluor albus intestinorum, *Cœliac flux*—f. Albus malignus, *Gonorrhœa impura*—f. Muliebris, *Leucorrhœa*—f. Muliebris non Gallicus, *Leucorrhœa*.
 Flux, Dysentery—f. Bloody, Dysentery—f. *de Bouche*, Salivation—f. *Dysentérique*, Dysentery—f. *Hépatique*, *Hepatirrhœa*—f. *Muqueux*, Catarrh—f. *Muqueux de la vessie*, *Cystirrhœa*—f. Root, *Asclepias tuberosa*—f. *Salivaire*, Salivation—f. *de Sang*, Dysentery—f. *de Sperme*, *Spermatorrhœa*—f. *de Sueur*, *Ephidrosis*—f. Weed, *Sysimbrium sophia*—f. *d'Urine*, Diabetes—f. *de Ventre*, *Diarrhœa*.
 Fluxio alba, *Leucorrhœa*—f. *Arthritica*, Gout.
 Fluxion catarrhale, Catarrh—f. *Sur les dents*, *Odontalgia*.
 Fluxus, Discharge—f. *Cœliacus*, *Cœliac flux*—f. *Cruentus cum tenesmo*, Dysentery—f. *Dysentericus*, Dysentery—f. *Hepaticus*, *Hepatirrhœa*, see *Hepateros*—f. *Lientericus*, *Lientery*—f. *Lunaris*, *Menses*—f. *Matricis*, *Leucorrhœa*—f. *Menstrualis*, *Menstruation*—f. *Menstruus*, *Menses*—f. *Muliebris*, *Leucorrhœa*—f. *Salivæ*, *Salivation*—f. *Venericus*, *Gonorrhœa impura*.
 Focile majus, *Tibia*—f. *Inferius seu majus*, *Ulna*—f. *Minus*, *Fibula*—f. *Minus seu superius*, *Radius*.
 Fœmen, *Perinæum*.
 Fœniculum, *Anethum*—f. *Aquaticum*, *Phellandrium aquaticum*—f. *Erraticum*, *Peucedanum silaus*—f. *Porcinum*, *Peucedanum*.
 Fœnugreek, *Trigonella fœnum*.
 Fœnum camelorum, *Juncus odoratus*—f. *Græcum*, *Trigonella fœnum*.
 Fœtation, Pregnancy.
 Fœtor oris, Breath, offensive.
 Fœtus zephyrius, Mole.
 Foie, Liver—f. *d'Antimoine*, *Oxydum stibii sulphuratum*—f. *de Soufre*, *Potassæ sulphuretum*.
 Foliaceum ornamentum. See *Tuba fallopiana*.
 Folie, Insanity.
 Follette, Influenza.
 Follicle, Crypta.
 Follicles, ciliary, *Meibomius*, glands of—f. *Palpebral*, *Meibomius*, glands of—f. *Synovial*, *Bursæ mucosæ*.
 Follicule, Crypta—f. *Ciliaire*, *Meibomius*, gland of—f. *Dentaire*, *Dental follicle*—f. *Palpebral*, *Meibomius*, glands of.
 Folliculi rotundi et oblongi cervicis uteri, *Nabothi glandulæ*—f. *Sanguinis*, *Globules of the blood*.
 Folliculose gland, Crypta.
 Folliculus fellis, Gall-bladder.
 Fomentum, Fomentation.
 Fomes ventriculi, *Hypochondriasis*.
 Fonction, Function.
 Fond, Fundus.
 Fondant, Solvent.
 Fongosité, Fungosity.
 Fongus, Fungus.
- Fons, Fontanella—f. Pulsans, Fontanella—f. Pulsatilis, Fontanella—f. Salutaris, Water, mineral.
 Fontanella, Funiculus.
 Fontes sulphurei calidi, Waters, mineral, sulphureous.
 Fonticule à pois. See Funiculus.
 Funiculum, Fontanella.
 Fool's stones, male, *Orchis mascula*.
 Foot, Pes—f. Flat, see *Kyllosis*—f. *Griffon's*, *Gryphus pes*.
 Foramen alveolare anterius, see *Palatine canals*—f. *Alveolare posterius*, see *Palatine canals*—f. *Amplum pelvis*, *Obturatorium foramen*—f. *Aquæductus fallopii*, *F. stylo-mastoideum*—f. *Auditorium externum*, see *Auditory canal*, external—f. *Auditorium internum*, see *Auditory canal*, internal—f. *Cæcum ossis maxillaris superioris*, see *Palatine canals*—f. *Carotid*, see *Carotica foramina*—f. *Commune anterius*, *Vulva*—f. *Commune posterius*, see *Anus*—f. *Ethmoideum*, *Orbital foramen*, internal—f. *Incisivum*, see *Palatine canals*—f. *Infra-orbitarium*, see *suborbitar canal*—f. *Infra-pubianum*, *Obturatorium foramen*—f. *Jugulare*, *Lacerum posterius foramen*—f. *Lacerum in basi cranii*, *Lacerum posterius foramen*—f. *Lacerum inferius*, *Sphenomaxillary fissure*—f. *Lacerum superius*, *Sphenoidal fissure*—f. *Oculi*, *Pupil*—f. *Orbitarium internum*, *Orbital foramen*, internal—f. *Orbitarium superius*, *Orbital foramen*, superior, *F. Supra-orbitarium*—f. *Ovale*, *Botal foramen*, *Obturatorium foramen*—f. *Palatinum anterius*, see *Palatine canals*—f. *Palatinum posterius*, see *Palatine canals*—f. *Palato-maxillare*, see *Palatine canals*—f. *Spheno-spinosum*, *Spinale foramen*—f. *Thyroideum*, *Obturatorium foramen*—f. of Winslow, *Hiatus of W.*
 Force of nutrition, Plastic force—f. of Assimilation, Plastic force.
 Forehead, Front.
 Forensic medicine, Medicine, legal.
 Foreskin, Prepuce.
 Forfex, Scissors—f. *Dentaria*, *Dentagra*.
 Formica ambulatoria, *Herpes circinatus*—f. *Corrosiva*, *Herpes exedens*.
 Formule, Prescription.
 Fornix, *Achicolum*, Vault.
 Forpex, Scissors.
 Fortifiant, Corroborant, Tonic.
 Fortraiture, Hystericalgia.
 Fossa cotyloidea, see *Cotyloid*—f. *Magna muliebris*, *Vulva*—f. *Palatina*, *Palate*—f. *Pituitaria*, *Sella turcica*—f. *Scaphoides*, *Navicularis fossa*—f. *Supra-sphenoidalis*, *Pituitaria fossa*—f. of *Sylvius*, *Ventricle*, fifth—f. *Magna sylvii*, *Fissura sylvii*—f. *Umbilicalis*, see *Liver*.
 Fosse basilaire, *Basilar fossa*—f. *Sous-épineuse*, *Infra-spinata fossa*—f. *Sus-épineuse*, *Fossa supra-spinata*.
 Fosses nasales, ouvertures postérieures des, *Nares posterior*.
 Fossette angulaire du quatrième ventricule,

Calamus scriptorius—*f. du Cœur*, Scrobiculus cordis.
 Fossorium, Fleam.
 Fossula, Argema, *Fossette*.
 Fetus, Fomentation—*f. Communis*, Decoctum papaveris.
Fougère femelle, *Pteris aquilina*—*f. Grande*, *Pteris aquilina*.
Foulure, Sprain.
Fourmi, Formica.
Fourmillant, Formicant.
Fourmillement, Formication.
 Fovea, Vulva—*f. Axillaris*, Axilla—*f. Lacrymalis*, Lachrymal fossa.
 Foxglove, Digitalis.
Foyer, Fomes morbi.
Fracture en rave, Raphanodon.
Fractures par resonance. See *Contrafractura*.
Fræna Morgagnii, F. of the valve of Bauhin.
Frænulum, *Frænum*—*f. Clitoridis*, *Frænum clitoridis*.
Frænum glandis, F. penis—*f. Præputii*, F. penis.
Fragile vitreum, Fragilitas ossium.
Fragon, Ruscus.
Fragum. See *Fragaria*.
Fraise. See *Fragaria*.
Fraisier, *Fragaria*.
Framboise, *Rubus idæus*.
Francolin, Attagen.
Franges synoviales, Synovial glands.
Frangula alnus, *Rhamnus frangula*.
Frankincense, common, see *Pinus abies*—*f. True*, *Juniperus lycia*.
Frasera Caroliniensis, see *Calumba*—*f. Walteri*, see *Calumba*.
Fraternitas, *Adelphixia*.
Fratratio, *Adelphixia*.
Fraxinella, white, *Dictamnus albus*.
Fraxinus excelsior, F. ornus—*f. Macedonica*, F. excelsior—*f. Rotundifolia*, F. ornus.
Frayeur nocturne, Panophobia.
Freckles, *Ephelides*.
Frein des lèvres, *Frænum labiorum*—*f. de la Verge*, *Frænum penis*.
Frémissement, Shuddering.
Fremitus, *Bruissement*, Shuddering.
Frena, Alveolus.
Frêne, *Fraxinus excelsior*—*f. Épineux*, *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*.
Frenulum, *Bride*—*f. Novum*, *Tænia* semicircularis.
Frenum, *Frænum*.
Frétilllement, Fidgets.
Fricatio, Friction.
Fricatorium, Liniment.
Friconium, Frice.
Frieta, Colophonía.
Frictum, Liniment.
Fricum, Frice.
Frigidarium, Bath, cold.
Frigus, Cold.
Frisson, Rigor.
Frissonnement, Horripilation.
Frog tongue, *Ranula*.

Froid, Cold—*f. Glacial*, Ice-cold.
Fromage, Cheese.
Froment, Triticum.
Froncement, Corrugation.
Froncle, Furunculus.
Fronde, Funda.
Frontalis et occipitalis, Occipito-frontalis—*f. Verus*, Corrugator supercilii.
Fronto-ethmoid foramen, Cæcum foramen—*f. Nasal*, *Pyramidalis nasi*—*f. Sourcilier*, Corrugator supercilii.
Fructus horæi, Fruit (summer).
Frumentum, Triticum.
Frutex baccifer Braziliensis, Caa-yhiguyo—*f. Indicus spinosus*, Cara schulli.
Fucus, F. vesiculosus, Paint—*f. Bladder*, F. vesiculosus—*f. Helmintho-corton*, *Coralina Corsicana*—*f. Vesiculosus*, see *Soda*.
Fuga dæmonum, *Hypericum perforatum*.
Fugax, Fugacious.
Fugile, Cerumen.
Fulgur, Astrape.
Fuligo alba philosophorum, *Ammoniaë murias*.
Fumeterre, *Fumaria*.
Fumigatio antiloinica Gaubii, see *Disinfection*—*f. Guytoniensis*, see *Disinfection*—*f. Smythiana*, see *Disinfection*.
Fumigation, chlorine, see *Disinfection*—*f. Nitrous*, see *Disinfection*—*f. Oxymuriatic*, see *Disinfection*.
Fumiterra, *Fumaria*.
Fumitory, *Fumaria*.
Fumus albus, *Hydrargyrum*—*f. Citrinus*, Sulphur—*f. Terræ*, *Fumaria*.
Fundament, falling down of the, *Proctocèle*.
Funes cordis, *Columnæ carneæ*—*f. Semicirculares*, Semicircular canals.
Fungus albus saligneus, *Boletus suaveolens*—*f. Articuli*, *Spina ventosa*—*f. Bleeding*, *Hæmatodes*, fungus—*f. Cancrosus hæmatodes*, *Hæmatodes F*—*f. Cancrosus medullaris*, see *Encephaloid*—*f. Cerebralis*, see *Encephaloid*—*f. Cerebri*, *Encephalocèle*—*f. Cynosbati*, *Bedeguar*—*f. Igniarius*, *Boletus igniarius*—*f. Laricis*, *Boletus laricis*—*f. of Malta*, *Cynomorion coccineum*—*f. Medullaris*, see *Encephaloid*—*f. Melitensis*, *Cynomorion coccineum*—*f. Petræus marinus*, *Umbilicus marinus*—*f. Quercinus*, *Boletus igniarius*—*f. Rosarum*, *Bedeguar*—*f. Salicis*, *Boletus suaveolens*—*f. Sambucinus*, *Peziza auricula*.
Funiculus, Cord—*f. Spermaticus*, Spermatic chord—*f. Tympani*, *Chorda tympani*—*f. Varicosus*, *Cirsocele*.
Funis, Cord, Laqueus—*f. Hippocratis*, *Achillis tendo*—*f. Umbilicalis*, *Funiculus umbilicalis*.
Fur, *Enduit*.
Furcella inferior, Xiphoid cartilage.
Furcilla, *Fourchette*.
Furcula, Clavicle, *Fourchette*.
Fureur utérine, Nymphomania.
Furfura, Scarf.
Furfuratio, Porrigo.

Furoncle, Furunculus.

Furor brevis, Rage—*f.* Uterinus, Nymphomania.

Furunculus gangrænosus, Anthrax—*f.* Malignus, Anthrax—*f.* Ventriculus, see Furunculus.

G

Gaballa, Cabal.

Gagel, Myrica gale.

Gague-sang, *Caque sang*.

Gahet, *Cagot*.

Gaiac, Guaiacum.

Gaillet accrochant, Galium aparine—*g.* *Crochant*, Galium aparine—*g.* *Jaune*, Galium verum—*g.* *Vrai*, Galium verum.

Gaine, Vagina or sheath—*g.* *de l'Apophyse styloïde*, Vaginal process of the temporal bone—*g.* *de la veine porte*, Vagina or sheath of the vena porta.

Gala, Milk.

Galactacrasia, Galactia.

Galactirrhœa, Galactia.

Galactophora, Galactopoietica.

Galactophorous, Lactiferous.

Galactopyra, Fever, milk.

Galacturia, Chyluria.

Galanga, Maranta G.

Galangal, Maranta galanga.

Galangale, Cyperus longus.

Galactopoiesis, Galactosis.

Galarips, Allamanda.

Galaxia, Thoracic duct.

Galbanum, long-leaved, Bubon galbanum.

Gale, Myrica gale—*g.* *Odorant*, Myrica gale—*g.* *Sweet*, Myrica gale.

Gale, Psora—*g.* *Canine*, Psoriasis—*g.* *Miltaire*, Psoriasis—*g.* *Sèche*, Psoriasis.

Galea, Amnios, Caul, see Bandage, Galen's.

Galenic medicine, Galenism.

Galeobdolon, Galeopsis.

Galeopdolon, Galeopsis.

Galeopsis, Lamium album—*g.* *Ochroleuca*, *G.* *grandiflora*—*g.* *Segetum*, *G.* *grandiflora*.

Galipœa febrifuga, Cusparia febrifuga.

Galipot. See Pinus sylvestris.

Galium, *G.* *verum*—*g.* *Album*, *G.* *mollugo*—*g.* *Luteum*, *G.* *verum*.

Gall, Bile, Glass, see Vitrum—*g.* *Nut*, see Quercus cerris—*g.* of the Ox, see Bile—*g.* *Sickness*, Fever, Walcheren.

Gallstones, Calculi, biliary.

Galla maxima orbiculata. See Quercus cerris.

Gallæ quercus, see Quercus cerris—*g.* *Tinctoriæ*, see Quercus cerris—*g.* *Turcicæ*, see Quercus cerris.

Galli gallinacei caput, Gallinaginis caput.

Gallitrichum, Salvia sclarea.

Galls, see Quercus cerris—*g.* *Nut*, see Quercus cerris—*g.* *Turkey*, see Quercus cerris.

Galreda, Gelatine.

Galvanopuncture, Electropuncture.

Gambogia, Cambogia.

Gammarus, Crab.

Gamphela, Gena.

Ganglia cerebri postica, Thalami nervorum opticom—*g.* Nervorum, Ganglions, nervous.

Ganglion abdominale, *G.* semilunar—*g.* of Andersch, Petrosal ganglion—*g.* Auricular, Oticum *G.*—*g.* *Cérébral inférieur*, *grand*, Thalami nervorum opticom—*g.* of the Cerebrum, posterior, Thalami nervorum opticom—*g.* *du Cervelet*, Corpus dentatum—*g.* Lenticular, *G.* ophthalmic—*g.* Lymphatic, Conglobate gland—*g.* *Maxillatympanique*, Oticum *G.*—*g.* of Meckel, Spheno-palatine *G.*—*g.* Orbital, *G.* ophthalmic—*g.* Oticum, Oticum *G.*—*g.* Sanguineous, *G.* glandiform—*g.* Solare, *G.* semilunare—*g.* Sphenoidal, Spheno-palatine ganglion—*g.* Splanchnicum, *G.* semilunare—*g.* *Supérieur du cerveau* (*grand*), Corpora striata—*g.* *Surrenal*, *G.* semilunare—*g.* Transversum, *G.* semilunare—*g.* de Vieussens, Celiac plexus.

Gangliones ganglioformes, Ganglions nervous.

Ganglionic nerve, Trisplanchnic *G.*

Gangræna alopecia, Alopecia—*g.* Caries, Caries—*g.* Nosocomiorum, Hospital gangrene—*g.* Oris, Cancer aquaticus—*g.* Ossis, Spina ventosa—*g.* Ossium, Caries—*g.* Sphacelus, Sphacelus—*g.* Ustilaginea, Ergotism.

Gangrène d'Hôpital, Hospital gangrene—*g.* *des Solonois*, Ergotism.

Gants des Dames, Condom—*g.* *de Notre Dame*, Digitalis.

Gaping, Yawning.

Garamatites, Sandastros.

Garance, Rubia.

Garde-malade, Nurse.

Garderobe, Artemisia abrotanum.

Garderobes, Fæces.

Gardouches, Vesiculæ seminales.

Garetum, Poples.

Gargalismus, Gargale.

Gargalos, Gargale.

Gargareon, Uvula.

Gargouillement, Borborygmus, Gurgling, see *Râle muqueux*.

Garlic, Allium.

Garosmum, Chenopodium vulvaria.

Garou bark, Daphne gnidium.

Garretum, Poples.

Garrophyllus, Eugenia caryophyllata.

Garrotillo, Cynanche maligna.

Garrulitas, Loquacity.

Gas ammoniacal, Ammonia—*G.* Animale sanguinis, *G.* sanguinis—*g.* Azoticum, Azote—*g.* Azoticum oxygenatum, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of—*g.* Hepaticum, Hydrogen, sulphuretted—*g.* Hydrogenium sulphuretum, Hydrogen, sulphuretted—*g.* Intoxicating, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of—*g.* Laughing, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of—*g.* of the Lungs, Gas, pulmonary—*g.* Nitrous, dephlogisticated, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of—*g.* Oxygenated muriatic acid, Chlorine

- g. Oxymuriatic acid, Chlorine—g. Paradise, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of—g. Sulphuris, Sulphurous acid.
 Gascarilla, Croton cascarilla.
 Gaster, Abdomen, Stomach.
 Gasteranax, Bithnimalca.
 Gastralgia, Cardialgia.
 Gastriloquist, Engastrimythos.
 Gastrinum, Potash.
 Gastro-arthritis, Gout—g. Bronchitis, Fever, adeno-meningeal—g. *Entérite intense*, Synocha—g. *Entérite*, with nervous affection of the brain, see Typhus—g. Enteritis, follicular, Dothinenteritis—g. Enteritis, follicular, see Typhus—g. Hysterotomy, Cæsarean section.
 Gastrocele, Epigastrocele.
 Gastrocnemius internus, Soleus.
 Gastrodynia, Cardialgia.
 Gastrodynia flatulenta, Colica flatulenta.
 Gastrorrhagia, Hæmatemesis.
Gâteau fébrile, Ague cake.
 Gattilier, Vitex.
 Gauquava, Smilax China.
 Gayac, Guaiacum.
 Gazelle, Antilopus.
 Gebärpulver, Ergot.
 Gelappium, Convolvulus jalapa.
 Gelasmus, Risus Sardonicus.
 Gelatio, Congelation.
 Geleé, Gelly.
 Gelos, Risus.
 Gelu, Gelly.
 Gemelli, Gastrocnemii, Ischio-trochanterianus.
 Gemini, Ischio-trochanterianus, Testicles.
 Geminum centrum semicirculare, Tænia semicircularis.
 Geminus, Gemellus.
 Gemma, Granulation, Taste—g. Oculi, Crystalline.
 Gemursa, a Corn.
 Gencives, Gingivæ.
 Geneion, Beard, Mentum.
Générale, Influenza.
 Generation, organs of, female, Vulva.
 Genesis, Generation, Gen.
Génet, Spartium scoparium.
 Geneticos, Genital.
 Geneva, Gin—g. Hollands, see Spirit.
 Genevrier, Juniperus communis.
 Geni, Genian.
Génien, Genian.
Genièvre, Juniperis communis (the berry).
 Genitale, Sperm.
 Genitalia, Genital organs.
 Genipi album, Artemisia rupestris—g. *Blanc*.
 Artemisia rupestris.
 Genista, Spartium scoparium—g. Canariensis, see Rhodium lignum—g. Tinctoria, Spartium scoparium.
 Genitura, Gone, Sperm.
 Genos, Sex.
 Genou, Genu.
 Genre, Genus.
 Gentia, Gentianina.
 Gentian, blue, Gentiana catesbæi—g. White, Laserpitium latifolium—g. Yellow, Gentiana lutea.
 Gentiana, G. lutea—g. Alba, Laserpitium latifolium—g. Cachenlaguen, Chironia chilensis—g. Centaurium, Chironia centaurium—g. Major, G. lutea—g. Peruviana, Chironia chilensis—g. Rubra, G. lutea—g. Veterum, G. lutea.
Gentiane jaune, Gentiana lutea.
 Gentilius, Hereditary.
 Genugra, Gonagra.
 Genuinus, Legitimate.
 Genyantrum, Antrum of Highmore.
 Genys, Gena.
 Geoffroya, Geoffræa inermis.
 Geoffræa Jamaicensis, G. inermis.
 Geranium maculatum, G. moschatum.
 Geras, Senectus.
 Germander common, Teucrium chamædrys—g. Creeping, Teucrium chamædrys—g. Marum, Teucrium marum—g. Small, Teucrium chamædrys—g. Water, Teucrium scordium.
Germandrée aquatique, Teucrium scordium—g. Maritime, Teucrium marum—g. Officinale, Teucrium chamædrys—g. Scordine, Teucrium scordium.
Germe faux, Conception, false.
 Germen, Germ—g. Falsum, Mole—g. Spurious, Conception, false.
 Germinal membrane and vesicle. See Molecule.
 Germs, dissemination of, Panspermia.
 Gerocomice, Gerocomia.
Gérofle. See Eugenia caryophyllata.
Gérofleé jaune, Cheiranthus cheiri.
 Gerontocomice, Gerocomia.
 Gerontocomium, Gerocomium.
 Gerontotoxon, Gerotoxon.
 Gerotoxon, Gerotoxon.
 Gersa, Plumbi subcarbonas—g. Serpentariæ, see Arum maculatum.
 Gestation, Pregnancy.
 Geum palustre, G. rivale.
 Geusis, Taste.
 Genthmos, Taste.
 Gezir. See Pastinaca opoponax.
Gezit, Cagot.
Gezитай, Cagot.
 Gherkin. See Cucumis sativus.
 Ghitta jemoco, Cambogia.
 Gialappa, Convolvulus jalapa.
 Gibba, Hump.
 Gibberositas, Gibbositas.
 Gibbositas. See Hump.
 Gibbousness, Gibbositas.
 Gibbus, Hump.
 Giddiness, Vertigo.
 Gigarus serpentaria, Arum dracunculus.
 Gilarum, Thymus serpyllum.
 Gilead, balm of. See Amyris opobalsamum.
Gilet de Force, Waistcoat, strait.
 Gill, Glecoma hederacea.
 Gill-go-by-ground, Glecoma hederacea.
 Gilla Theophrasti, Zinci sulphas—g. Vitrioli, Zinci sulphas.

- Gilliflower, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.
 Gin. See Spirit.
Gingembre, *Amomum zingiber*.
 Ginger, *Amomum zingiber*—g. Beer powder, see *Amomum zingiber*—g. Jamaica, concentrated essence of, see *Amomum zingiber*—g. Preserved, see *Amomum zingiber*—g. Wild, *Asarum Canadense*.
Gingibrachium, *Porphyra nautica*.
Gingipedium, *Gingibrachium*, *Porphyra nautica*.
 Ginseng, *Panax quinquefolium*.
 Girard-roussin, *Asarum*.
Girofle. See *Eugenia caryophyllata*.
 Gissa, *Cynanche parotidæa*.
 Gizzard, *Ventriculus callosus*.
 Glabella, *Gabella*, *Mesophryon*.
 Glabrities, Calvities.
 Glace, Ice.
Glaciale, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.
 Glacies, Ice.
Gladiolus, *Machæron*—g. *Cæruleus*, *Iris Germanica*—g. *Luteus*, *Iris pseudacorus*—g. *Vulgaris*, *G. communis*.
 Glama, *Lippitudo*, *Chassie*.
 Gland, Glans—g. Globate, Conglobate gland—g. Prostate, Prostate—g. Salivary, abdominal, Pancreas—g. *Thyroide*, Thyroid gland.
Glandes bronchiques, Bronchial glands—g. *Conglobées*, Conglobate glands—g. *de Croissance*, Waxing kernels—g. *de Meibomius*, Meibomius, glands of.
 Glandiform corpuscle, *Acinus*—g. Ganglion, see Ganglion.
 Glandium, *Thymus*.
 Glands, see *Quercus alba*—g. Accessory, Cowper's glands—g. Havers's, Synovial glands—g. Lenticular, Lenticulares glandulæ—g. Lieberkühn's, Peyer's glandulæ—g. Miliary, Sebaceous glands—g. Peyer's, Peyer's glandulæ—g. Renal, Capsules renal—g. of Willis, Albicantia corpora, Mamillary tubercles.
 Glandula, Gland—g. ad Aures, Parotid—g. Bartholiniana, Sublingual gland—g. Basilaris, Pituitary gland—g. Innominata Galeni, Lachrymal gland—g. Mucosa, Conglobate gland—g. Pinealis, Pineal gland—g. Pituitosa, Pituitary gland—g. Riviniana, Sublingual gland—g. Salivalis abdominis, Pancreas—g. *Thymus*, *Thymus*—g. *Thyreoidæa*, Thyroid gland.
 Glandulæ articulares, Synovial glands—g. Assistentes, Prostate—g. Brunner's glands—g. Cervicis uteri, Nabothi glandulæ—g. Duræ matris, G. Pacchioni—g. Duræ meningis, G. Pacchioni—g. in Agmen congregatæ intestinorum, Peyer's glandulæ—g. Intestinales, Peyer's—g. Meibomianæ, G. Meibomius, glands of—g. Mucosæ coagminatæ intestinorum, Peyer's glandulæ—g. Muciparæ racematim congestæ intestinorum, Peyer's glandulæ—g. Myrtiformes, Carunculæ myrtiformes—g. Peyerianæ, Peyer's glandulæ—g. Plexiformes, Peyer's g.—g. Prostatæ mulierum, Corpus glandulosum mulierum—g. Sebaceæ ciliares, Meibomius, glands of—g. Solitariae, Brunner's glands—g. Spuria, Peyer's g.—g. Suprarenales, Capsules renal—g. Vasculosæ, Conglomerate glands.
Glandulaire, Glandular.
Glanduleux, Glandular.
 Glandulosus, Glandular.
 Glans Jovis Theophrasti, *Fagus castanea*—g. Ulnæ, Olecranon—g. Unguentaria, *Guilandina moringa*.
 Glass, *Vitrum*.
 Glauber's salts, Soda, sulphate of.
 Glaucedo, Glaucoma.
 Glaucoma Woulhousi, Cataract.
 Glauconosis, Glaucoma.
Glayeul, *Gladiolus vulgaris*—g. *Puant*, *Iris fœtidissima*.
 Glechon, *Mentha pulegium*.
 Gleet. See Gonorrhœa.
 Glenoid, Glene.
Glénoidale, Glene.
 Glischrotes, Glischrasma.
 Glisomargo, Creta.
 Globe, Bandage (head).
Globulaire purgative, *Globularia alypum*.
 Globularia alypum, Alypon.
Globule d'Arantius, see Sigmoid valves—g. *du Sang*, Globule of the blood.
 Globuli arteriarum termini, see *Acinus*—g. Sanguinis, Globules of the blood—g. Tartari martiales, Ferrum tartarizatum—g. Tartratis ferri et lixivie, Ferrum tartarizatum.
 Globuline, Hæmatine.
 Globulus stapedis ossis, Os orbiculare.
 Globus hystericus, Angone—g. Martialis, Ferrum tartarizatum.
 Glomerate, Conglomerate.
 Glossa, Tongue.
 Glossagra, Glossalgia.
 Glossianus, Lingual muscle.
 Glosso-palatinus, Glosso-staphylinus—g. Pharyngeal, Pharyngo-glossal—g. Pharyngeus, Constrictor pharyngeus.
 Glossocoma, Glossospasmus.
 Glossonecus inflammatorius, Glossitis.
 Glossoplegia, Glossolysis.
 Glotta, Glossa, Tongue.
 Glottis, Lips of the, Thyreo-arytenoid Ligaments.
Glogglou d'une bouteille, Gurgling.
 Glouteron, *Arctium Lappa*—g. *Petit*, *Xanthium*.
 Gloutius, Gluteal—g. Maximus et extimus, Glutæus maximus—g. Secundus et medius, Glutæus medius—g. Tertius et intimus, Glutæus minimus.
 Glowworm, Cicindela.
 Gluant, Glutinous.
 Glue, fish, Ichthyocolla.
 Gluebone, Osteocolla.
 Glutæus magnus, G. major—g. Major, G. maximus—g. Minor, G. minimus.
 Gluten articulorum, Synovia.
 Glutia. See Quadrigemina corpora.
 Glutinans, Agglutinant.

Glutinatif, Agglutinant.
Glutinatio, Agglutination.
Glutineux, Glutinous.
Glutinium, Gluten.
Glutoi, Nates.
Glycansis, Edulcoration.
Glyceraton, Glycyrrhiza.
Glycipicros, *Solanum dulcamara*.
Glyciside, *Pæonia*.
Glycyphyton, Glycyrrhiza.
Gnaphalium dioicum, *Antennaria dioica*.
Gnathos, Bucca, Gena.
Gnesios, Legitimate.
Goaconax. See *Toluifera balsamum*.
Goats' beard, common, *Tragopogon*.
Goats' thorn, *Astragalus verus*.
Gobelet émétique, Goblet, emetic.
Goggle eye, Strabismus.
Goître, Bronchocele.
Gold, chloride of, *G. muriate of*—*g. Cyanide of*, see *Gold*—*g. Nitro-muriate of*, see *Gold*—*g. Oxide of*, see *Gold*—*g. and Sodium*, chloride of oxide of, see *Gold*—*g. and Soda*, hydrochlorate of, see *Gold*—*g. and Soda*, muriate of, see *Gold*.
Golden rod, *Solidaga virgaurea*.
Gold thread, *Coptis*.
Goldwasser. See *Spirit*.
Gomme, Gummi—*g. Adragant*, *Tragacanth*—*g. Ammoniaque*, *Ammoniac gum*—*g. Arabique*, *Acaciæ gummi*—*g. Caragne*, *Caranna*—*g. Carane*, *Caranna*—*g. Guaiac*, *Guaiacum*—*g. Gutte*, *Cambogia*—*g. de Lierre*, see *Hedera helix*—*g. du Pays*, *Gummi nostras*—*g. Séraphique*, *Sagapenum*.
Gomphiasmus, *Gomphiasis*.
Gomphioi, Molar teeth.
Gomphoma, *Gomphosis*.
Gomphos, Clavus.
Gonacrasia, *Spermatorrhœa*.
Gonacratia, *Spermatorrhœa*.
Gondole oculaire, *Scaphium oculare*.
Gonflement, Swelling.
Gongylion, Pilula.
Gongrona, Bronchocele.
Gonobolia, Ejaculation, spermatic.
Gonocèle, *Spermatocele*.
Gonorrhée bâtarde, *Gonorrhœa spuria*.
Gonorrhœa balani, *G. spuria*—*g. Benigna*, *Leucorrhœa*—*g. Chordata*, *Chordee*—*g. Dormientium*, *Pollution*—*g. Libidinosa*, *G. laxorum*, *Pollution*—*g. Mucosa* (gleet), see *Gonorrhœa*—*g. Notha inveterata*, *Leucorrhœa*—*g. Oneirogonos*, *G. dormientium*, *Pollution*—*g. Vera*, *Pollution*.
Gonos, Gone.
Gony, Genu.
Gonyalgia, *Gonalgia*.
Goosefoot, angular-leaved, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*—*g. Stinking*, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.
Goosegrass, *Galium aparine*.
Gooseshare, *Galium aparine*.
Gooseskin, *Horrida cutis*.
Gordius medinensis, *Dracunculus*.
Gorge, Throat.

Gorgeret, *Gorget*—*g. Lithotome*, *Gorget*, *Lithotomy*—*g. à Repoussoir*, see *Gorget*.
Gorget, cutting, *Gorget*, *Lithotomy*.
Gosier, Pharynx, Throat.
Gossum, Bronchocele.
Goudron. See *Pinus sylvestris*.
Gouet, *Arum maculatum*.
Gouêtre, Bronchocele.
Gourd, bitter, *Cucumis colocynthis*—*g. Bottle*, *Cucurbita pepo*.
Gourdworm, *Distoma hepaticum*.
Gourmandise, Gluttony.
Gousse, Legumen.
Gout, Taste.
Gout, Diaphragmatic, *Angina pectoris*—*g. Rheumatic*, see *Rheumatism acute*—*g. Weed*, *Ligusticum podagraria*.
Goutte, *Gout*, *Gutta*—*g. Blanche*, *Gout (atonic)*—*g. Froide*, *Gout (atonic)*—*g. Malplacée*, *gout*, (retrograde)—*g. Nouée*, *Gout (with nodosities)*—*g. Régulière chaude*, *Gout (regular)*—*g. Remontée*, *Gout (retrograde)*—*g. Rentrée*, *Gout (retrograde)*—*g. Rose*, *Gutta rosea*—*g. Sciatique*, *Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa*—*g. Sereine*, *Amaurosis*—*g. Vague*, *Gout (wandering)*.
Goutteux, Arthritic.
Gouttière basilaire, Basilar fossa—*g. Bicipitale*, Bicipital groove—*g. Lacrymale*, Lacrymal groove—*g. Sacré*, Sacral groove.
Gouty rheumatism. See *Rheumatism*, acute.
Gouvernail du testicule, *Gubernaculum testis*.
Gown, red, *Strophulus*.
Gracilis, *Grêle*—*g. Anterior*, *Rectus femoris*.
Graine d'ecarlante, *Coccus cacti*.
Graine de Musc, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*—*de Turquie*, *Zea mays*—*g. d'Aspic*, see *Phalaris Canariensis*—*g. de Paradis*, *Amomum grana paradisi*—*g. de Perroquet*, *Carthamus tinctorius* (seed).
Graisse, Pinguedo—*g. de Mouton*, *Sevum*—*g. d'Oie*, *Adeps anserina*—*g. Oxygénée*, *Unguentum acidi nitrosi*—*g. de Porc*, *Adeps præparata*.
Gramen Ægyptiacum, *G. crucis cyperioides*—*g. Caninum*, *Triticum repens*—*g. Dioscoridis*, *Triticum repens*—*g. Major*, *Sarsaparilla Germanica*—*g. Orientale*, *Juncus odoratus*—*g. Repens*, *Triticum repens*—*g. Rubrum*, *Sarsaparilla Germanica*.
Gramia, Chassie, Lippitudo.
Gramme, Iris, Line.
Grana, *Hemicrania*—*g. Molucca*, *Croton tiglium*—*g. Moschi*, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*—*g. Orientis*, see *Menispermum cocculus*—*g. Tiliæ*, *Croton tiglium*.
Granadilla, apple-shaped, *Passiflora maliformis*.
Granatum, *Punica granatum*.
Grand dorsal, *Latissimus dorsi*.
Grando, Chalaza.
Granatristum, Anthrax.
Grantristum, Anthrax.
Granulations cérébrales, *Glandulæ Pacchioni*.
Grape. See *Vitis vinifera*.
Grapes, dried, *Uvæ passæ*.

Graphioides, Styloid.

Gras des Cadavres, Adipocire—*de Jambé*, Sura—*des Cimetières*, Adipocire.

Grass, Asparagus—*g.* Canary, cultivated, Phalaris Canariensis—*g.* Couch, Triticum repens—*g.* Dog's, Triticum repens—*g.* Egyptian cock's foot, Gramen crucis cyparioides—*g.* Goat's, Scorzonera—*g.* Knot, Polygonum aviculare—*g.* Vipers', Scorzonera.

Grasseyement, Rotacism.

Gratelle, Psoriasis.

Gratia Dei, Gratiola officinalis.

Gratiola centaurioides, *G.* officinalis.

Gratteron, Galium aparine.

Grattoir, Raspatorium.

Gravatif, Heavy.

Grave, Serious.

Gravedo, Catarrh, Coryza—*g.* Neonatorum, Snuffles.

Graveleux, Calculous.

Gravelle, Chalaza, Gravel.

Graviditas, Pregnancy—*g.* Interstitialis, Pregnancy, interstitial—*g.* Molaris, Mole—*g.* Spuria, Pregnancy, false—*g.* Tubaria, Salpingocystitis—*g.* in Uteri substantia, Pregnancy, interstitial.

Gravier, Gravel.

Gravimeter, Areometer.

Gravis, Heavy.

Grease, Barrow's, Adeps suilla—*g.* Goose, Adeps anserina—*g.* Molten, *Gras-fondure*.

Green sickness, Chlorosis.

Grêle, Chalaza—*g.* Interne de la cuisse, Gracilis.

Gremil officinale, Lithospermum officinale.

Grenade, Influenza.

Grenadier, Punica granatum.

Greniers, Vesiculæ seminales.

Grenouille, Rana esculenta.

Grenouillette, Ranula.

Gressura, Perinæum.

Gressus, Walking.

Greveure, Hernia.

Grielum, Apium petroselinum, Smyrniolum olusatrum.

Grincement des dents, Stridor dentium.

Grinders, Molar teeth.

Gripes, Tormina.

Grippe, Influenza.

Grippé, Pinched.

Groan. See Suspirium.

Gromwell, Lithospermum officinale.

Groove, Coulisse.

Gros, Drachm.

Groseillier noir, Ribes nigrum—*g.* Rouge, Ribes rubrum.

Grossesse, Pregnancy—*g.* Abdominale, Pregnancy, abdominal—*g.* Afœtale, Pregnancy, afœtal—*g.* Bigeminale, Pregnancy, bigeminal—*g.* Complexe, Pregnancy, complex—*g.* Composée, Pregnancy, compound—*g.* Fausse ou apparente, Pregnancy, false—*g.* Fœtale, Pregnancy, fœtal—*g.* Gazo-hystérique, Pregnancy, gazo-hysteric—*g.* Hémato-hystérique, Pregnancy, hemato-hys-

teric—*g.* Hydro-hystérique, Pregnancy, hydro-hysteric—*g.* Inter-extra-uterine, Pregnancy, complex—*g.* Ovarienne, Pregnancy, ovarial—*g.* Sarco-hystérique, Pregnancy, sarco-hysteric—*g.* Sarcofœtale, Pregnancy, sarcofœtal—*g.* Simple, Pregnancy, solitary—*g.* Solitaire, Pregnancy, solitary—*g.* Trigeminale, Pregnancy, trigeminal—*g.* Triple, Pregnancy, trigeminal—*g.* Tubaire, Pregnancy, tubal—*g.* Utero-abdominale, Pregnancy, utero-abdominal—*g.* Utéro-ovarienne, Pregnancy, utero-ovarian—*g.* Utéro-tubaire, Pregnancy, utero-tubal.

Grossularia non spinosa, Ribes nigrum.

Grouillement d'entrailles, Borborygmus.

Groundnut, Pignut.

Groundpine, Teucrium chamæpitys—*g.* French, Teucrium iva.

Groundsel, Senecio.

Grouseberry, Gaultheria.

Grumus, Coagulum.

Grutum, Groats.

Guaiacine. See Guaiac.

Guard (for a bed), Alèse.

Guarberba orba, Momordica elaterium.

Guava, apple, Psidium pomiferum.

Guêpe, Wasp.

Guerison, Cure.

Guérissable, Curable.

Gui, Viscum album.

Guimauve, Althæa—*g.* Veloutée, Hibiscus abelmoschus.

Gula, Œsophagus, Pharynx.

Gulæ principium, Pharynx.

Gullet, Œsophagus.

Gum anime, Anime—*g.* Arabic, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Dragon, Tragacantha—*g.* Elastic, Caoutchouc—*g.* Indigenous, Gummi nostras—*g.* Juniper, Sandarac—*g.* Orenburg, see Pinus larix—*g.* Red, Strophulus—*g.* Resin, Gummi resina—*g.* Sandarach, Sandarac—*g.* Seneca, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Senega, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Sweet, Liquidambar styraciflua—*g.* Tragacanth, Tragacantha—*g.* White, Strophulus—*g.* Yellow, Icterus infantum.

Gumboil, Parulis.

Gummi acaciæ Arabicæ, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Acanthinum, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Adstringens Fothergilli, Kino—*g.* Ammoniacum, Ammoniac—*g.* Anime, Anime—*g.* Arabicum, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Astragali Tragacanthæ, Tragacantha—*g.* Bogia, Cambogia—*g.* Brelisis, Caranna—*g.* Gamandrac, Cambogia—*g.* Gambiense, Kino—*g.* de Goa, Cambogia—*g.* Gutta, Cambogia—*g.* Hederæ, see Hedera helix—*g.* de Jemu, Cambogia—*g.* Juniperi, Sandarac—*g.* Lacæ, Laccæ—*g.* Ladanum, see Cistus creticus—*g.* Lamac, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Leucum, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Panacis, see Pastinaca opoponax—*g.* ad Padagram, Cambogia—*g.* Rubrum adstringens gambiense, Kino—*g.* Serapionis, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Thebaicum, Acaciæ gummi—*g.* Tragacantha, Tragacantha.

Gums, Gingivæ.
 Gurgling. See *Râle muqueux*.
 Gurgulio, Penis, Uvula.
 Gustation, Degustation, Taste.
 Gustus, Taste.
 Gut, Intestine—g. Blind, Cæcum.
 Guts, slipperiness of the, Lientery.
 Gutta, Apoplexy, Cambogia, Gout—g. Gama-
 mandræ, Cambogia—g. Gamba, Cambo-
 gia—g. Opaca, Cataract—g. Rosacea
 syphilitica, Crown of Venus—g. Serena,
 Amaurosis.
 Guttæ abbatis Rousseau, Laudanum abbatis
 Rousseau—g. Ammoniaci, see Ammoniac
 gum—g. Acidæ tonicæ, Elixir acidum Hal-
 leri—g. Nervinæ, Alcohol sulfurico-æthe-
 reus ferri.
 Guttur, Throat—g. Tumidum, Bronchocele.
 Gutturia, Arytenoid cartilages.
 Gymnasion, Exercise.
 Gymnosis, Denudation.
 Gynæceia, Menses.
 Gynæceum, Antimonium, Vulva.
 Gynæcomania, Nymphomania.
 Gynandrus, Gynanthropus.
 Gyne, Female.
 Gynida, Hermaphrodite.
 Gyri cerebri, Anfractuosities (cerebral).
 Gyrophle. See *Eugenia caryophyllata*.
 Gyrus, Anfractuosity, Convolution.

H

Hab-el-Kalimbat, Pistacia terebinthus.
 Habitude, Habit—h. *du Corps*, Habit of body
 —h. *Extérieure*, Habit of body.
 Habitudo, Habit.
 Habitus, Habit of body—h. *Corporis*, Habit
 of body.
 Hæma, Blood.
 Hæmagogum, Pæonia.
 Hæmalops, Hæmophthalmia.
 Hæmastatica, Hæmatostatica.
 Hæmatangionosis, Hæmadonosos.
 Hæmatera, Hepatirrhœa.
 Hæmathorax, Hæmatothorax.
 Hæmatidrosis, Sudor cruentus.
 Hæmatochysis, Hæmorrhagia.
 Hæmatoma, Thrombus—h. *Oculi*, Hæmoph-
 thalmia.
 Hæmatomphalum, Hæmatomphalocèle.
 Hæmatopedesis. See Diapedesis.
 Hæmatopoiesis, Hæmatosis.
 Hæmatoporia, Hæmaporia.
 Hæmaturesis, Hæmaturia.
 Hæmaxis, Blood-letting.
 Hæmidrosis. See Diapedesis.
 Hæmoptoe, Hæmoptysis.
 Hæmoptosis, Hæmoptysis.
 Hæmoptysis interna, Hæmatothorax—h.
 Phthisis, Phthisis pulmonalis.
 Hæmoptysmus, Hæmoptysis.
 Hæmorrhagia activa narium, Epistaxis—h.
 Bronchica, Hæmoptysis—h. *Cerebri*, Apo-
 plexy—h. *per Diapedesin*, Diapedesis—h.

Hæmatemesis, Hæmatemesis—h. Hæma-
 turia, Hæmaturia—h. Hæmoptysis, Hæ-
 moptysis—h. Mucosa, see Hæmorrhœis—
 h. Nabothi, see Parturition—h. Penis,
 Stimatosis—h. Pulmonis, Hæmoptysis—h.
 Universalis, Purpura hæmorrhagica—h.
 Uterina, Metrorrhagia.
 Hæmorrhina, Epistaxis.
 Hæmorrhœa, Hæmorrhagia—h. Petechialis,
 Purpura hæmorrhagica—h. Uterina, Me-
 trorrhagia.
 Hæmorrhœis ab exania, Proctocèle—h. Pro-
 cedens, Proctocèle.
 Hæmostatics, Hæmatostatica.
 Hæmouresis, Hæmaturia.
 Hævea guianensis. See Caoutchouc.
 Hagard, Haggard.
 Hagiospermum, Artemisia Santonica.
 Hagioxylum, Guaiacum.
 Hail, Chalaza.
 Hair, falling off of the, Alopecia—h. Matted,
 Plica—h. Plaited, Plica.
 Hairworm, Seta equina—h. Muscular, Dra-
 cunculus.
 Hal, Salt.
 Halcyon, Aleyon.
 Halcyonium rotundum, Pila marina.
 Hale, Ephelides.
 Haleine, Breath—h. *Courte*, Dyspnœa.
 Haléteration, Alteration.
 Halica, Alica.
 Helicacalum, Physalis.
 Halices, Pandiculation.
 Halinitrum, Potassæ nitras.
 Halitus, Breath—h. Sanguinis, Gaz sanguinis.
 Hallucinatio hypochondriasis, Hypochondria-
 sis—h. Vertigo, Vertigo.
 Halme, Muria.
 Halogene, Chlorine.
 Haloidum oxygenatum, Potassæ Murias hy-
 peroxygenatus.
 Hals, Salt.
 Halysis membranacea, Bothriocephalus latus
 —h. Solium, Tænia solium.
 Ham, Poples.
 Hamus, Crotchet.
 Hanche, Haunch.
 Hand, Manus.
 Hangers, Crusta genu equinæ.
 Hannebane, Hyoscyamus.
 Haphe, Touch.
 Hapsis, Touch.
 Hardesia, Hibernicus lapis.
 Hare's ear, Bupleurum rotundifolium.
 Hare's eye, Lagophthalmia.
 Hargne, Hernia—h. *Anévrysmale*, Cirsom-
 phalus.
 Haricot, Phaseolus vulgaris—h. *Grand de*
Perou, Jatropha curcas.
 Harmos, Harmony.
 Hartshorn, Cervus, Cornu cervi, Liquor cornu
 cervi—h. Red, Spiritus lavandulæ compo-
 situs—h. and Oil, Linimentum ammoniæ
 carbonatis.
 Harts' tongue, Asplenium scolopendrium.
 Hartwort of Marseilles, Seseli tortuosum.

- Hasta, Penis.
 Hastella, Splint.
 Hastula regis, Asphodelus ramosus.
 Haustus niger. See Infusum sennæ compositum.
Haut mal, Epilepsy.
 Hawknut, Bunium bulbocastanum.
 Hawthorn, white, Mespilus oxyacantha.
 Hay, camel's, Juncus odoratus.
 Hayriff, Galium aparine.
 Hazel crotches, Lichen pulmonarius—h. Nut tree, Corylus avellana—h. Witch, Hamamelis Virginiana.
 Head, water in the, Hydrocephalus—h. Ache, Cephalæa, Cephalalgia—h. Ache, sick, Cephalæa spasmodica.
 Health, Sanitas.
 Hearing, hardness of, Deafness—h. Perverse, Paracusis perversa.
 Heartburn, Ardor ventriculi, Cardialgia.
 Heart, dilatation of the. See Aneurism.
 Heart's ease, Viola tricolor.
 Heartwort, Laserpitium album.
 Heat, acrid, see Acrid—h. Prickly, Lichen tropicus.
 Heath, common, Erica vulgaris.
 Heaviness, Somnolency.
 Hebdomadaria, Octana.
 Hebe, Puberty.
 Hebetudo Dentium, Hæmodia—h. Visus, Amblyopia, Caligo.
 Hectica phthisis, Ph. pulmonalis.
 Hecticopyra, Hectic fever.
 Hecticopyretos, Hectic fever.
 Hedera arborea, H. helix—h. Terrestris, Glecoma hederacea.
 Hederula, Glecoma hederacea.
 Hedisarum alkagi, Agul.
 Hedra, Anus, Excrement.
 Hedysma, Condiment.
 Helcodes, Ulcerous.
 Helcoma, Ulcer.
 Helcos, Ulcer.
 Helcosis, Elcosis.
 Helctica, Epispastics.
 Helenium, Inula helenium.
 Helikia, Age.
 Heliosis, Insolation.
 Heliotrope, Heliotropium Europæum.
 Heliotropion, Cichorium intybus.
 Helix, Limax.
 Helleboraster, Helleborus fœtidus.
 Hellebore, American, Veratrum viride—h. Black, Helleborus niger—h. Blanc, Veratrum album—h. Noir, Helleborus niger—h. Stinking, Helleborus fœtidus—h. Swamp, Veratrum viride—h. White, Veratrum album.
 Helleborus albus, Veratrum album.
 Helminthi, Worms.
 Helminthia, Helminthiasis—h. Alvi, Worms—h. Podicis, Worms.
 Helminthics, Helminthagogues.
 Helmintho-corton, Corallina Corsicana.
 Helminthopyra, Fever, verminous.
 Helminthopyretos, Helminthopyra.
 Helminthus gordii, Seta equina.
 Helodes, Elodes.
 Helopyra, Elodes (febris.)
 Helopyretos, Elodes (febris.)
 Helos, Clavus, Marsh.
 Helotis, Helosis, Plica.
 Helxine, Parietaria.
 Hemachroine, Hæmatine.
 Hematine, Hæmatine.
 Hématoncie, Hæmatoncus, see Hæmatodes
 Fungus—h. Fongoide, Hæmatodes fungus.
 Hématopisie, Hæmatops.
 Hematosine, Hæmatine.
 Hemera, Dies.
 Hemeralopia. See Nyctalopia.
 Hemicrania idiopathica, Neuralgia, facial.
 Hemiolion, Sescuncia.
 Hemiopsis, Hemiopia.
 Hemipagia, Hemicrania.
 Hemipegia, Hemicrania.
 Hemiplexia, Hemiplegia.
 Hemlock, Conium maculatum—h. Bastard, Chærophyllyum sylvestre—h. Common, Conium maculatum—h. Dropwort, Cenanthe—h. Water, fine-leaved, Phellandrium aquaticum—h. Water, Cicuta aquatica.
 Hemorrhage, Hæmorrhagia—h. From the bladder, Cystirrhagia—h. From the pituitary membrane, Epistaxis—h. Uterine, Metrorrhagia.
 Hemorrhagie buccale, Stomatorrhagia—h. de la Matrice, Metrorrhagia—h. Nasale, Epistaxis—h. de la Vessie, Cystirrhagia.
 Hemorrhoides aveugles, Cæcæ hæmorrhoides.
 Hemp, Indian, Apocynum cannabinum, Bangué.
 Hempseed. See Cannabis sativa.
 Henbane, Hyoscyamus.
 Hen blindness, Hemeralopia.
 Henné, Lawsonia inermis.
 Henricus rubens, Colcothar.
 Hepar, Liver—h. Antimonii, Oxydum stibii sulphuratum—h. Sanguinis, see Blood—h. Sulphuris, Potassæ sulphuretum—h. Sulphuris salinum, Potassæ sulphuretum—h. Sulphuris volatile, Ammonia sulphuretum—h. uterinum, Placenta.
 Hepatalgia Petitiana, Turgescencia vesiculæ felleæ—h. Phlegmonoides, Hepatitis.
 Hepatarius, Hepaticus.
 Hepatica, Anemone hepatica—h. Fontana, Marchantia polymorpha—h. Nobilis, Anemone hepatica—h. Stellata, Asperula odorata.
 Hepaticus, Hepateros—h. Flos, Anemone hepatica.
 Hepatique étoilée, Asperula odorata—h. des Fontaines, Marchantia polymorpha—h. des Jardins, Hepatica triloba.
 Hepatis emunctoria, Inguen—h. Suspensorium, Ligament, suspensory, of the liver.
 Hepatisation. See Carnification.
 Hepato-gastric, Gastro-hepatic.
 Hepatorrhagia, Hepatirrhœa.
 Hepialos, Epialos.
 Heps. See Rosa canina.

Heracleum gummiferum. See *Ammoniac* gum.
 Herb of grace, *Gratiola officinalis*—h. Mastich, common, *Thymus mastichina*—h. Mastich, Syrian, *Teucrium marum*—h. Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*—h. of Saint Cunegonde, *Eupatorium Cannabinum*—h. Sophia, *Sisymbrium sophia*—h. Trinity, *Anemone Hepatica*.

Herba Alexandrina, *Smyrniolum olusatrum*—h. Benedicta, *Geum Urbanum*—h. Britanica, *Rumex hydrolapathum*—h. Canni, *Artemisia santonica*—h. Cardiaca, *Leonurus cardiaca*—h. Cardui veneris, *Dipsacus fullonum*—h. Dorea, *Solidago virgaurea*—h. Felis, *Nepeta*—h. Genipi, *Achillea atrata*—h. Ignis, *Lichen pyxidatus*—h. Melancholifuga, *Fumaria*—h. Militaris, *Achillea millefolium*—h. Papillaris, *Lapsana*—h. Patæ lapinæ, *Leonurus cardiaca*—h. Pulicaris, *Plantago psyllium*—h. Quercini, *Lichen plicatus*—h. Sacra, *Verbena officinalis*—h. Salivaris, *Anthemis pyrethrum*—h. Sideritidis, *Galeopsis grandiflora*—h. Tabaci, *Nicotiana tabacum*—h. Trinitatis, *Anemone hepatica*—h. Trinitatis, *Viola tricolor*—h. Ventis, *Anemone Pulsatilla*—h. Zazarhendi, *Origanum*.

Herbæ pro enemate, Glyster herbs—h. pro fotu, Fomentation herbs.

Herbalist, Herborist.

Herbarius, Herborist.

Herbe aux chantres, *Erysimum*—h. aux Charpentiers, *Justitia pectoralis*—h. aux Chats, *Nepeta*, *Teucrium marum*—h. au Coq, *Tanacetum balsamita*—h. aux Cuillers, *Cochlearia officinalis*—h. aux Ecrouelles, *Scrophularia nodosa*—h. aux Ecus, *Lysimachia nummularia*—h. à Éternuer, *Achillea ptarmica*—h. aux Gueux, *Clematis vitalba*—h. à la Houette, *Asclepias Syriaca*—h. aux Mamelles, *Lapsana*—h. aux Mouches, *Conyza squarrosa*—h. au Pauvre homme, *Gratiola officinalis*—h. aux Perles, *Lithospermum officinale*—h. à la Poudre de Chypre, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*—h. aux Poux, *Delphinium staphisagria*—h. aux Puces commune, *Plantago psyllium*—h. à Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*—h. de Sainte Barbe, *Erysimum barbarea*—h. de Saint Etienne, *Circæa lutetiana*—h. de Saint Jean, *Artemisia vulgaris*—h. de Saint Roch, *Inula dysenterica*—h. aux Sorciers, *Circæa Lutetiana*—h. aux Verrues, *Heliotropium Europæum*.

Hercules allheal, *Pastinaca opoponax*.

Hermodate, *Hermodactylus*.

Hernia aneurismal, *Cirsomphalus*—h. Arteriarum, see *Aneurism*—h. of the Bladder, *Cystocele*—h. Bronchialis, *Bronchocele*—h. Carnosa, *Sarcocele*—h. of the Cerebellum, *Paracephalocele*—h. Cerebri, *Encephalocele*—h. Corneæ, *Ceratocele*—h. Crural, *Merocele*—h. Epiploic, *Epiplocele*—h. Femoral, *Merocele*—h. Gutturis, *Bronchocele*—h. Inguinalis, *Bubonocele*—h. Intestinalis, *Enterocoele*—h. Ischiatica,

Ischiocele—h. of the Liver, *Hepatocele*—h. Omental, *Epiplocele*—h. Parorchidoenterica, *Parorchido-enterocoele*—h. Pharyngis, *Pharyngocele*—h. Phrenic, *Diaphragmatic hernia*—h. of the Pleura, *Pleurocele*—h. Pudendal, *Pudendal hernia*—h. Sacci lacrymalis, *Lachrymal hernia*—h. Scrotalis, *Scrotocele*—h. Seminalis scroti, *Spermatocele*—h. of the Stomach, *Gastrocele*—h. Supra-pubian, *H. inguinal*—h. of the Tongue, *Glossocele*—h. Umbilicalis, *Epiplomphalon*, *Exomphalos*—h. Varicose, *Cirsocele*—h. Varicosa, *Varicocele*—h. Venarum, *Varix*—h. Veneris, *Hernia humoralis*—h. Ventosa, *Physocoele*—h. Ventriculi, *Gastrocele*—h. Zirbalis, *Epiplocele*.

Herniaire, *Hernial*, *Herniaria glabra*.

Hernie charnue, *Sarcocele*—h. de l'Epiploon, *Epiplocele*—h. de l'Estomac, *Gastrocele*—h. Inguinale, *Bubonocele*—h. du Nombril, *Exomphalos*—h. Ombilicale, *Exomphalos*—h. de la Vessie, *Cystocele*.

Hernié, *Hernial*.

Hernieux, *Hernial*.

Herniole, *Herniaria glabra*.

Herpes depascens, *H. exedens*—h. Esthiomenus, *H. exedens*—h. Estiomenus, *H. exedens*—h. Ferus, *H. exedens*—h. Miliaris, *H. phlyctænoïdes*—h. Periscelis, *H. zoster*—h. Serpigo, *H. circinatus*.

Herpylos, *Thymus serpyllum*.

Hesperis alliaria, *Alliaria*.

Heteroclite. See *Homology*.

Heterocrania, *Hemicrania*.

Heterologous tissues. See *Tissues*.

Heteropathic, *Allopathic*.

Heterorexia, *Malaria*.

Hêtre, *Fagus sylvatica*.

Hexis, *Habit*, *Habit of body*.

Hiatus, *Yawning*—h. Fallopii, see *Aquæductus Fallopii*—h. Occipito-petreux, *Lacerum posterius foramen*—h. Sphéno-petreux, *Lacerum anterius foramen*.

Hibiscus, *Althæa*.

Hiccough, *Singultus*.

Hiccup, *Singultus*.

Hidroa, *Desudatio*, *Echauboulures*, *Hydroa*, *Sudamina*.

Hidronosos, *Sudor anglicus*.

Hidros, *Sudor*.

Hidroterion, *Achicolum*.

Hidroticum, *Sudorific*.

Hièble, *Sambucus ebulus*.

Hiera logadii, *Hiera picra*—h. Picra, *Pulvis aloes cum canella*—h. *Syrinx*, *Vertebral column*, *Epilepsy*.

Hierax, *Accipiter*.

Hierobotane, *Verbena officinalis*.

Hieropyrus, *Erysipelas*.

Himentosis, *Himas*.

Hip, *Haunch*—h. Bone, *Ischium*—h. Joint, *Coxofemoral articulation*—h. Tree, *Rosa canina*.

Hippasia, *Equitation*.

Hippeia, *Equitation*.

- Hippeusis, Equitation.
Hippiatrique, Hippiatria.
Hippocampe grande, Cornu ammonis.
Hippocampus major, Cornu ammonis.
 Hippocras, Claret.
 Hippocrates, cap of, *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*—
 h. Sleeve, *Chausse*.
 Hippolapathum, Rumex patientia.
 Hippomarathrum, Peucedanum silaus.
 Hippos, Equus.
 Hipposelinum, Smyrnium olusatrum.
 Hips. See Rosa canina.
 Hircus, Tragus.
 Hirquus, Canthus (greater).
 Hirundinaria, Lysimachia nummularia.
 Hispanicum viride, Cupri subacetas.
 Hispiditas, Dystœchiasis, Phalangosis.
 Hispidula, Antennaria dioicum.
 Histology. See Anatomy.
 Hives, Cynanche trachealis. See Varicella.
 Hoarseness, Raucedo.
 Hog lice, Onisci aselli.
 Holcus sorghum, Panicum Italicum.
 Holera, Cholera.
 Hollands, Gin.
 Holly, common, Ilex aquifolium—h. Dahoon,
 Ilex vomitoria—h. Ground, Pyrola umbel-
 lata—h. Sea, Eryngium maritimum.
 Hollyhock, common, Alcea rosea.
 Holmicos, Alveolus.
 Holnos, Mortar.
 Holocyron, Teucrium chamæpitys.
 Holophlyctides, Phlyctæna.
 Holosteum alsine, Alsine media.
 Holosteus, Osteocolla.
 Holotonicos, Tetanus.
 Homagra, Omagra.
 Homeopathy, Homœopathy.
 Homiosis, Homoiosis.
 Homme, Homo.
 Homoethnia, Sympathy.
 Homoiopathia, Sympathy.
 Homoiosis, Assimilation.
 Homolinon. See Apolinosis.
 Homonopagia, Cephalalgia.
 Homoplata, Scapula.
 Homotonos, see Acmasticos, Synocha.
 Honesty, Lunaria rediviva.
 Honewort, field, Sison amomum.
 Honglane, Coptis teeta.
 Honteux, Pudic.
 Honey, Mel—h. Balsam of, Hill's, see Mel—
 h. of Borax, Mel boracis—h. Clarified, Mel
 despumatum—h. of Roses, Mel rosæ.
 Hoopingcough, Pertussis.
 Hôpital, Hospital.
 Hop plant, Humulus lupulus.
 Hoquet, Singultus.
 Hordeum causticum, Veratrum sabadilla.
 Horehound, Marrubium—h. Black, Ballota
 fœtida—h. Germander-leaved, Eupatorium
 teucrifolium—h. Stinking, Ballota fœtida
 —h. Wild, Eupatorium teucrifolium.
 Horminum, Salvia horminum.
 Horn, Cornu.
 Hornseed, Ergot.
 Horror, Horripilation.
 Horsechestnut, Æsculus hippocastanum.
 Horse crust, Crusta genu equinæ.
 Horse radish, Cochlearia armoracia.
 Horse's tail, Hippuris vulgaris.
 Hortulus cupidinis, Vulva.
 Hortus, Penis, Vulva.
 Hostiarius, Pylorus.
 Houblon, Humulus lupulus.
 Hounds' tongue, Cynoglossum.
 Houpe nerveuse, see Papilla—h. du Menton,
 Depressor labii inferioris, Levator labii in-
 ferioris.
 Houseleek, Sempervivum tectorum.
 Houx, Ilex aquifolium—h. petit, Ruscus—h.
 Apalachine, Ilex vomitoria.
 Hudson's preservative for the teeth and gums.
 See Tinctura Myrrhæ.
 Huile, Oil—h. d'Absinthe, Artemisia absin-
 thium (oil of)—h. d'Acajou, see Anacar-
 dium occidentale—h. d'Amandes, Oleum
 amygdalarum—h. d'Aneth, see Anethum
 graveolens—h. Animale, Oleum animale—
 h. Animale de Dippel, Oleum animale Dip-
 peli—h. Animalisée par infusion, Oleum
 animalizatum per infusionem—h. Anis, see
 Pimpinella anisum—h. Aromatique, Oleum
 animalizatum per infusionem—h. d'Aurone,
 Artemisia abrotanum (oil of)—h. de Cacao,
 Butter of cacao—h. de Carvi, Carum (oil)
 —h. de Cédrot, Oleum cedrinum—h. de
 petits chiens, Oleum animalizatum per infu-
 sionem—h. de Corne de Cerf, Oleum ani-
 male Dippelii—h. de Gabian, Petrolæum
 —h. de Gérofle, see Eugenia caryophyllata
 —h. de Laurier, Unguentum laurinum—h.
 de Lis, see Lilium candidum—h. de Morelle,
 see Solanum—h. de Morue, Oleum jecinoris
 aselli—h. d'Œillette, Papaver (oil)—h. de
 Ricin, see Ricinus communis—h. de Suc-
 cin, see Succinum—h. Verte, Balsam, green,
 of Metz—h. Douce de vin, Oleum æthe-
 reum.
 Huiles animales, Olea animalia—h. Em-
 pyreumatiques, Olea empyreumatica—h. Es-
 sentiellles, Olea volatilia—h. Fixes ou-
 grasses, Olea fixa—h. Fugaces, Olea fuga-
 cia—h. Medicinales, Olea medicinalia—h.
 Volatiles, Olea volatilia.
 Humero-cubital, Brachialis anterior—h. Sus-
 metacarpien, see Radialis—h. Sus-radial,
 Supinator radii longus.
 Humerus summus, Acromion.
 Humeur aqueuse, Aqueous humour—h. Hy-
 aloide, Corpus vitreum.
 Humeurs froides, Scrofula.
 Humide radicale, Humidum radicale.
 Humidum nativum articulorum, Synovia—h.
 Primigenium, H. radicale.
 Humilis, Rectus inferior oculi.
 Humour, albugineous, Aqueous humour—h.
 Articularis, Synovia—h. Ceruminous, Ce-
 rumen—h. Doridis, Water, sea—h. Geni-
 talis seu seminalis, Sperm—h. Glacialis,
 Crystalline, Corpus vitreum—h. Hyaloïdes,
 Corpus vitreum—h. Ovatus, Aqueous hu-

mour—h. Oviformis, Aqueous humour—h. Purulentus, Pus—h. Vitreus, Corpus vitreum.

Hunch, Hump.

Hyacinthus muscari, Bulbus vomitorius.

Hyalos, Vitrum.

Hyboma, Gibbositas.

Hydarthrosis, Hydrarthrus.

Hydarthrus, Hydrarthrus.

Hydatides cervicis uteri, Nabothi glandulæ.

Hydatocele, Hydatidocele.

Hydatodes, Aqueous.

Hydatoides, Aqueous humour.

Hyderos, Anasarca, Hydrops.

Hydor, Water.

Hydrachnis, see Varicella.

Hydragogum Boylei, Argenti nitras.

Hydrargyri acetas, Hydrargyrus acetatus—h. Borussias, H. cyanuretum—h. Bromidum, see Bromine—h. Calx alba, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—h. Deuto-Ioduretum, see Iodine—h. Hydrargyri hyperoxides, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—h. Murias basi oxydi imperfecti, H. oxymurias—h. Murias corrosivum, H. oxymurias—h. Murias dulcis sublimatus, H. submurias—h. Murias oxygenatus, H. oxymurias—h. Murias spirituosus liquidus, Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis—h. Murias suboxygenatus præcipitatione paratus, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—h. Oxidi Murias ammoniacalis, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—h. Oxodes rubrum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—h. Oxydulum nigrum, H. oxydum cinereum—h. Oxydum nigrum, H. oxydum cinereum—h. Oxydum nigrum mediante ammonia ex protonitrate hydrargyri præcipitatum, Oxydum cinereum—h. Oxydum nitricum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—h. Oxidum rubrum per acidum nitricum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—h. Oxydum saccharatum, Hydrargyrum saccharatum—h. Oxydum sulphuricum, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—h. Permurias, Hydrargyri oxymurias—h. Proto-ioduretum, see Iodine—h. Proto-tartras, H. tartras—h. Prussias, H. cyanuretum—h. Saccharum vermifugum, Hydrargyrum saccharatum—h. Submurias ammoniatum, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—h. Subsulphas flavus, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—h. Subsulphas peroxidati, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—h. Sulphas, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—h. Supermurias, H. oxymurias.

Hydrargyria, Eczema mercuriale.

Hydrargyriasis, Eczema mercuriale.

Hydrargyrosis, Eczema mercuriale.

Hydrargyrotripsis, Hydrargyranatripsis.

Hydrargyrum ammoniato-muriaticum, H. præcipitatum—h. Cyanogenatum, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—h. Hydrocyanicum, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—h. Iodatium, see Iodine—h. Iodatium flavum, see Iodine—h. Iodatium rubrum, see Iodine—h. Iodidulatium, see Iodine—h. Periodatium, see Iodine.

Hydrargyrus, Hydrargyrum—h. Calcinatus,

Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum—h. cum Creta, Hydrargyrum cum creta—h. Muriatus, Hydrargyri oxymurias—h. Nitratus ruber, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—h. Sulphuratus ruber, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—h. cum Sulphure, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—h. e sulphure, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum.

Hydrellytron. See Hydrocele.

Hydrencephaloccele, Hydrocephalus chronicus.

Hydrencephalus, Hydrocephalus internus.

Hydriodas kalicus. See Potassæ hydriodas.

Hydroa, Hydatid, Sudamina.

Hydrocardia, Hydropericardium.

Hydrocele Peritonæi, Ascites—h. Spinalis, Hydrorachis.

Hydrocephale aigu, Hydrocephalus internus.

Hydrocephalus acutus, H. internus—h. Externus, H. chronicus—h. Meningeus, H. internus.

Hydrochlorate d'Or. See Gold.

Hydrochlorinas natricus, Soda, muriate of.

Hydrocotyle umbellatum, Acaricoba.

Hydrodes, Aqueous.

Hydro-epiplo-enteroccele, Hydro-entero-epiplocele.

Hydrogaster, Ascites.

Hydrogeno-sulphuretum ammoniacæ liquidum, Ammonia sulphuretum.

Hydroglossa, Ranula.

Hydrolæum, Hydrelæon.

Hydrolapathum, Rumex hydrolapathum.

Hydrometer, Areometer.

Hydronosus, Hydrops.

Hydropedesis, Ephidrosis.

Hydropege, Water, spring.

Hydropericarditis, Hydropericardium.

Hydrophobus, Lyssodectus.

Hydrophthalmus cruentus, Hæmophthalmia.

Hydropica, Hydragogues.

Hydropiper, Polygonum hydropiper.

Hydropsie, Hydrops—h. de l'Œil, Hydrophthalmia—h. des Plèvres, Hydrothorax—h. de Poitrine, Hydrothorax.

Hydropneumatocele, Hydrophysocèle.

Hydrops abdominis, Ascites—h. Abdominis aereus, Tympanites—h. Articulorum, Hydrarthrus—h. Capitis, Hydrocephalus—h. Cavittatis columnæ vertebralis, Hydrorachis—h. Capitis, Hydrocephalus chronicus—h. Cellularis artuum, Œdema—h. Cellularis totius corporis, Anasarca—h. Cerebri, Hydrocephalus internus—h. ad Matulam, Diabetes—h. Medullæ spinalis, Hydrorachis—h. Metellæ, Diabetes—h. Oculi, Hydrophthalmia—h. Ovarii, Hydroarion—h. Palpebræ, Hydroblepharon—h. Pectoris, Hydrothorax—h. Pericardii, Hydropericardium—h. Pulmonis, Hydrothorax—h. Pulmonum, Hydropneumonia—h. Sacci lachrymalis, Fistula lachrymalis—h. Seroti, Hydrocele—h. Siccus et flatulentus, Tympanites—h. Spinæ, Hydrorachis—h. Thoracis, Hydrothorax—h. Tympanites, Tympanites—h. Umbilicalis, Hydromphalum—h. Uteri, Hydrometra.

Hydropyretos, Sudor anglicus.
 Hyodorachitis, Hydrorachis.
 Hydroorchis, Hydrocele.
 Hydrosarca, Anasarca.
 Hydrosulphuretum ammoniacum aquosum,
 Ammoniae sulphuretum—h. Ammonicum,
 Ammoniae sulphuretum.
 Hydrothion, Hydrogen, sulphuretted.
 Hydrothorax chylosus, Chylothorax—h. Pu-
 rulentus, Empyema.
 Hydrotica, Hydragogues.
 Hydruria. See Urine.
 Hygeia, Sanitas.
 Hygieia, Hygiène, Sanitas.
 Hygieinos, Salutary.
 Hygieiologia, Hygiène.
 Hygiesis, Hygiène.
 Hygremplastra, Hygra.
 Hygron, Liquor.
 Hygrophobia, Hydrophobia.
 Hygrophthalmici, Hygroblepharici.
 Hygropissos. See Pinus sylvestris.
 Hygroscopia, Hygrometry.
 Hygrotes, Liquor.
 Hyle, Matter—h. Iatrice, Materia medica.
 Hymastatics. Hæmastatice.
 Hymen, Membrane—h. Diaphratton, Medias-
 tinum.
 Hymenodes, Membranous.
 Hymenæa courbaril. See Anime.
 Hyobasioglossus, Basioglossus.
 Hyochondroglossus, Hyoglossus.
 Hyodeoglossus, Hyoglossus.
Hyo-glosso-basi-pharyngien, Constrictor pha-
 ryngis.
Hyo-pharyngeus, Constrictor pharyngis—h.
 Thyreoides, Thyreo-hyoideus.
 Hyoid bone, Hyoides, os.
 Hyoides primus, Sterno-hyoideus.
 Hyoidis quartus musculus, Omo-hyoideus.
 Hyoscyamus luteus, Nicotiana rustica—h.
 Peruvianus Nicotiana tabacum.
 Hypacticus, Cathartic.
 Hypagoge, Dejection.
 Hypelatos, Cathartic.
 Hyperæmia activa, Inflammation.
 Hypercinesis gastrica, Hypochondriasis.
 Hypercinesia nervosa, see Irritable—h. Ute-
 rina, Hysteria.
 Hyperdynamia, Hypersthenia.
Hyperendosmose, Inflammation.
 Hyperephidrosis, Ephidrosis.
 Hyperepidosis, Hyperauxesis.
 Hyperetria, Midwife.
 Hyperhæmatis, Inflammation.
 Hyperinesis, Hypercatharsis.
 Hyperinos, Hypercatharsis.
 Hypero-pharyngeus, Palato-pharyngeus.
 Hyperoa, Palate.
 Hyperos, Pilum.
 Hyperostosis, Exostosis.
 Hyperpimele. See Polysarcia.
 Hypersarchidios, Physconia.
 Hypersarcosis, Excrescence, Fungosity.
 Hypersarxis, Hypersarcoma.
 Hyperstenicus, Active.

Hyperuresis, Enuresis.
 Hyperuresis aquosa, Diabetes.
 Hyperzoodynamia, Hypersthenia.
 Hyphæmos, Subcruentus.
 Hyphydros, Hydropic.
 Hypnobasis, Somnambulism.
 Hypnobates, Somnambulist.
 Hypnobatesis, Somnambulism.
 Hypnos, Sleep.
 Hypnoticus, Anodyne, Somniferous.
 Hypo, Hypochondriasis.
 Hypocapnisma, Suffimentum.
 Hypocapnismos, Fumigation.
 Hypochoilion, Abdomen.
 Hypochondriacismus, Hypochondriasis.
 Hypochoresis, Digestion.
 Hypochyma, Cataract.
 Hypochysis hæmatodes, Hæmophthalmia.
 Hypocistus, Cytinus.
 Hypocophosis, Baryecolia, Deafness.
 Hypoderis, Epideris.
 Hypodermis, Epideris.
 Hypodesmis, Bandage.
 Hypogala, Hypopyon.
 Hypogastrion, Abdomen.
 Hypogastrorixis, Eventration.
 Hypogastrocele, Hernia, hypogastric.
 Hypoglossis, Ranula.
 Hypoglossum, Ruscus hypoglossum, Ra-
 nula.
 Hypomia, Axilla.
 Hypophlegmasia, Subinflammatio.
 Hypophthalmia, Hypopyon.
 Hypophysis cerebri, Pituitary gland.
 Hypopleurios, Pleura.
 Hypopyum lacteum, Hypopyon.
 Hyposarca, Anasarca, Physconia.
 Hyposarcidios, Anasarca, Hyposarca.
 Hyposphagma, Hæmophthalmia.
 Hypostaphyle, Staphylædema.
 Hypothenar minimi digiti, Flexor parvus
 minimi digiti—h. Minor metacarpeus, Ab-
 ductor minimi digiti—h. Riolani, Flexor
 parvus minimi digiti.
 Hypotheton, Suppository.
 Hypotrope, Relapse.
 Hypotropiasmos, Relapse.
 Hypoutrion, Abdomen.
 Hyppocras, Claret.
 Hypseloglossus, Basioglossus.
 Hypsiloglossus, Hyoglossus.
 Hypsosis, Sublimation.
 Hyptiasma, Supination.
 Hyssop, hedge, Gratiola officinalis.
 Hystera, Secundines, Uterus.
 Hysteralgia lochialis, Dyslochialia.
 Hystercelosis, Hysteroloxia.
 Hystericismus, Hysteria.
 Hysterics, Hysteria.
Hystérie, Hysteria.
 Hysterismus, Hysteria.
 Hysteritis, Metritis.
 Hysterocele nuda, Prolapsus uteri.
 Hysteromania, Nymphomania.
 Hysterophyse, Physometra.
 Hysteropsophia, Physometra.

Hysteroptosis, Prolapsus uteri—h. Vaginæ
 prolapsus, Prolapsus vaginæ.
 Hysterotomacia, Cæsarean section.
 Hysterotomia, Cæsarean section.
 Hystriasis, Hystriciasis.
 Hystricismus, Hystriciasis.
 Hystrix, Hystriciasis.

I

Iamatology, Materia medica.
 Iasimos, Curable.
 Iasis, Curation.
 Iateria, Medicina.
 Iatrice, Medicina.
 Iatrochymia, Chymiatría.
 Iatro-mathematical physicians, Mechanical
 physicians.
 Iatrophysics, Physics, medical.
 Iatrotechnice, Medicina, Therapeutics.
 Iatron, Iatron.
 Iatros, Physician.
 Iberis, Lepidium iberis—i. Sophia, Carda-
 mine pratensis.
 Ibischa mismalva, Althæa.
 Ibixuma, Saponaria.
 Iceplant, Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.
 Ichor, Sanies.
 Ichoroides, Ichorous.
 Ichthyosis pellagra, Pellagra.
 Iclère, Icterus—i. Bleu, Cyanopathy—i. des
 Nouveau-nés, Icterus infantum—i. Noire,
 Melæna.
 Icteritia alba, Chlorosis—i. Rubea, Erysipe-
 las—i. Rubra, Erysipelas.
 Icterus albus, Chlorosis—i. Melas, Melæna.
 Ictodes fœtidus, Dracontium fœtidum.
 Ictus, Blow—i. Cordis et arteriarum, Pulse
 —i. Solis, Coup de soleil.
 Ideach, Idea.
 Idée, Idea.
 Idio-miasmata. See Miasm.
 Idiocrasis, Idiosyncrasy.
 Idiocrasia, Suicide.
 Idiotrophia, Idiosyncrasy.
 Idolum, Hallucination, Idea.
 If, Taxus baccata.
 Ifides, Plumbi subcarbonas.
 Ignatie, Ignatia amara.
 Ignavia, Inertia.
 Ignis persicus, Anthrax, Herpes zoster—i.
 Sacer, Erysipelas, Herpes zoster—i. Sancti
 Antonii, Erysipelas—i. Sylvestris, I. syl-
 vaticus—i. Volagrius, I. sylvaticus—i. Vo-
 laticus, I. sylvaticus.
 Ignivorus, Pyrophagus.
 Ignys, Poples.
 Ignys, Poples.
 Ilaphis, Arctium lappa.
 Ileiadus, Ilech.
 Ileiadum, Ilech.
 Ileias, Ilech.
 Ileidos, Ilech.
 Ileo-diclidite. See Typhus.

Ileosis, Ileus.
 Iles, Flanks.
 Ileus flavus, Icterus—i. Icteroides, Icterus.
 Ilia, Flanks.
 Iliaco-trochantérien, Iliacus internus.
 Iliacus, I. internus—i. Externus, Pyramida-
 lis.
 Iliadus, Ilech.
 Iliaster, Ilech.
 Iliastrum, Ilech.
 Ilingos, Vertigo.
 Ilio-abdominal, Obliquus internus abdominis
 —i. Aponeurosi-femoral, Fascia lata muscle
 —i. Costal, Quadratus lumborum—i.
 Cresti-tibial, Sartorius—i. Femoral, Coxo-
 femoral—i. Ischii-trochantérien, Glutæus
 minimus—i. Lombo-costo-abdominal, Obli-
 quus internus abdominis—i. Lumbalis,
 Ileo-lumbar, Iliaca interna minor ar-
 teria—i. Lumbi-costal, Quadratus lumbo-
 rum—i. Lumbo-vertebral ligament, Ileo-
 lumbar ligament—i. Prétibial, Sartorius—
 i. Pubo-costo-abdominal, Obliquus externus
 abdominis—i. Rotulien, Rectus femoris—i.
 Sacral articulation, Sacro-iliac articulation
 —i. Sacro-fémoral, Glutæus major—i. Tro-
 chantérien, Glutæus medius—i. Trochan-
 térien petit, Glutæus minimus.
 Illachrymatio, Epiphora.
 Illecebra, Sedum—i. Major, Sedum tele-
 phium.
 Illitio, Inunction.
 Illos, Eye.
 Illosis, Strabismus.
 Illusion, Hallucination.
 Illustratio, Illutamentum.
 Imbalsamation, Embalming.
 Imbibitio, Absorption.
 Imbibition, Endosmose.
 Imbrex narium, Septum narium.
 Immersus, Subscapularis muscle.
 Immissor, Catheter.
 Immobilitas, Acinesia—i. Pupillæ, Amau-
 rosis.
 Impaction, Ecpiesma.
 Impedimentum, Emphragma.
 Impetigo, Psoriasis—i. Pellagra, Pellagra—
 i. Ulcerata, Zerna.
 Impetus, Impetigo, Paroxysm.
 Impluvium, Embrocation.
 Imposthume, Abscess.
 Impotentia, Adynamia.
 Imprægnatio, Pregnancy.
 Impregnation, Fecundation.
 Impubes, Impuber.
 Impuissance, Impotence.
 Inappetentia, Anorexia.
 Inarticulatio, Enarthrosis.
 Incantamentum, Charm.
 Incarceratio, Chatonnement.
 Incendium, Inflammation, Phlegmon—i.
 Spontaneum, Combustion human.
 Incensio, Incendium.
 Incessio, Bath, half, Semicupium.
 Incessus, Walking.
 Incisifs, Incidentia.

Incisio, Cut.

Incisivus, musculus, Levator labii superioris proprius—i. inferior, Levator labii inferioris—i. Lateralis et pyramidalis, Levator labii superioris alæque nasi—i. Medius, Depressor alæ nasi.

Incisorium, Scalpel.

Incisures de Santorini, Santorini, fissures of.

Incisura, Incision.

Incitability, Irritability.

Incitamentum, Stimulus.

Incitatio, Stimulus.

Inclavatio, Gomphosis.

Inclinatio, Decline.

Inclusus, Wedged.

Incontinentia urinæ, Enuresis.

Incrassativa, Incrassantia.

Incrementum, Augmentation, Increase.

Incruciatio, Decussation.

Incunabula, Swathing clothes.

Incuneatio. See Wedged.

Incuria, Acedia.

Incurtus arteriarum, Pulse.

Incurvatio, Gryposis.

Index. See Digitus.

Indicatif, Indicant.

Indicator, Extensor proprius indicus. See Digitus.

Indicus color, Indigo.

Indigence, Want.

Indigestion, Dyspepsia.

Indignabundus, Rectus externus oculi.

Indignatorius, Rectus externus oculi.

Indigo, faux, Galega officinalis—i. Weed, Sophora tinctoria—i. Wild, Sophora tinctoria.

Indigofera, Sophora tinctoria—i. Anil, see Indigo—i. Argentea, see Indigo—i. Tinctoria, see Indigo.

Indigum, Indigo.

Indolentia, Anodynia.

Inducula, Waistcoat, strait.

Indumentum cordis, Pericardium—i. Nervorum, Neurilema.

Induratio maligna, Scirrhus—i. Telæ cellulose neonatorum, see Induration.

Indurescentia, Induration.

Indusium, Amnios.

Inedia, Fasting.

Inertie de la matrice, Inertia of the womb.

Inesis, Cenosis.

Inethmos, Cenosis.

Infarctus intestinorum, Enteremphraxis.

Infection. See Contagion.

Infiltration, Effusion.

Infirmarium, Hospital.

Infirmary, Hospital.

Infirmatorium, Hospital.

Inflammatiō, Phlegmon—i. Abdominalis, Encœlitis—i. Faucium, Isthmitis—i. Gastritis, Gastritis—i. Hepatis, Hepatitis—i. Interna, Empresma—i. Intestinorum, Enteritis—i. Jecinoris, Hepatitis—i. Lienis, Splenitis—i. Medullæ spinalis, Myelitis—i. Oculorum, Ophthalmia—i. Omenti, Epiploitis—i. Parotidum, Parotis, Cynanche

parotidæa—i. Pectoris acuta, Pneumonia—i. Phrenitis, Phrenitis—i. Pneumonica, Pneumonia—i. Renum, Nephritis—i. Retinæ, Dictyitis—i. Septi transversi, Diaphragmitis—i. Testium, Hernia humoralis—i. Uteri, Metritis—i. Uteri Catarhalis, see Metritis—i. Ventriculi, Gastritis—i. Vesicæ, Cystitis.

Inflammation of the bladder, Cystitis—i. of the Cæcum, Typhloenteritis—i. of the Diaphragm, Diaphragmitis—i. Diphtheritic, Angina pellicularis—i. of the Ear, Otitis—i. of the Eye, Ophthalmia—i. *du Foie*, Hepatitis—i. General, Synocha—i. Internal, Empresma—i. of the Iris, Iritis—i. of the Kidney, Nephritis—i. of the Larynx, Laryngitis—i. of the Liver, Hepatitis—i. of the Lungs, Pneumonia—i. *de la Matrice*, Metritis—i. of the Mesentery, Mesenteritis—i. of the Pericardium, Pericarditis—i. of the Peritonæum, Peritonitis—i. of the Pleura, Pleuritis—i. Spongoid, Hæmatodes fungus—i. Spongoid, see Encephaloid—i. of the Stomach, Gastritis—i. of the Testicle, Hernia humoralis—i. *des Tissus blancs*, Angeioleucitis—i. of the Tongue, Glossitis—i. *de la Vessie*, Cystitis—i. of the Womb, Metritis.

Inflammatiuncula, Subinflammatio.

Inflatio, Emphysema, Puffiness, Colica flatulenta—i. Parotidum, Cynanche parotidæa—i. Uteri, Physometra.

Inflexio, Campsis.

Influenza, Catarrh, epidemic.

Infra-atloidæus, Sub-atloidæus.

Infra-axoidæus, Sub-axoidæus.

Infra-costales. See Intercostal muscles.

Infra-orbitar, Sub-orbitar.

Infra-scapularis, Subscapularis.

Infringens, Corrigent.

Infundibulum, Calix—i. Lacrymale, Lacrymal sac—i. Ventriculi, Œsophagus.

Infusion of Calumba, Infusum calumbæ—i. of Cascarella, Infusum cascarillæ—i. of Catechu, Infusum catechu compositum—i. of Chamomile, Infusum anthemidis—i. of Cinchona, Infusum cinchonæ—i. of Cloves, Infusum caryophyllorum—i. of Cusparia, Infusum cuspariæ—i. of Foxglove, Infusum digitalis—i. of Gentian compound, Infusum gentianæ compositum—i. of Horseradish, compound, Infusum armoraciæ compositum—i. of Linseed, Infusum lini compositum—i. of Mint, compound, Infusum menthæ compositum—i. of Quassia, Infusum quassiæ—i. of Rhubarb, Infusum rhei—i. of the Rose, Infusum rosæ compositum—i. of Senna, Infusum sennæ compositum—i. of Simarouba, Infusum simaroubæ—i. of Slippery elm, Infusum ulmi—i. of Tobacco, Infusum tabaci—i. of Valerian, Infusum valerianæ.

Infusum acaciæ catechu, I. Catechu compositum—i. Amarum vinosum, Vinum gentianæ compositum—i. Cassiæ sennæ, I. Sennæ compositum—i. of Orangepeel, com-

pound, Infusum aurantii compositum—i.
 Picis empyreumaticæ liquidæ. See Pinus
 sylvestris—i. Picis liquidum. See Pinus
 sylvestris.
 Ingluvies, Pharynx.
 Inhærens, Inherent.
 Inhalatio, Absorption.
 Inion, Occiput.
 Initium, Arche—i. Asperæ arteriæ, Larynx.
 Injection, Matthews's. See Tinctura cantha-
 ridis.
 Ink, Atramentum.
 Innominatus, Anonymous.
 Inoculation, Cowpox, Vaccination—i. Jenne-
 rian, Vaccination.
 Inosculatio, Anastomosis.
 Inquinamentum, Miasm.
 Insania, Mania—i. Lupina, Lycanthropia.
 Insenescentia, Agerasia.
 Insessio, Semicupium.
 Insidentia, Epistasis.
 Insipientia, Insanity.
 Insisio ciliorum, Blepharoplastice.
 Insitio, Inoculation.
 Insolation, *Coup de soleil*.
 Insomnium, Somnium.
 Inspirateur, Inspiratory.
 Instillatio, Enstalaxis.
 Institutes of medicine, Theory of medicine.
 Insula Sanguinis. See Blood.
 Insultus, Attack, Paroxysm.
 Intellect, deranged, Insanity.
 Intelligence, Intellect.
 Intensivus, Entaticos.
 Intercervicæ, Interspinales colli.
 Intercidentia, Intercadence.
 Intercostal nerve, Trisplanchnic N.
 Intercutaneus, Subcutaneus.
 Interépineux cervicæ, Interspinales colli.
 Interfemineum, Perinæum, Vulva.
 Interfinium narium, Septum narium.
 Interforamineum, Perinæum.
 Intermède, Excipient.
 Intermittence, Intermission.
 Internodia digitorum manus, Phalanges of
 the fingers—i. Digitorum pedis, Phalanges
 of the toes.
 Internus auris, Tensor tympani—i. Mallei,
 Tensor tympani.
 Interosseus, secundus, Prior medii digiti—i.
 Quartus, Prior annularis.
 Interosseux de la main, Interosseus manus.
 Interplèvre-costaux, Intercostal muscles.
 Interpolatus, Intercalary.
 Intersectiones tendinæ musculorum, Inscrip-
 tiones tendin. musculor.
 Intersepta horizontalia Pacchioni, Tendo-
 rium.
 Interseptum, Uvula—i. Narium, Septum na-
 rium—i. Virginale, Hymen.
 Interstice, Pore.
 Intertinctus, Discreet.
 Intertracheliens, Intertransversales colli.
 Intertransversaires des lombes, Intertrans-
 versales lumborum.
 Intervallum, Interstice.

Intestin, Intestine.
 Intestinorum lævitas, Lientery.
 Intestinula cerebri, Anfractuosities (cerebral.)
 Intestinum cellulatum, Colon—i. Circumvo-
 lutum, Ileum—i. Crassum, Colon—i. Grande,
 Colon—i. Laxum, Colon—i. Majus, Colon
 —i. Medium, Mesentery—i. Plenum, Co-
 lon—i. Rectum, Rectum.
 Intoxicatio, Poisoning.
 Intra-pelvio-trochanterien, Obturator internus.
 Introsusceptio, Intussusceptio—i. Entropium,
 Entropion.
 Intubum, Cichorium endivia—i. Erraticum,
 Cichorium intybus.
 Intumescencia lactea mammarum, Spargano-
 sis.
 Intybum, Cichorium endivia.
 Intybus hortensis, Cichorium endivia.
 Inula, common, Inula helenium—i. Lesser,
 Inula dysenterica.
 Inunctio, liniment.
 Inundatio, Depuration.
 Inustio, Cauterization.
 Inustorium, Cauterium.
 Invaletudo, Infirmary.
 Invalid, Valetudinary.
 Invasio, Arche, Attack, Paroxysm.
 Invermination, Helminthiasis.
 Inversio palpebrarum, Entropion—i. Uteri,
 Hysteroptosis, Uterus, inversion of the.
 Inversion de la matrice, Uterus, Inversion of
 the.
 Inviscantia, Incrassantia.
 Involutum cordis, Pericardium—i. Corporis
 commune, Integument—i. Linguae, see
 Tongue—i. Membranaceum, Decidua re-
 flexa—i. Nervorum, Neurilema—i. Reti
 comparatum, Retina.
 Involventia, Demulcents.
 Iode, Iodine.
 Iodes, Æruginous.
 Iodide of iron, see Iodine—i. of Lead, see
 Iodine—i. of Potassium, see Iodine—i. of
 Quinine, see Iodine—i. of Starch, see
 Iodine—i. of Sulphur, see Iodine—i. of
 Zinc, see Iodine.
 Iodidum amyli, see Iodine—i. Hydrargyri-
 cum, see Iodine—i. Hydrargyrosus, see
 Iodine—i. Plumbi, see Iodine—i. Sulphuris,
 see Iodine.
 Iodism. See Iodine.
 Iodium, Iodine.
 Iodo-hydrargyrate of potassium. See Iodine.
 Iodosis. See Iodine.
 Ioduretum amyli, see Iodine—i. Sulphuris,
 see Iodine.
 Ion, Viola.
 Ionia, Teucrium chamæpitys.
 Ionthus corymbifer, Gutta rosea—i. Varus,
 Acne.
 Ipecacuanha, Euphorbia corollata—i. Bastard,
 Triosteum perfoliatum—i. *Blanc de l'île
 de France*, Asclepias asthmatica—i.
Blanc de St. Domingue, Asclepias curassa-
 vica—i. of the Isle of France, Cynanchum
 vomitorium.

- Ipo, Upas.
 Ira, Rage.
 Iracundus, Rectus externus oculi.
Irascible, Rectus externus oculi.
 Iridancistrum, Iriancistrum.
 Iridectomy, Coretomy.
 Iridodialysis, Coretomy.
 Iridotomy, Coretomy.
 Iris, Herpes iris—i. Common, I. Germanica—i. *Commun*, I. Germanica—i. *de Florence*, I. Florentina—i. *des Marais*, I. pseudacorus—i. Nostras, I. Germanica—i. Palustris, I. pseudacorus—i. *Puant*, I. fœtidissima—i. Stinking, I. fœtidissima—i. Vulgaris, I. Germanica.
 Iron, Ferrum—i. Ammoniated, Ferrum ammoniatum—i. Carburet of, Graphites—i. Black oxyd of, Oxydum ferri nigrum—i. Filings purified, Ferri limatura purificata—i. Hydrated oxide of, Ferrum oxydatum hydratum—i. Hydrated peroxide of, Ferrum oxydatum hydratum—i. Hydrated tritoxide of, Ferrum oxydatum hydratum—i. Hydro-oxide of, Ferrum oxydatum hydratum—i. Iodide of, see Iodine—i. Pills of, compound, Pilulæ ferri compositæ—i. Sulphate of, Ferri sulphas—i. Tartarized, Ferrum tartarizatum—i. Tritohydro-ferrocyanate of, Prussian blue—i. and Potass, tartrate of, Ferrum tartarizatum.
Irreductible, Irreducible.
 Irreptio, Attack.
 Irritabilitas morbosæ. See Subsultus tendinum.
 Irritamentum metallicum, Galvanism.
 Irritatio, Gargale.
 Is, Fibre.
 Isca, Boletus ignarius.
 Ischæmia, Hæmatostatica.
 Ischiagra, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.
 Ischialgia, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.
 Ischias nervosa antica, Neuralgia femoropretibialis—i. Nervosa Cotunnii, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa—i. Nervosa digitalis, Neuralgia cubito-digitalis—i. Nervosa postica, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa—i. a Sparganosi, Phlegmatia dolens.
 Ischiaticus, Sciatic.
 Ischiatocele, Ischiocele.
Ischio-clitoriden, Ischio-cavernous—i. Coccygeus, Coccygeus—i. *Crêti-tibial*, Semitendinosus—i. Femoralis, Adductor magnus—i. *Femoro-peronier*, Biceps flexor cruris—i. *Perineal*, Transversus perinæi—i. *Popliti-fémoral*, Semi-membranosus—i. *Popliti-tibial*, Semi-membranosus—i. *Pré-tibial*, Semi-tendinosus—i. *Sous-clitorien*, Ischio-cavernosus—i. *Sous-trochantérien*, Quadratus femoris—i. *Spini-trochantérien*, Ischio-trochanterianus—i. *Uréthral*, Ischio-cavernosus.
 Ischion, Haunch.
 Ischiosis, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.
 Ischnotes, Emaciation.
 Ischioblennia, Ischioblennia.
 Ischocoilia, Constipation.
 Ischomenia, Amenorrhœa.
 Ischuria phimosis, see Phimosis—i. Urethralis a phimosis, see Phimosis—i. Vesicalis, Retention of Urine.
 Isinglass, Ichthyocola.
 Isir, Elixir.
 Isis nobilis. See Coral.
 Isodromos, Isochronous.
 Isolusine. See Polygala senega.
 Issue peas, Aurantia curassaventia, see Fonticulus.
Isthme du gosier, Isthmus of the fauces.
 Isthmion, Isthmus, Pharynx.
 Isthmitis, Angina, Cynanche pharyngea.
 Isthmos, Pharynx.
 Isthmus hepatis, see Lobulus anonymus—i. Vieussenii, Isthmus of the fossa ovalis—i. Vieussenii, see Ovalis fossa.
 Itch, Psora—i. Weed, Veratrum viride.
 Itæa, Salix.
 Iter ad infundibulum, Vulva—i. a Palato ad aurem, Eustachian tube—i. ad Quartum ventriculum, Aquæductus sylvii—i. ad Tertium ventriculum, Vulva—i. Urinarium, Urethra.
 Itinerarium, Conductor, Director.
 Iva, Teucrium iva—i. Arthritica, Teucrium chamæpitys—i. Moschata monspeliensis, Teucrium iva—i. Pecanga, Smilax sarsaparilla.
Ivette Musquée, Teucrium iva—i. *Petite*, Teucrium chamæpitys.
 Ivy, Hedera helix, Kalmia angustifolia—i. Ground, Glecoma hederacea.
 Ixia, Varix, Viscum album.
 Ixine, Atractylus gummifera.
 Ixir, Elixir.
 Ixos, Viscum album.
 Ixus, Galium aparine.

J

- Jaca indica, Thymus mastichina.
 Jacea, Viola tricolor—j. Ramosissima, Centaurea calcitrapa.
 Jack in the hedge, Alliaria.
 Jacobæa, Senecio Jacobæa.
 Jacobée, Senecio Jacobæa.
 Jacobson's anastomosis. See Petrosal ganglion.
 Jactitatio, Inquietude.
Jade nephrite ou orientale, Nephreticus lapis.
 Jagre. See Tari.
 Jalap, Convolvulus jalapa, Phytolacca decandra.
 Jalapine. See Convolvulus jalapa.
 Jalapium, Convolvulus jalapa.
 Jalappa, Convolvulus jalapa—j. Alba, Convolvulus mechoacan.
 Jamaica bark tree, Bursera gummifera.
 Jamaicine. See Geoffræa inermis.
Jambes du cercelet, Corpora restiformia.
 Jambier, Tibial—j. Antérieur, Tibialis anticus—j. Grêle, Plantar muscle—j. Postérieur, Tibialis posticus.

James Town weed, *Datura stramonium*.
 Janamunda, *Geum urbanum*.
 Janipha, *Jatropha manihot*.
 Janitor, Pylorus.
 Janitrix, Porta vena.
Janon-tarentisme, Tarantismus.
Jarret, Poples.
Jarretier, Poplitæus, muscle.
Jasmin, *Jasminum officinale*.
Jasminum Arabicum, *Coffea Arabum*.
Jatropha elastica. See Caoutchouc.
 Jaundice, Icterus—j. Black, *Melæna*—j. Red, *Phenigmus*.
Jaune, Yellow—j. *d'Œuf*, see Ovum.
Jaunisse, Icterus.
 Jaw bone, Maxillary bone.
Jecoraria, *Marchantia polymorpha*.
Jecorarius, Hepateros, Hepatic.
Jecur, Liver—j. Uterinum, Placenta.
Jejunitas, Hunger.
Jejunium, Hunger, Fasting.
Jelly, Gelly—j. of the Cord, Gelatine of Wharton.
 Jerusalem oak of America, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.
Jeseminum, *Jasminum officinale*.
Jessamine, *Jasminum officinale*—j. Yellow, *Gelseminum nitidum*.
Jeunesse, Adolescence.
 Jew's ear, *Peziza auricula*.
 Jims town weed, *Datura stramonium*.
Joannesia princeps, Anda.
 Joint, Articulation—j. Ball and socket, *Enarthrosis*—j. Dovetail, Suture—j. Stiff, *Ankylosis*.
Jonc odorant, *Juncus odoratus*—j. *Roseau*, *Acorus calamus*.
Joubarbe âcre, *Sedum*—j. *des Toits*, *Sempervivum tectorum*—j. *des Vignes*, *Sedum telephium*.
Joue, Genu.
Joulos, Julus.
Jour, Dies.
Jours caniculaires, Dog days—j. *Critiques*, Critical days—j. *Indicateurs*, Indicating days.
Jucato calleloe, *Phytolacca decandra*.
Judicium, Judgment.
Jugal process, Zygomatic process.
Jugement, Judgment.
Jugulum, Throat.
Jugum penis, *Presse-urèthre*.
Julapium, Julep—j. *Camphoræ*, *Mistura camphoræ*.
Juleb, Julep.
Julep, camphor, *Mistura camphoræ*—j. *Camphré*, *Mistura camphoræ*.
Jumeau, Gemellus.
Jumeaux de la jambe, *Gastrocnemii*.
Jumelle, Gemellus.
Junctura, Articulation.
 Juniper tree, *Juniperus communis*.
 Junk, Pad.
 Juno Lucina, *Ilithyia*.
 Jupiter, Tin.
Jus coagulatum, gelly—j. *Jelatum*, gelly—j.

de Reglisse, see *Glycyrrhiza*—j. *de Viande*, see Bouillon.

Jusquiaume, *Hyoscyamus*.

Jusquiamus, *Hyoscyamus*.

Justicia bivalvis, *Adulasso*—j. *Adhatoda*, *Adhatoda*.

Juventus, Adolescence.

K

Kaath, *Catechu*.

Kabala, Cabal.

Kæmpferia galanga. See *Maranta G*.

Kahincæ radix, *Caincæ radix*.

Kajeput, *Cajeput*.

Kali, Potash—k. *Acetas*, *Potassæ acetas*—k. *Aeratum*, *Potassæ carbonas*—k. *Causticum*, *Potassa fusa*—k. *Causticum cum calce*, *Potassa cum calce*—k. *Chloricum*, *Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus*—k. *Hydriodicum*, see *Potassæ hydriodas*—k. *Nitricum*, *Potassæ nitras*—k. *Oxalicum acidulum*, *Potassæ oxalate of*—k. *Præparatum*, *Potassæ subcarbonas*—k. *Præparatum e tartaro*, see *Potash*—k. *Purum*, *Potassa fusa*—k. *Spinosum cochleatum*, *Salsola kali*—k. *Subcarbonas*, *Potassæ subcarbonas*—k. *Sulfas*, *Potassæ sulphas*—k. *Sulfuricum*, *Potassæ sulphas*—k. *Sulphuretum*, *Potassæ sulphuretum*—k. *Tartarizatum*, *Potassæ tartras*—k. e *tartaro*, see *Potash*—k. *Vitriolatum*, *Potassæ sulphas*.

Kalicum hydras, *Potassa fusa*.

Kalium iodatum. See *Potassæ hydriodas*.

Kamphur, Camphor.

Kaphur, Camphor.

Karabe, Asphaltum.

Karabitus, Phrenitis.

Karena, Carena.

Kassader, *Convolvulus panduratus*.

Kassauder, *Convolvulus panduratus*.

Katasarca, *Anasarca*.

Katastaltica, Astringents.

Kaviac, Caviare.

Kayl, Kaib.

Keloid, Canceroid.

Kelotomia, Celotomia.

Kelp, Soda.

Kennelwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

Keratoglossus, *Ceratoglossus*.

Keratomus, *Ceratotomus*.

Keratonyxis, *Ceratonyxis*.

Keratopharyngeus, *Ceratopharyngeus*.

Keratostaphylinus, *Ceratostaphylinus*.

Keratotomus, *Ceratotomus*, Knife, cataract.

Kermes mineral. See *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum*.

Kerua, *Ricinus communis*.

Ketmia Ægyptiaca, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

Keyri cheiri, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

Kibistitome, *Cystitome*.

Kidney, granular, of Bright, *Kidney*, Bright's disease of the.

Kina kina, *Cinchona*.

Kinancie, *Cynanche*.

Kincough, Pertussis.
 Kindcough, Pertussis.
 King's evil, Scrofula.
 Kinici acetas, Quinine, acetate of.
 Kininum, Quinina.
 Kinkina, Cinchona.
 Kionorrhaphia, Staphyloraphy.
 Kippernut, Bunium bulbocastanum.
 Kirschwasser. See Spirit.
 Kneading, Shampooing.
 Knee-scab, Crusta genu equinæ—k. Encircled hoof, Crusta genu equinæ.
 Knotberries, Rubus chamæmorus.
 Knotgrass, Polygonum aviculare.
 Koino-miasmata. See Miasm.
 Kolto, Plica.
 Koris, Cimex.
 Kreosoton, Creosote.
 Kua kaha, Curcuma longa.
 Kyaputty, Caieput.
 Kyna, Pastinaca opoponax.
 Kyste anévrysmal, Aneurismal sac.

L

Labial, Orbicularis oris.
Labialis, Orbicularis oris.
Labia interna seu minora, Nymphæ.
Labis, Forceps.
Labium, Lip—l. Leporinum, Harelip.
Lablab, Dolichos lablab.
Labour, Parturition—l. difficult, Dystocia—l. Morbid, Dystocia—l. Pains, see Pains—l. Show, see Parturition.
Labrisulcium, Cheilocace, Stomacace.
Labrum, Lip—l. Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain.
Labrusca, Bryonia alba.
Lac, Milk—l. Ammoniæ, Mistura ammoniaci—l. Amygdalæ, Emulsio amygdalæ—l. Assafœtidæ, Mistura assafœtidæ—l. Avis, Albumen ovi—l. Guaiaci, Mistura Guaiaci—l. Gum, Lacca—l. Lunæ, Marga candida—l. Maris, Sperm—l. Seed, Lacca—l. Shell, Lacca—l. Stick, Lacca—l. Sulphuris, Sulphur præcipitatum—l. Terræ, Magnesie carbonas—l. Virginis, Virgin's milk.
Laceratura. See Laceration.
Lacerta, Lizard.
Lacerti cordis, Columnæ carneæ.
Lacertuli cordis, Columnæ carneæ.
Lacertus, Brachium, Muscle.
Lachryma, Tear. See Vitis vinifera.
Lachrymatio, Epiphora.
Lacis, Plexus.
Lacmus tinctorius, Lichen roccella.
Laconicum, Vaporarium. See Stove.
Lacq, Laqueus.
Lacruma, Tear.
Lacryma, Tear.
Lacteals, Chyliferous vessels.
Lacteus, Lactic.
Lactica, Typhoid.
Lacticinia, Parotid.

Lactiferous, Galactophorous.
Lactipotor, Galactopotes.
Lactis redundantia, Galactia.
Lactivorus, Galactophagous.
Lactuca graveolens, L. virosa—l. Sylvestris, L. scariola.
Lactumen, Porrigo larvalis.
Lacuna, Fontanella—l. Cerebri, Infundibulum of the brain, Pituitary gland—l. Folliculus, Crypta.
Lacunar ventriculi quarti superior, Valvula Vieussenii.
Lacune de la langue, Cæcum foramen.
Lacus lacrymalis, Lachrymal sac.
Lada, Piper nigrum.
Ladanum. See Cistus creticus.
Ladendo, Influenza.
Ladies-mantle, Alchemilla.
Ladies-smock, Cardamine pratensis.
Ladrière, Elephantiasis Arabica.
Ladybird, Coccinella septempunctata.
Ladybug, Coccinella septempunctata.
Ladycow, Coccinella septempunctata.
Læmos, Pharynx.
Læsion, Lesion.
Lagneia, Coition.
Lagnesis furor fœmininus, Nymphomania—l. Furor masculinus, Satyriasis—l. Salacitas, Satyriasis.
Lagocheilus, Harelip.
Lagones, Flanks.
Lagonoponos, Pleurodynia.
Lagophthalmus, Geum urbanum.
Lagostoma, Harelip.
Laiche, Sarsaparilla Germanica—l. des Sables, Sarsaparilla Germanica.
Lait, Milk—l. Adoucissant, Looch ex ovo—l. d'Anese, Milk, asses—l. d'Amandes, Emulsio amygdalæ—l. d'Asafœtida, Mistura assafœtidæ—l. de Beurre, Buttermilk—l. de Brebis, Milk, ewes—l. Caillé, Curds—l. de Chèvre, Milk, goats—l. Épanché, L. repandu—l. de Femme, Milk, human—l. de Jument, Milk, mares—l. de Poule, see Ovum—l. de Vache, Milk of the cow—l. Virginal, Virgin's milk.
Laiteron doux, Sonchus oleraceus.
Laitue ordinaire, Lettuce—l. Sauvage, Lactuca scariola—l. Scariole, Lactuca scariola—l. Vireuse, Lactuca virosa.
Lakeweed, Polygonum hydropiper.
Lalia, Voice, articulated.
Lambdacismus, Lallation.
Lambitivum, Eclectos.
Lame, Lamina—l. Corneé, Tænia semicircularis—l. Ruyschienne, Ruyschiana tunica.
Lamella, Lamina.
Lamelleux, Lamellar.
Lameness, Claudication.
Lamina, Table—l. Cribrosa, see Criblé—l. Prima cutis, Epidermis.
Laminæ spongiosæ nasi, Turbinated bones.
Laminated, Lamellar.
Lamineux, Lamellar.
Lamium montanum, Melittis melissophyllum—l. rubrum, Galeopsis.

Lampourde, Xanthium.
Lampsana, Lapsana.
Lampyrus, Cicindela.
Lana philosophorum, Zinci oxydum.
Lanaria, Saponaria, Verbascum nigrum.
Lanceola, Lancet.
Lancette, Lancet.
Lancinant, Lancinating.
Langue, Tongue—*l. Abaisseur de la*, Glossocatochus—*l. de Carpe*, see Lever—*l. de Cerf*, Asplenium scolopendrium—*l. de Chien*, Cynoglossum—*l. de Serpent*, Ophioglossum vulgatum.
Languueur, Languor.
Languor, Atony.
Lanugo prima, Geneias—*l. Siliquæ hirsutæ*, see Dolichos pruriens.
Laos, Tin.
Lapacticus, Cathartic.
Lapara, Abdomen, Flanks.
Laparoscopia, Abdominoscopia.
Laparocystotomia. See Lithotomy.
Lapathos, Rumex acutus.
Lapathum, Rumex acutus—*l. Aquaticum*, Rumex hydrolapathum—*l. Chinense*, Rheum—*l. Orientale*, Rheum—*l. Sanguineum*, Rumex sanguineus—*l. Unctuosum*, Chenopodium bonus Henricus.
Lapis, Calculus.
Lapis accipitrum, Hieracites—*l. Aerosus*, Calamina—*l. Ammoniaci*, see Ammoniac gum—*l. Animalis*, Blood—*l. Armenius*, Melochites—*l. Aureus*, Urine—*l. Bezoardicus*, Bezoar—*l. Cæruleus*, Cupri sulphas—*l. Calaminaris*, Calamina—*l. Carneolus*, Cornelian—*l. Causticus*, Potassa cum calce—*l. Causticus*, Potassa fusa—*l. Collymus*, Ætites—*l. Contrayervæ*, P. contrayervæ compositus—*l. Cyanus*, L. lazuli—*l. Fulmineus*, Ceraunion—*l. Hematites*, Hæmatites—*l. Heracleus*, Magnet—*l. Infernalis*, Argenti nitras—*l. Infernalis alalinus*, Potassa fusa—*l. Infernalis sive septicus*, Potassa cum calce—*l. Judaicus*, Judæus (lapis)—*l. Malucensis*, Bezoard of the Indian porcupine—*l. Nauticus*, Magnet—*l. Phœnicites*, Judæus (lapis)—*l. Porcinus*, Bezoard of the Indian porcupine—*l. Prunellæ*, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—*l. Sardius*, Cornelian—*l. Septicus*, Causticum commune—*l. Septicus*, Potassa fusa—*l. Specularis*, S. lucidum—*l. Syderitis*, Magnet—*l. Syriacus*, Judæus (lapis)—*l. Vini*, Potassæ supertartras impurus.
Lappa, Galium aparine, Lippitudo—*l. Minor*, Xanthium.
Lappula hepatica, Agrimony.
Laq, Laqueus.
Laque, Lacca.
Larch, Pinus larix.
Lard, Adeps suilla.
Large, Broad.
Larix, Pinus larix.
Larkspur, branching, Delphinium consolida.
Larme, Tear.
Larmolement, Epiphora.

Larva, Mask.
Laryngé, Laryngeal.
Laryngien, Laryngeal.
Laryngismus stridulus, Asthma thymicum.
Laser, Laserpitium—*l. à Grandes feuilles*, Laserpitium latifolium.
Lassitudo, Copos.
Latens in ore, Pterygoideus internus.
Latescentis chordæ, Palmaris longus.
Lathyrus, Euphorbia lathyrus.
Latibulum, Clavier.
Latices lactei, Receptaculum chyli.
Latissimus colli, Platysma myoides.
Lattice work, Cancelli.
Latus, Broad—*l. Ani*, Levator ani.
Lau. See Spirit.
Laudanum, Opium—*l. Ford's*, Vinum opii—*l. Liquid*, Tinctura opii—*l. Liquidum Hoffmanni*, Vinum opii—*l. Liquidum Sydenhami*, Vinum opii—*l. Opiatum*, Extractum opii—*l. Simplex*, Extractum opii.
Laugh, sardonic, Canine laugh.
Laughing, Risus.
Laurel, broad-leaved, Kalmia latifolia—*l. Cherry*, Prunus lauro-cerasus—*l. Common*, Prunus lauro-cerasus—*l. Dwarf*, Kalmia angustifolia—*l. Narrow-leaved*, Kalmia angustifolia—*l. Poison*, Prunus lauro-cerasus—*l. Water*, see Prunus lauro-cerasus—*l. White*, Magnolia glauca.
Laureola, Daphne laureola.
Laurier, Laurus—*l. Alexandrin*, Ruscus hypoglossum—*l. Amandier*, Prunus lauro-cerasus—*l. Cérise*, Prunus lauro-cerasus—*l. Rose*, Nerium oleander.
Lauro-cerasus, Prunus lauro-cerasus.
Laurus Alexandrina angustifolia, Ruscus hypoglossum—*l. Camphora*, see Camphor—*l. Malabathrum*. see Malabathrum—*l. Nobilis*, Laurus.
Lavande, Lavendula.
Lavandula, Lavendula.
Lavement, Clyster, Enema—*l. Antispasmodique*, Enema fœtidum.
Lavender, common, Lavendula—*l. Sea*, Statice limonium.
Laver Germanicum, Veronica beccabunga—*l. Odoratum*, Sisymbrium nasturtium.
Lavipedium, Pediluvium.
Law medicine, Medicine, legal.
Lax, Diarrhœa.
Laxans, Relaxant.
Laxitas, Atony—*l. Ingestorum*, Lientery.
Laxativus indicus, Cambogia.
Laxator auris internus, L. tympani.
Lazulite, Lapis lazuli.
Lead, Plumbum—*l. Black*, Graphites—*l. Iodide of*, see Iodine—*l. Oxyd of*, semivitrified, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum—*l. Protoacetate of*, Plumbi superacetat—*l. Red*, Plumbi oxydum rubrum—*l. Subcarbonate of*, Plumbi subcarbonas—*l. Sugar of*, Plumbi superacetat—*l. Superacetate of*, Plumbi superacetat—*l. Tannate of*, see Tannin—*l. White*, Plumbi subcarbonas.

- Leanness, Emaciation.
 Lecheneion, Torcular herophili.
Le cran, Cochlearia armoracia.
 Lectulus, *Fanon*.
Lède sauvage, Ledum sylvestre.
 Lee, Feculence, Lixivium.
 Leech, Hirudo.
 Leek, Allium porrum.
 Lees, soap, Liquor potassæ.
 Leg, swelled, Phlegmatia dolens.
Legume, Legumen.
 Leichen, Lichen.
 Leiosis, Comminution.
 Leiphæmoi, Achroi.
 Leipo, Lipo.
 Leipodermos, Apella.
 Leipomeria, Lipomeria.
 Leipopsychia, Syncope.
 Lema, *Chassie*.
 Leme, Lippitudo.
 Lemithocorton, Corallina Corsicana.
 Lemniscus, Tent.
 Lemon peel, see Citrus medica—l. Tree, Citrus medica.
 Lemonade, see Citrus medica—l. Dry, see Citric acid.
 Lempnias, Orpiment, Terra lemnia.
 Lenos, Torcular herophili.
 Lens, Ervum lens—l. Crystalline, Crystalline.
 Lenticula, Ephelides.
 Lenticular ganglion, Ophthalmic G.
 Lentigo, Ephelides.
 Lentil, Ervum lens.
Lentille, Ervum lens—l. crystalline, Crystalline—l. Ers, Ervum ervilia.
 Lentiscus vulgaris, Pistacia lentiscus.
 Lentitis, Phacitis.
 Lentor, Gluten.
 Leontion, Leontiasis.
 Leontopodium, Alchemilla.
 Leonurus lanatus, Ballota lanata.
 Leopard's bane, Roman, Arnica montana, Doronicum pardalianches.
 Lepidoses, Scaly diseases.
 Lepidosis ichthyiasis, Ichthyosis—l. Ichthyiasis cornigera, Horny excrescences—l. Lepriasis, Lepra—l. Pityriasis, Pityriasis—l. Psoriasis, Psoriasis.
 Lepis, Scale.
 Leporina labia, Harelip.
 Leporinum rostrum, Harelip.
 Leporinus oculus, Lagophthalmia.
 Lepra Arabum, Elephantiasis Arabica—l. Fungifera, Frambæsia—l. Græcorum, Lepra—l. Ichthyosis, Ichthyosis—l. Maculosa nigra, L. nigricans—l. Mediolanensis, Pellagra—l. Mercurial, Eczema mercuriale—l. Taurica, *Mal de Crimée*.
Lèpre, Lepra—l. des Cossagues, *Mal de Crimée*—l. Écailleuse, Lepra alphoides.
Leproserie, Ladrerie.
 Leprosy, Lepra—l. black, Lepra nigricans—l. white, Lepra alphoides.
 Lepsis, Attack.
 Leptophonia, Oxyphonia.
 Leptuntica, Attenuants.
 Leptysmos, Emaciation.
 Lerema. See Dementia.
 Leros, Delirium.
Lessive, Lixivium—l. de Tartre, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis.
 Lethalis, Lethiferous, Mortal.
 Lethalitas, Mortality.
 Lethum, Death.
 Lettuce, Lactuca—l. Strong-scented, Lactuca virosa.
 Letum, Death.
 Leucæthiopia. See Albino.
 Leucæthiops, Albino.
 Leucania, Laucania.
 Leucanthemum, Anthemus nobilis, Matri-caria chamomilla—l. Vulgare, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.
 Leuce, Lepra (of the Jews.)
 Leucelectrum, Succinum (album.)
 Leucoium, Lunaria rediviva—l. Luteum, Cheiranthus cheiri.
 Leuconymphæa, Nymphæa alba.
 Leucopathia. See Albino.
 Leucophagium, *Blanc-manger*.
 Leucophlegmasia dolens puerperarum, Phlegmatia dolens.
 Leucophlegmatia, Anasarca.
 Leucopyria, Hectic fever.
 Leucorrhœa analis, see Hæmorrhoids—l. Nabothi, see Parturition.
 Leucorrhœis. See Hæmorrhoids.
Lévain, Ferment.
 Levator ani parvus, Transversus perinæi—l. Auris, Attollens aurem—l. Coccygis, Coccygeus—l. Menti, Levator labii inferioris—l. Oculi, Rectus superior oculi—l. Proprius scapulæ, L. scapulæ.
 Levatores costarum, Supracostales.
 Leven, Ferment.
Levier, Lever—l. de l'Ecluse, see Lever.
 Levisticum, Ligusticum levisticum.
Lèvre, Lip.
Lèvres grandes, Labia pudendi—l. *Petites*, Nymphæ—l. de la Vulve, Labia pudendi.
Levure, Yest—l. de la Bière, Yest.
 Lexipharmaeus, Alexipharmic.
 Lexipyreticus, Febrifuge.
 Ley, Lixivium—l. Soap, Liquor potassæ.
Lézard, Lizard.
 Libanos, Juniperus lycia.
 Libanotis coronaria, Rosmarinus.
 Libra, Pound.
 Lichanos, Index, see Digitus.
 Lichen arborum, Lichen pulmonarius—l. *Blanc de Neige*, L. Caninus—l. *Boitier*, L. pyxidatus—l. Cinereus terrestris, L. caninus—l. Carrageen, Fucus crispus—l. Cocciferus, L. pyxidatus—l. *Contre-rage*, L. caninus—l. *Entonnoir*, L. pyxidatus—l. Stellatum, Marchantia polymorpha.
 Licheniasis, Strophulus.
Liebersche Auszehrungs Krauter. See Galeopsis grandiflora.
Liebersche Brust Krauter. See Galeopsis grandiflora.
Liège, Suber.

- Lien, Spleen,
Lierre, *Hedera helix*—*l. Terrestre*, *Glecoma hederacea*.
 Life's blood, *Cillo*.
Ligament arteriel, Arterial ligament—*l. Cervical* supraspinal, see *Supraspinosa ligamenta*—*l. Costo-Xiphoid*, *Xiphoid ligament*—*l. Dorso-lumbo-supraspinal*, see *Supraspinosa ligamenta*—*l. of Fallopius*, *Crural arch*—*l. Infra-pubian*, *Triangular ligament*—*l. Interépineux*, *Interspinal ligament*—*l. Palmar inferior*, *Metacarpal ligament*—*l. Poupert's*, *Crural arch*—*l. Rond*, *Ligamentum teres*—*l. Sur-épineux cervical*, see *Supraspinosa ligamenta*—*l. Sur-épineux-dorso-lombaire*, see *Supraspinosa ligamenta*.
Ligamenta intervertebralia, *Intervertebral cartilages*.
Ligamenta rotunda uteri, *Round ligaments of the uterus*.
Ligaments croisés, *Crucial ligaments*—*l. Cruciformes*, *Crucial ligaments*—*l. Jaunes*, *Yellow ligaments*—*l. of the Larynx inferior*, *Thyreo-arytenoid ligaments*—*l. Ronds de l'uterus*, *Round ligaments of the uterus*.
Ligamentum nuchæ, *Cervical ligament*—*l. Suspensorium testis*, *Gubernaculum testis*.
Ligatio, *Fascia*, *Ligature*.
Ligatura, *Fascia*.
Lightning, *Astrape*.
Ligne, *Line*—*l. Apre*, *Linea aspera*—*l. Blanche*, *Linea alba*—*l. Courbe*, *Curved line*—*l. Mediane de l'abdomen*, *Linea alba*—*l. Sous trochanterienne*, *Linea aspera*.
Lignum aloes, *Agallochum*—*l. Aspalathi*, *Agallochum*—*l. Benedictum*, *Guaiacum*—*l. Brasilianum rubrum*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Cæruleum*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Campechense*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Campechianum*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Campescanum*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Colubrinum*, see *Strychnos*—*l. Hæmatoxyli*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Indicum*, *Guaiacum*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Infelix*, *Sambucus*—*l. Nephriticum*, *Guilandina Moringa* (the wood)—*l. Pavanæ*, *Croton tiglium*—*l. Quassiæ*, see *Quassia*—*l. Sanctum*, *Guaiacum*—*l. Sappan*, *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*—*l. Serpentinum*, *Ophiocylum serpentinum*—*l. Vitæ*, *Guaiacum*.
Lignyodes, *Fuliginous*.
Ligula, *Clavicle*, *Epiglottis*, *Glottis*.
Ligusticum fœniculum, *Anethum*.
Lugustrum Ægyptiacum, *Lawsonia inermis*.
Ligysma, *Distortion*.
Lili, *Lilium Paracelsi*.
Liliastrum, *Liliago*.
Lilium convallium, *Convallaria maialis*.
Lily, *May*, *Convallaria maialis*—*l. of the Valley*, *Convallaria maialis*—*l. Water*, *white*, *Nymphæa alba*—*l. Water*, *yellow*, *Nymphæa lutea*—*l. White*, *Lilium candidum*.
Limaçon, *Cochlea*, *Limax*—*l. Rampes du* see *Cochlea*.
Limanchia, *Abstinence*.
Limb, *Membrum*.
Limbus luteus retinæ, see *Foramen centrale*—*l. Posterior corporis striati*, *Tænia semicircularis*.
Lime, *Calx*—*l. carbonate of*, *Creta*—*l. Chloride of*, *Calcis chloridum*—*l. Muriate of*, *Calcis chloridum*—*l. Muriate of*, *solution of*, see *Calcis murias*—*l. Sulphuret of*, *Calcis sulphuretum*—*l. Tree*, *Tilia*—*l. Water*, *Liquor calcis*—*l. Water*, *compound*, *Liquor calcis compositus*.
Limitrophes. See *Trisplanchnic nerve*.
Limne, *Marsh*.
Limoctonia, *Abstinence*.
Limon. See *Citrus medica*.
Limonade, *Lemonade*—*l. Sèche*, *Lemonade*, *dry*; see *Citric acid*.
Limonium, *Statice limonium*—*l. Malum*, see *Citrus medica*.
Limonum bacca. See *Citrus medica*.
Limos, *Hunger*.
Limosis cardialgia mordens, *Cardialgia*—*l. Cardialgia sputatoria*, *Pyrosis*—*l. Dyspepsia*, *Dyspepsia*—*l. Experts*, *Anorexia*—*l. Experts protracta*, *Fasting*—*l. Flatus*, *Flatulence*—*l. Helluonum*, *Gluttony*—*l. Pica*, *Malacia*.
Lin, *Linum usitatissimum*—*l. Graines de*; see *Linum usitatissimum*—*l. Purgatif*, *Linum catharticum*.
Linair, *Antirrhinum linaria*.
Linaria, *Antirrhinum linaria*.
Linamentum, *Carbasus*.
Linctuarium, *Eclectos*.
Linctus, *Eclectos*—*l. Albus*, *Looch album*—*l. Amygdalinus*, *Looch album*—*l. ad Aphthas*, *Mel boracis*—*l. de Borace*, *Mel boracis*—*l. Communis*—*l. Looch album*.
Linden tree, *Tilia*.
Linea, *Line*.
Linea candidula abdominis, *L. alba*—*l. Centralis*, *L. alba*—*l. Innominata*, *L. ilio-pectinea*.
Lineæ transversæ. See *L. semilunares*.
Lineaire, *Linear*.
Lingua, *Tongue*—*l. Bovis*, *Anchusa officinalis*—*l. Canina*, *Cynoglossum*—*l. Cervina*, *Asplenium scolopendrium*—*l. Prognosis ex*, *Glossomantia*—*l. Serpentaria*, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.
Linguae detentor, *Glossocatochus*—*l. Exoncosis*, *Glossoncus*—*l. Scalpium*, *Cure langue*.
Lingualis, *Lingual muscle*.
Lingula, *Ligula*.
Lini usitatissimi semina. See *Linum usitatissimum*.
Liniment ammoniacal, *Linimentum ammoniæ fortius*—*l. de Carbonate d'ammoniaque*, *Linimentum ammoniæ carbonatis*—*l. Calcaire*, *Linimentum aquæ calcis*—*l. Camphor*, *Linimentum camphoræ*—*l. Camphré*, *Linimentum Camphoræ*—*l. of Cantharides*, *camphorated*, *Linimentum e cantharidibus*

- camphoratum—*l. Cantharide camphré*, Linimentum e cantharidibus camphoratum—*l. d'Eau de chaux*, Linimentum aquæ calcis—*l. of Lime water*, Linimentum aquæ calcis—*l. de Mercure*, Linimentum hydrargyri—*l. Mercurial*, Linimentum hydrargyri—*l. de Savon*, Linimentum saponis compositum—*l. de Savon opiacé*, Linimentum saponis et opii—*l. Simple*, Linimentum simplex—*l. Soap and opium*, Linimentum saponis et opii—*l. Soap, compound*, Linimentum saponis compos.—*l. Turpentine*, Linimentum terebinthinæ—*l. of Verdigris*, Linimentum æruginis—*l. de Vert de gris*, Linimentum æruginis—*l. Volatil*, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius.
- Linimentum album, Ceratum cetacei, Unguentum cetacei—*l. ad Ambustiones*, *L. aquæ calcis*—*l. Ammoniatum seu ammonicum*, *L. ammoniæ fortis*—*l. Anglicanum*, *L. Ammoniæ fortis*—*l. ad Aphthas*, *Mel boracis*—*l. Arcæi*, Unguentum elemi compositum—*l. de Borate*, *Mel boracis*—*l. Calcis*, *L. aquæ calcis*—*l. Plumbatum*, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis—*l. Saponaceum opiatum*, *L. saponis et opii*—*l. Simplex*, Unguentum ceræ—*l. Volatile*, *L. ammoniæ carbonatis*.
- Linosperrum. See *Linum usitatissimum*.
- Linseed. See *Linum usitatissimum*.
- Lint, Carbasus.
- Linteamen, Linteum, Pledget.
- Linteum carptum, Carbasus.
- Linum crudum. See *Apolinosis*—*l. Minimum*, *L. catharticum*.
- Liondent, *Leontodon taraxacum*.
- Lion's tail, *Leonurus*.
- Lipa, Lippitudo.
- Liparia. See *Polysarca*.
- Lipocele, *Liparocele*.
- Lipodermos, *Leipodermos*.
- Lipos, Pinguedo.
- Lipothymia, Syncope.
- Lippa, *Chassie*.
- Lippia, *Adali*.
- Lippus, *Chassieux*.
- Liquatio, Liquefaction.
- Liqueur d'alumine composée, Liquor albuminis compos.—*l. Arsénicale*, Liquor arsenicalis—*l. Fumante de Boyle*, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—*l. Fumante de Boyle*, Liquor fumans Boylii—*l. Volatile de corne de cerf*, Liquor volatil cornu cervi—*l. de Cuivre ammoniacal*, Liquor cupri ammoniati—*l. de Fer alcaline*, Liquor ferri alkalini—*l. de Sousacetate de plomb*, Liquor plumbi subacetatis—*l. de Potasse*, Liquor potassæ—*l. de Souscarbonate de potasse*, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis.
- Liquidambar officinalis. See *Styrax*.
- Liquidum nerveum, Nervous fluid.
- Liquor acidus Halleri, Elixir acidum Halleri—*l. Æthereus*, Ether—*l. Æthereus sulphuricus*, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici—*l. Ammonii hydrothiodis*, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—*l. ex Ammonia et oleo succini*, Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus—*l. Anodyne*, Hoffmann's, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus—*l. Anodynus martialis*, Alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri—*l. Bellosti*, *L. hydrargyri nitrici*—*l. Calcis muriatis*, see *Calcis murias*—*l. Cereris*, Cerevisia—*l. Cyreniacus*, Benjamin—*l. Excitans*, Spiritus Ammoniæ succinatus—*l. Fuming*, Boyle's, Liquor fumans Boylii—*l. Fuming*, of Libavius, Tin, muriate of—*l. Genital*, sperm—*l. of Hartshorn*, volatile, Liquor volatilis cornu cervi—*l. Lithargyri subacetatis*—*L. plumbi subacetatis*—*l. Lithargyri subacetatis compositus*, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—*l. Nervinus Bangii*, Tinctura ætherea comphorata—*l. Oleosus Sylvii*, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—*l. Opii sedativus*, Haden's, see Tinctura opii—*l. Ovi albus*, Albumen ovi—*l. Pancreaticus*, see *Pancreas*—*l. Plumbi acetatis*, *L. P. subacetatis*—*l. Propagatory*, Sperm—*l. Sulphuricus alcoholisatus*, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici—*l. Swietenis*, *L. hydrargyri oxymuriatis*—*l. Syphiliticus Turnerii*, *L. hydrargyri oxymuriatis*—*l. of Van Swieten*, *L. hydrargyri oxymuriatis*—*l. Volatilis ossium*—*L. volatilis cornu cervi*.
- Liquorice, Glycyrrhiza—*l. Juice*, see *Glycyrrhiza*—*l. refined*, Extractum glycyrrhizæ—*l. Spanish*, see *Glycyrrhiza*.
- Liquoritia, Glycyrrhiza.
- Lis blanc, *Lilium candidum*—*l. Asphodèle*, *Asphodelus ramosus*.
- Liseron, grand, *Convolvulus sepium*—*l. des Haies*, *Convolvulus sepium*.
- Litharge, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum—*l. of Gold*, see *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*—*l. of Silver*, see *Plumbi oxydum semivitreum*.
- Lithargyri acetum, Liquor plumbi subacetatis.
- Lithargyros, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.
- Lithia renalis arenosa, Gravel—*l. Vesicalis*, Calculi, vesical.
- Lithiasis, Lithia—*l. Cystica*, Calculi, vesical—*l. Nephretica*, Gravel—*l. Renalis*, Gravel—*l. Vesicalis*, Calculi, vesical.
- Litholabon, Forceps, (Lithotomy).
- Lithos, Calculus.
- Lithospermum villosum, *Anchusa tinctoria*.
- Lithotriptors. See *Lithotritry*.
- Lithotrites. See *Lithotritry*.
- Lithotriteurs. See *Lithotritry*.
- Lithotrypsy, Lithotritry.
- Lithuria. See *Urine*.
- Litmus, Lichen roccella.
- Litra, Pound.
- Litus, Liniment.
- Livèche, *Ligusticum levisticum*.
- Liver of Sulphur, Potassæ sulphuretum—*l. Spot*, Chloasma—*l. Wort*, *Hepatica triloba*, *Marchantia polymorpha*—*l. Wort*, ground, ash-coloured, Lichen caninus—*l. Wort*, Iceland, Lichen Islandicus.
- Livre, Pound.
- Lixivia tartarizata, Potassæ tartras—*l. Vitriolata*, Potassæ sulphas—*l. Vitriolata sulphurea*, Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure.

- Lixiviæ seu kalicum acetas, Potassæ acetas.
 Lixivium ammoniacale, Liquor ammoniæ—
 l. Ammoniacale aromaticum, Spiritus am-
 moniæ aromaticus—l. Causticum, Liquor
 potassæ—l. Magistrale, Liquor potassæ—
 l. Saponarium, Liquor potassæ—l. Tartari,
 Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis.
 Loadstone, Magnet.
 Loathing, Disgust.
 Lobaria pulmonaria, Lichen pulmonarius.
 Lobe duodénal, Lobulus spigelii—l. *Pancrea-
 tique*, Lobulus spigelii—l. *Petit du foie*,
 Lobulus spigelii—l. *de Spigel*, Lobulus
 spigelii.
 Lobes, optic, Quadrigemina tubercula.
 Lobule du foie, Lobulus spigelii.
 Lobulus accessorius anterior quadratus, L.
 anonymus—l. Posterior, L. spigelii—l.
 Posticus papillatus, L. spigelii—l. Quadra-
 tus, L. anonymus.
 Lochia, Parturition.
 Lochiodochium, Lochodochium.
 Lochos, Puerpera.
 Loci, Uterus—l. Muliebres, Uterus.
 Locked jaw, Trismus.
 Locomotility. See Locomotion.
 Locomotivity. See Locomotion.
 Locus niger crurum cerebri. See Peduncles
 of the brain.
 Locust-eaters, Acridophagi—l. Tree, Robinia
 Pseudoacacia.
 Lodoicea. See Coco of the Maldives.
 Læmopyra, Plague.
 Læmos, Plague.
 Logos, Reason.
 Logwood, Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.
 Lohoch, Looch.
 Loimos, Plague.
 Loins, Lumbi.
 Loliaceum radice repente, Triticum repens.
 Lombaire, Lumbar.
 Lombo-abdominal, Transversalis abdominis
 l. *Costal*, Serratus posticus inferior—l.
 Costo-trachélien, Sacro-lumbalis—l. *Dorso-
 spinal*, Transversalis dorsi—l. *Dorso-tra-
 chélien*, Longissimus dorsi—l. *Huméral*,
 Latissimus dorsi—l. *Sacré*, Lumbo-sacral.
 Lonchitis, Polypodium Filix mas.
 Long du cou, Longus colli—l. *du Dos*, Lon-
 gissimus dorsi.
 Longævus, Macrobiotic.
 Longanon, Rectum.
 Longaon, Rectum.
 Longas, Rectum.
 Longissimus femoris, Sartorius—l. Oculi, Ob-
 liquus superior oculi.
 Longsightedness, Presbytia.
 Looch, Eclectos—l. Amygdalinum, L. album
 —l. *Blanc*, L. album—l. cum Croco et pis-
 taciis, L. viride—l. of Egg, L. ex ovo—l.
 Rouge, L. ex ovo—l. *Vert*, L. viride.
 Look, Looch—l. *d'Œuf*, Looch ex ovo—
 l. *Préparé sans emulsion*, Looch absque
 emulsione paratum.
 Looseness, Diarrhœa.
 Loose strife, creeping, Lysimachia nummu-
 laria.
 Lophadia, Lophia.
 Lopima, Fagus castanea.
 Loquela, Voice, articulated.
 Lordosis. See Hump.
 Lot, Urine.
 Lotio saponacea. See Sapo.
 Lotium, Urine.
 Lotus sylvestris, Trifolium melilotus—l. Vir-
 giniana, Diospyros Virginiana.
 Louchement, Strabismus.
 Louches. See Strabismus.
 Loupe, Wen.
 Louse, Pediculus.
 Lousiness, Phtheiriasis.
 Lousy disease, Phtheiriasis.
 Loutron, Bath.
 Lovage, Ligusticum levisticum.
 Love apple plant, Solanum lycopersicum.
 Low spirits, Hypochondriasis.
 Loxias, Torticollis.
 Lozenge, Tabella.
 Lozenges bark, Tabellæ cinchonæ—l. of Ca-
 techu and magnesia, Tabellæ antimoniales
 Kunckelii—l. Faustinus's, Faustini pastilli
 —l. for the Heart burn, Trochisci carbonatis
 calcis—l. Magnesia, Tabellæ de magnesia
 —l. of Marshmallows, Tabellæ de althæa
 —l. of Oxalic acid, Tabellæ acidi oxalici—
 —l. Pectoral, black, Trochisci glycyrrhizæ
 glabræ—l. Pectoral, of emetine, Trochisci
 emetinæ pectorales—l. Rhubarb, Tabellæ
 de rheo—l. of Scammony and senna, com-
 pound, Tabellæ de scammonio et senna—
 —l. Steel, Tabellæ de ferro—l. of Steel,
 aromatic, see Tabellæ de ferro—l. Sulphur,
 simple, Tabellæ de sulfure simplices—l.
 Sulphur, compound, Tabellæ de sulfure
 compositæ—l. of Sulphuret of antimony,
 Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii—l. Worm,
 Ching's, Worm lozenges, Ching's.
 Luce, Light.
 Lucina, Ilithyia.
 Lues, Syphilis—l. Gutturis epidemica, Cy-
 nanche maligna—l. Indica, Frambœsia—
 l. Sarmatica, Plica—l. Syphilis, Syphilis—
 l. Syphilodes, Syphilis pseudo-syphilis—l.
 Venerea, Syphilis.
 Luette, Uvula—l. *Vésicale*. See Urinary
 bladder.
 Lujula, Oxalis acetosella.
 Lullaby speech, Lallation.
 Lumbago a nisu. See Effort.
 Lumbar region, Lumbi.
 Lumbaris externus, Quadratus lumborum—
 l. Internus, Psoas magnus.
 Lumbricus, Ascaris lumbricoides—l. Latus,
 Bothriocephalus latus, Tænia solium.
 Lumbus veneris, Achillea millefolium.
 Eumen, Light, pupil.
 Lumière, Light.
 Luna, Argentum, Moon.
 Lune, Moon.
 Lunella, Hypopyon.

Lunes, Menses.
Lunettes ordinaires, Spectacles.
 Lung, Pulmo—l. Proof, Docimisia pulmonum—l. Wort, Pulmonaria—l. Wort, cow's, Verbascum nigrum—l. Wort, tree, Lichen pulmonarius.
 Lupia, Encystis, Wen.
 Lupus cancrus, Cancer—l. Vorax, Herpes exedens.
 Lusciositas, Myopia.
 Lusciosus, Myops.
 Luscitas, Strabismus.
 Luscus, *Borgne*.
Lut, Lute.
 Luteus, Yellow.
 Lux, Light.
 Lycaon, Lycanthropia.
 Lychnis sylvestris, Saponaria.
 Lycorexis, Fames Lupina.
 Lycosa tarentula, See Tarantula.
 Lygismus, Luxation.
 Lygmus, Singultus.
 Lying-in state, Parturient state.
 Lympha muculenta narium, Nasal mucus—l. Nutritia, Lymph—l. Pancreatis, see Pancreas—l. Plastica, Fibrine.
 Lymphæductus, Lymphatic vessels.
 Lymphangeitis, Angioteucitis.
 Lymphangia, Lymphatic vessels.
Lymphe de Cotugno, Cotunnus, liquor of.
 Lynn Wahoo, Ulmus alata.
 Lynx, Singultus.
 Lypomania, Melancholy.
 Lypoma, Lipoma.
 Lyringium, Eryngium campestre.
 Lysimachia purpurea, Lythrum salicaria.
 Lysis, Solution.
 Lyssa canina, Hydrophobia.
 Lytta vesicatoria, Cantharis.

M

Macapatli, Smilax sarsaparilla.
 Macedonismum, Smyrnum olusatrum.
 Macerona, Smyrnum olusatrum.
 Machæra, Culter, Knife, Penis.
 Machæridion, Machærian.
 Machærian, Knife.
 Machæris, Knife.
 Machlosyne, Nymphomania.
Machoire, Maxillary bone—m. *Diacranienne*, Maxillary bone, lower—m. *Syncranienne*, Maxillary bone, superior.
 Macies, Atrophy, Emaciation.
Macre flottante, Trapa natans.
 Macritudo, Emaciation.
 Macrobiosis, Longevity.
 Macronosia, Chronic diseases.
 Macropiper, Piper longum.
 Macror, Emaciation.
 Macros, Long.
 Macrosia, Chronic diseases.

Macula, Molecule—m. Corneæ, Caligo—m. Corneæ arcuata, Gerotoxon—m. Hepatica, Chloasma—m. Solaris, Ephelides.
 Macula materna, Nævus—m. Matricis, Nævus.
 Madar, Mudar.
 Madarosis, Calvities.
 Madder, dyer's, Rubia.
 Madeleon, Bdelium.
 Madesis, Depilation, Madarosis.
 Madisis, Depilation.
 Madness, canine, Hydrophobia—m. Raving or furious, Mania.
 Mador, Moisture.
 Madrepora oculata. See Coral.
 Maca, Midwife.
 Maceia, Obstetrics.
 Macia, Obstetrics.
 Maeutria, Midwife.
 Mageirice, Culinary art.
 Maggot pimple. See Acne.
 Magisterium sulphuris, Sulphur lotum—m. Tartari purgans, Potassæ acetas.
 Magistrantia, Imperatoria.
 Magnes, Magnet—m. Arsenicalis, see Magnetic plaster—m. Epilepsia, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.
 Magnesia aerata, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Alba, M. carbonas—m. Calcinata, M. usta—m. Edinburgensis, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Henry's, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Mitis, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Nigra, Manganese, black oxide of—m. Salis amari, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Salis Ebsdamsensis, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. Saturni, Antimonium—m. Vitriolata, Magnesiæ sulphas—m. and Soda, sulphate of, see Soda, sulphate of.
 Magnesiæ hypocarbonas, M. carbonas—m. Subcarbonas, M. carbonas—m. Vitriolicum, Magnesiæ sulphas.
Magnésie aérée, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. *Blanche*, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. *Brulée*, Magnesia usta—m. *Caustique*, Magnesia usta—m. *Crayeuse*, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. *Douce*, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. *Effervescente*, Magnesiæ carbonas—m. *Moyenne*, Magnesiæ carbonas.
 Magnesium, oxide of, Magnesia usta.
 Magnetinus, Potassæ supertartras impurus.
 Magnitis, Magnet.
 Magnoc, Jatropha manihot.
 Magnum Dei donum, Cinchona.
 Mahmoudy, Convolvulus scammonia.
Mahogan febrifuge, Swietenia febrifuga.
 Maianthemum, Convallaria maialis.
 Maidenhair, Adiantum capillus veneris—m. Canada, Adiantum pedatum—m. Common, Asplenium trichomanoides—m. Golden, Polytrichum—m. White, Asplenium ruta muraria.
 Maicia, Obstetrics.
 Maigreur, Emaciation.
 Maillet, Mallet.
 Maillot, Swathing clothes.
 Main, Manus.

Majorana, *Organum majorana*—*m. Syriaca*, *Teucrium marum*.

Mal d'amour, *Odontalgia*—*m. des Ardens*, see *Ardent*—*m. d'Aventure*, *Paronychia*—*m. Di Breno*, *Scherlievo*—*m. Caduc*, *Epilepsy*—*M. de dent*, *Odontalgia*—*m. Divin*, *Epilepsy*—*m. d'Enfant*, *Pains (Labour)*—*m. di Fiume*, *Scherlievo*—*m. Francais*, *Syphilis*—*m. de Gorge*, *Cynanche*—*m. de Machoiré*, *Trismus*—*m. De Mer*, *Nausea marina*—*m. de Mère*, *Hysteria*—*m. de Misère*, *Pellagra*—*m. de Naples*, *Syphilis*—*m. Rouge de Cayenne*, *Elephantiasis of Cayenne*—*m. Saint Antoine*, *Erysipelas*—*m. Saint Jean*, *Epilepsy*—*m. Saint Main*, *Lepra*, *Psora*—*m. di Scherlievo*, *Scherlievo*—*m. de Siam*, *Fever*, *yellow*—*m. Del Sole*, *Pellagra*—*m. de Terre*, *Epilepsy*—*m. à Tete*, *Cephalalgia*.

Mala, *Gena*—*m. Aurea*, see *Citrus aurantium*.

Malaccæ radix, *Sagittarium alexipharmacum*.

Malacorium. See *Punica granatum*.

Malacosis cerebri, *Mollities cerebri*—*m. Uteri*, *Hysteromalacia*.

Malacosteon, *Mollities ossium*.

Malactica, *Emollients*.

Malacticum, *Relaxant*.

Malade, *Sick*.

Maladie, *Disease*—*m. Anglaise*, *Hypochondriasis*—*m. Bleue*, *Cyanopathy*—*m. de Bright*, *Kidney*, *Bright's disease of the*—*m. Glandulaire*, *Elephantiasis Arabica*—*m. Imaginaire*, *Hypochondriasis*—*m. Imaginaire*, *Hysteria*—*m. Noire*, *Melæna*—*m. du Pays*, *Nostalgia*—*m. Pédiculaire*, *Phtheiri-asis*—*m. de Pott*, *Vertebral disease*—*m. Venerienne*, *Syphilis*—*m. de Venus*, *Syphilis*.

Maladies annuelles, *Annual diseases*—*m. Chroniques*, *Chronic diseases*—*m. Connées*, *Connate diseases*—*m. Dissimulées*, *Feigned diseases*—*m. Externes*, *External diseases*—*m. Feintes*, *Feigned diseases*—*m. Innées*, *Innate diseases*—*m. Nerveuses*, *Nervous diseases*—*m. Simulées*, *Feigned diseases*—*m. Supposées*, *Feigned diseases*—*m. Venteuses*, *Pneumatosis*.

Maladif, *Sickly*.

Maladrerie, *Ladriere*.

Malady, *English*, *Hypochondriasis*.

Malaise, *Indisposition*.

Malar process, *Zygomatic process*.

Male, *Axilla*—*m. Organ*, *Penis*.

Maliasmos, *Malis*.

Malichorium. See *Punica granatum*.

Malicorium. See *Punica granatum*.

Malin, *Malignant*.

Malis Dracunculus, *Dracunculus*—*m. Gordii*, *Dracunculus*—*m. Pediculi*, *Phtheiri-asis*.

Malleolus, *Mallet*, *Malleus*.

Malleus, slender process of the, *Grêle apophyse du marteau*.

Mallow, common, *Malva*—*m. Compound decoction of*, *Decoction malvæ compositum*.

Malo di Scarlievo, *Scherlievo*.

Malogranatum, *Punica granatum*.

Malthactica, *Emollients*.

Malum Canum. See *Pyrus cydonia*—*m. Coense*, *Averrhoa carambola*—*m. Cotoneum*. see *Pyrus cydonia*—*m. Hypochondriacum*, *Hypochondriasis*—*m. Hystericum*, *Hysteria*—*m. Insanum*, see *Solanum melongena*—*m. Ischiadicum*, *Neuralgia femora-poplitæa*—*m. Lazari*, *Elephantiasis*—*m. Venereum*, *Syphilis*.

Malus aurantia major, *Citrus aurantium*—*m. Limonia acida*, see *Citrus medica*—*m. Medica*, see *Citrus medica*.

Malvaviscum, *Althæa*.

Mamelle, *Mamma*.

Mamelon, *Nipple*.

Mamelons du rein, *Papillæ of the kidney*.

Mamilla, *Nipple*.

Mammary abscess, *Mastodynia aposteinatosa*.

Mammiformis, *Mastoid*.

Mammilla, *Mamma (male)*.

Mammillaris, *Mastoid*.

Mamoe, *Mamei*.

Manche d'Hippocrate, *Chausse*.

Mancurana, *Origanum*.

Mandibula, *Maxillary bone*.

Mandragora, *Atropa mandragora*.

Mandrake, *Atropa mandragora*, *Podophyl-lum peltatum*.

Manducatio, *Mastication*.

Manducatory nerve. See *Trigemini*.

Manganese, tetroxide of, *M. black oxide of*.

Manganesii peroxydum nigrum nativum, *Manganese*, black oxide of.

Manganesium ochraceum nigrum, *Manga-nese*, black oxide of—*m. Oxydatum nativum seu nigrum*, *Manganese*, black oxide of—*m. Vitrariorum*, *Manganese*, black oxide of.

Mangani oxodes nativa, *Manganese*, black oxide of.

Manganicum superoxydum, *Manganese*, black oxide of.

Manganum oxydatum nativum, *Manganese*, black oxide of.

Mango tree, *Mangifera indica*.

Mangostan, *Garcinia mangostana*.

Mangostana, *Garcinia mangostana*.

Mangoustan, *Garcinia mangostana*.

Manguier, *Mangifera indica*.

Mania, *Furor mania*.—*m. Melancholica*, *Melancholy*—*m. a Pathemate*, *Empathema*—*m. a Potu*, *Delirium tremens*—*m. a Temulentia*, *Delirium tremens*.

Maniacus, *Maniodes*.

Manica Hippocratis, *Chausse*.

Manie sans delire, *Empathema*.

Maniguetta, *Amomum grana Paradisi*.

Maniibar, *Jatropha manihot*.

Manioc, *Jatropha manihot*.

Manipulus, *Fasciculus*.

Manmidwife, *Accoucheur*.

Manna, *Briançon*, see *Pinus Larix*—*m. Calabrina*, see *Fraxinus ornus*—*m. Metallo-rum*, *Hydrargyri submurias*.

Mannequin, *Fantom*.

- Mansorius, Buccinator.
 Manstupratio, Masturbation.
 Mantile, Bandage (body).
 Mantle, Panniculus carnosus.
 Manubrium, *Chasse*—m. Manus, Radius.
 Manuluvium, Bath, hand, Maniluvium.
 Manus Dei, Opium—m. Hepatis, Porta vena—m. Jecoris, Porta vena—m. Parva major adjutrix, see Digitus.
 Manustupratio, Masturbation.
 Manyplies, Omasum.
 Maple, *Acer saccharinum*.
Marais, Marsh.
Maranta arundinacea, Arrow root.
Maraschino. See Spirit.
Marasmus, Atrophy—m. Phthisis, Phthisis pulmonalis—m. Tabes, Tabes—m. Tabes dorsalis, Tabes dorsalis.
Marathrophyllum, *Peucedanum*.
Marathrum, *Anethum*—m. *Sylvestre*, *Peucedanum*.
Marc, Magma.
Marcasita, Bismuth—m. Alba, Bismuth, subnitrate of—m. Plumbea, Antimonium.
Marcasitæ magisterium, Bismuth, subnitrate of.
Marche, la, Walking.
Marcores, Atrophy, Emaciation.
 Mare's tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.
Margaretizza, Scherlievo.
Margarita, Pearl.
Margaron, Pearl.
Margini-sus-scapulo-trochitérien, *Teres minor*.
Margo, Bord.
Marguerite, petite, *Bellis*—m. *des Prés, grande*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
Marigold, diamond, fig, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*—m. Garden, *Calendula officinalis*—m. single, *Calendula officinalis*—m. wild, *Calendula arvensis*.
Marisca, *Ficus*, *Hæmorrhoides*.
Marjolaine, *Origanum majorana*.
Marjoram, common, *Origanum*—m. wild, *Origanum*—m. sweet, *Origanum majorana*.
Marjorana, *Origanum majorana*—m. *Mancurana*, *Origanum*.
 Marmalade, Marmelade.
Marmoryge Hippocratis, *Hemiopia*.
Maroute, *Anthemis cotula*.
Marronier d'Inde, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*.
 Marrow, spinal, *Medulla spinalis*—m. Vertebral, *Medulla spinalis*.
Marrube blanc, *Marrubium*—m. *Noir*, *Ballota foetida*.
Marrubium, *Leonurus cardiaca*—m. *Nigrum*, *Ballota foetida*.
 Mars, Ferrum—m. Solubilis, Ferrum tartarizatum.
 Marshmallow, *Althæa*.
Marsupialis, *Ischio-trochanterianus*, *Obturator internus*.
Marsupium, *Scrotum*—m. *Musculosum*, *Dartos*.
Marteau, Malleus.
Martialis, Chalybeate.
Martiana poma. See *Citrus aurantium*.
Martis limatura, *Ferri limatura*.
Marum cortusi, *Teucrium marum*—m. *Creticum*, *Teucrium marum*—m. *Syriacum*, *Teucrium marum*—m. *Verum*, *Teucrium marum*—m. *Vulgare*, *Thymus mastichina*.
Maschale, Axilla.
Maschalister, Axis.
Masculus, Male.
Masesis, Mastication.
Masque, Mask.
Massa, Mass—m. de *Dactylis*, Paste, date—m. de *Extracto glycyrrhizæ*, *Pasta glycyrrhizæ*, &c.—m. de *Gummi Arabico*, Paste, marshmallow—m. de *Zizyphorum fructu*, Paste of jujubes.
Massage, Shampooing.
Massema, Mastication.
Masses apophysaires. See *Vertebræ*.
Masesis, Mastication.
Masseter internus, *Pterygoideus internus*.
Masseterinus, *Masseteric*.
Massula, Molecule.
Mastalgia, *Mastodynia*.
Mastema, Masticatory.
Masterwort, *Heracleum lanatum*, *Imperatoria*.
Mastesis, Mastication.
Mastheleosis, *Mastodynia apostematosa*.
Masthos, Mamma.
Masticatory nerve. See *Trigemini*.
Mastich, see *Pistacia lentiscus*—m. Herb, common, *Thymus mastichina*—m. Herb, Syrian, *Teucrium marum*—m. Tree, *Pistacia lentiscus*.
Mastichina Gallorum, *Thymus mastichina*.
Mastigodes hominis, *Tricocephalus*.
Mastitis apostematosa, *Mastodynia apostematosa*.
Mastix. See *Pistacia lentiscus*.
Mastodynia polygala, *Sparganosis*.
Mastoid muscle, posterior, *Splenius*.
Mastoideus, *Sterno-cleido-mastoideus*—m. *Lateralis*, *Complexus minor*.
Mastoido-conchinien, *Retrahens auris*—m. *Génien*, *Digastricus*—m. *Hyogénien*, *Digastricus*—m. *Oriculaire*, *Retrahens auris*.
Mastrupatio, Masturbation.
Maté. See *Ilex Paraguensis*.
Mater herbarum, *Artemisia vulgaris*—m. *Metallosum*, *Hydrargyrum*—m. *Perlarum*, see Pearl.
Materia, Matter—m. *Fibrosa*, *Fibrine*.
Matériaux immédiats, Principles, immediate.
Materies, Matter.
Matière, Matter—m. *Extractive du Bouillon*, *Osmazome*—m. *Médicale*, *Materia Medica* m. *Perlée de Kerkring*, *Antimonium diaphoreticum*—m. *Pulmonaire noire*, see Pulmo.
Matonia cardamomum, *Amomum cardamomum*.
Matracium, *Matrass*.
Matres Cerebri, *Meninges*.
Matricaire, *Matricaria*.
Matricaria, *Anthemis nobilis*.

- Matrice*, Uterus—*m. Col de la*, Collum uteri.
Matrisylva, *Asperula odorata*.
Matrix, Uterus.
Matrona, Midwife.
Matronalis, *Viola*.
Mattee. See *Ilex Paraguensis*.
Maturity, precocious, *Præotia*.
Maudlin, *Achillea ageratum*—*m. Tansey*,
Achillea ageratum—*m. Wort*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
Mauve sauvage, *Malva*.
Maxillo-alveoli-nasal, Depressor alæ nasi—*m. Labial*, Depressor anguli oris—*m. Narinal*, Compressor naris—*m. Palpebral*, Orbicularis palpebrarum—*m. Scleroticien*, Obliquus inferior oculi.
Mayapple, *Podyphyllum peltatum*—*m. Weed*, *Anthemis cotula*.
Mayella, *Curcuma longa*.
Maza, *Mass*.
Mazos, *Mamma*.
Mead, *Hydromeli*, *Melizomum*.
Meadow saffron, vinegar of, *Acetum colchici*—*m. Sweet*, *Spiræa ulmaria*.
Measles, *Rubeola*—*m. Black*, see *Rubeola*.
Meat, extractive of, *Osmazome*.
Meatus, Canal—*m. Auditorius externus*, Auditory canal, external—*m. Auditorius internus*, Auditory canal, external—*m. Cæcus*, Eustachian tube—*m. Narium*, see *Nasal fossæ*—*m. Seminales uteri*, *Tubæ fallopiæ*—*m. Seminarius*, *Corpus highmori*—*m. Urinarius*, *Urethra*.
Mechameek, *Convolvulus panduratus*.
Mechane, *Machine*.
Mechanema, *Machine*.
Mèche, *Tent*.
Mechoacana nigra, *Convolvulus jalapa*.
Mechoacanæ radix, *Convolvulus mechoacan*.
Mechoachan du Canada, *Phytolacca decandra*.
Mecon, *Papaver*.
Meconium, *Opium*.
Medea, Genital organs.
Médecin, *Physician*.
Médecine, *Medicina*—*m. Expectante*, Expectation—*m. Legale*, *Medicine*, legal.
Medela, *Curation*.
Medianum, *Mediastinum*.
Mediastinitis, *Mesodmitis*.
Mediastinum cerebri, *Falx cerebri*—*m. Cerebri*, *Septum lucidum*.
Medical jurisprudence, *Medicine*, legal.
Medicamentum, *Drug*—*m. ex Palmulis*, *Diaphænicon*.
Medicina conservativa, *Hygiene*—*m. Diætetica*, *Dietetics*—*m. Efficax*, *Surgery*—*m. Forensis*, *Medicine*, legal—*m. Hermetica*, see *Spagirists*—*m. Operativa*, *Surgery*—*m. Sinica*, *Chinese medicine*—*m. Spagirica*, see *Spagirists*—*m. Tristitiæ*, *Crocus*.
Medicine, *Medicament*—*m. Galenic*, *Galenism*.
Medicinier cathartique, *Jatropha curcas*.
Medicus, *Doctor*, *Physician*—*m. Unguentarius*, *Intraleptes*—*m. Vulnerarius*, see *Deligation*—*m. Vulnerum*, *Surgeon*.
Meditullium, *Diploe*.
Medlar, *Mespilus*.
Medo, *Hydromeli*.
Medoblennorrhœa, *Leucorrhœa*.
Medorrhœa, *Genorrhœa*—*m. Feminarum insons*, *Leucorrhœa*.
Medulla, *Marrow*—*m. Dorsalis*, *M. spinalis*—*m. Vertebralis*, *M. spinalis*.
Medullary juice, *Marrow*—*m. Sarcoma*, *Hæmatodes fungus*.
Megalocœlia, *Intestine*, great, *Megalosplanchnia*.
Megalosplenica, *Splenoncus*.
Megethos, *Stature*.
Megrim, *Hemicrania*.
Meiuros, *Myurus*.
Mel acetatum, *Oxymel*—*m. Ægyptiacum*, *Ægyptiacum*—*m. Aerium*, *Fraxinus ornus*—*m. Cannæ*, *Saccharum* (non purificatum)—*m. Coctum*, *Pelicide*—*m. Scillæ*, *Oxymel scillæ*.
Melæna fungosa carcinodes, *Hæmatodes fungus*.
Melamphyllum, *Acanthus mollis*.
Melampodium, *Helleborus niger*.
Melanchlorus, *Melæna*.
Melanchole, *Atrabilis*.
Melancholia flatulosa, *Hypochondriasis*—*m. Nervea*, *Hypochondriasis*—*m. Suicidium*, *Suicide*—*m. Uterina*, *Nymphomania*.
Melancholy, erotic, *Erotomania*—*m. Love*, *Erotomania*.
Melancolie, *Melancholy*.
Mélange pectoral, *Mistura acidi hydrocyanici*.
Melanicterus, *Melæna*.
Melanopiper, *Piper nigrum*.
Melanorrhagia, *Melæna*.
Melanosmegma. See *Sapo*.
Melanthium, *Nigella*.
Melansis, *Melanosis*.
Melas, *Lepra nigricans*.
Melasses spirit, *Rum*.
Mele, *Specillum*.
Melea, *Pyrus malus*.
Meleguetta, *Amomum grana paradisi*.
Melèze, *Pinus larix*.
Melia, *Fraxinus ornus*.
Melia terra, *Créta*.
Meliceria, *Hydrarthrus*.
Melicratum, *Hydromeli*.
Melifavium, *Meliceris*.
Melilotus, *Trifolium melilotus*.
Méline, *Melæna*.
Melinus, *Meleios*.
Melissa, *Bee*—*m. Humilis*, *Melittis Melissophyllum*—*m. Turcica*, *Dracocephalum canariense*.
Mélisse des bois, *Melittis Melissophyllum*—*m. de Moldavie*, *Dracocephalum canariense*.
Melissobotanum, *Melissa*.
Melissobotos, *Melissa*.
Melissophyllum, *Melissa*, *Melittis Melissophyllum*.
Mélistot, *Melittis Melissophyllum*.
Meliteia, *Melissa*.
Melitæna, *Melissa*.

- Melitho-corton, *Carallina Corsicana*.
 Melitites, *Hydromeli*.
 Melitta, *Bee*.
 Melittis, *Melissa*.
 Melituria, *Urine, diabetic*.
 Mellina, *Melizomum*.
 Mellite de roses, *Mel rosæ*.
 Mellitum de acetate cupri, *Linimentum Æruginis—m. de Roses, Mel rosæ*.
 Meloe Pennsylvanicus, *M. niger—m. Vesicatorius, Cantharis*.
 Melon, *Cucumis melo—m. d'Eau, Cucurbita citrullus—m. Plant, Cucumis melo—m. Water, Cucurbita citrullus*.
 Melongena, *Solanum melongena*.
 Melos, *Membrum*.
 Melothrum, *Bryonia alba*.
 Melotis, *Apyromele*.
 Melotris, *Melotis*.
 Melustum, *Melasses*.
 Membrana abdominis, *Peritonæum—m. Adiposa, Cellular membrane—m. Adventitia, Decidua reflexa—m. Agnina, Amnios—m. Amphiblestroides, Retina—m. Arachnoidea, Hyaloid membrane—m. Capsularis testis, Albuginea—m. Carnosa, Dartos—m. Cellulosa, Cellular membrane—m. Cellulosa, Decidua—m. Circumossalis, Periostrum—m. Communis, Decidua—m. Circumflexa, Pericardium—m. Cordis, Pericardium—m. Costalis, Pleura—m. Costas succingens, Pleura—m. Crassa, Decidua reflexa—m. Cribrosa, Decidua—m. Cuticularis, Dura mater—m. Decidua serotina, see Decidua—m. Demuriana, see Aqueous humour—m. Dermatodes, Dura mater—m. Dura cerebrum ambiens, Dura mater—m. Epicrania, Galea aponeurotica capitis—m. Farciminalis, Allantois—m. Filamentosa, Decidua reflexa—m. Flocculenta, Decidua—m. Fœtum involvens, Amnios—m. Interspinalis, Interspinal ligament—m. Intestinalis, Allantois—m. Linguae, see Tongue—m. Macilentior, Epiploon, gastro-hepatic—m. Mucosa, Decidua—m. Nervorum, Neurilema—m. Nictitans, Valvula semilunaris—m. Olfactoria, Pituitary membrane—m. Ossis, Periosteum—m. Ovi materna, Decidua—m. Pellucida, Amnios—m. Pinguedinosa, Cellular membrane—m. Pituitaria, Pituitary membrane—m. Pleuretica, Pleura—m. Præexistans, Decidua—m. Pupillaris, Pupillary membrane—m. Propria, see Cortex ovi—m. Retiformis chorii, Decidua reflexa—m. Semipellucida, Caligo—m. Sinuosa, Decidua—m. Subcostalis, Pleura—m. Succingens, Diaphragm—m. Succingens, Pleura—m. Thoracem intersepiens, Mediastinum—m. Tympani, see Tympanum—m. Tympani secundaria, see Fenestra—m. Urinaria, Allantois—m. Uteri interna evoluta, Decidua—m. Vasculosa cerebri, Pia mater—m. Verricularis, Retina—m. Wachendorffiana, Pupillary membrane*
- Membrane accidental, *M. false—m. Acci-*
dentelle, M. false—m. Adnée, Conjunctiva—m. Adventitious, M. false—m. Anhistous, Decidua—m. Caduque, Decidua—m. Caduque reflexie, Decidua (reflexa)—m. Fausse, M. false—m. Germinal, see Molecule—m. Pseudo, M. false—m. Ruyschienne, Ruyschiana tunica—m. du Tympan, see Tympanum.
Membranes albugineuses, Membranes, fibrous, see Albuginea—m. Folliculeuses, Membranes, mucous—m. Veloutées, Villous membranes—m. Villeuses simples, Membranes, serous.
Membraneux, Membranous.
Membranosus, Fascia lata muscle.
Membranula lunata vaginæ, Hymen—m. Nervorum, Neurilema.
Membre, Membrum—m. Viril, Penis.
Membrum muliebne, Clitoris—m. Virile, Penis.
Mémoire, Memory—m. Perte de, Amnesia.
Memoria deleta, Amnesia.
Menagogues, Emmenagogues.
Mendesion, Ægyptiacum.
Mene, Moon.
Menecratis accipiter, Accipiter.
Menfrige. See Pistacia lentiscus.
Méninge, Dura mater.
Meningé, Meningeal.
Meningette, Pia mater.
Méningine, inner lamina of the, Pia mater.
Meningion, Arachnoid membrane.
Meningis custos, Meningophylax.
Meninx, Membrane—m. Choroides, Pia mater—m. Crassa, Dura mater—m. Dura, Dura mater—m. Exterior, Dura mater—m. Interior, Pia mater—m. Media, Arachnoid membrane—m. Pacheia, Dura mater—m. Sclera, Dura mater.
Menispermum palmatum, Calumba—m. Verucosum, M. tuberculatum.
Menocryphia, Amenorrhœa.
Menolipsis. See Menses.
Menorrhagia, Menstruation, Metrorrhagia—m. Alba, Leucorrhœa—m. Difficilis, Dysmenorrhœa—m. Erronea, Menstruation, erroneous—m. Stillatitia, Dysmenorrhœa.
Menoschesis. See Amenorrhœa.
Menostasia, Amenorrhœa.
Mens, Anima.
Menses albi, Leucorrhœa—m. Dolorificæ, Dysmenorrhœa—m. Retention of the, see Amenorrhœa—m. Suppression of the, Amenorrhœa.
Menstrua alba, Leucorrhœa.
Menstrual flux, Menses.
Menstruation, laborious, Dysmenorrhœa—m. Profuse, Menorrhagia.
Menstrues, Menses.
Menstruum auri, Nitro-muriatic acid.
Menta, Penis.
Mentagra, Sycosis.
Mentha gentilis, M. viridis—m. Romana, Balsamita suaveolens, Tanacetum balsamita—m. Rotundifolia palustris, M. aquatica—m. Saracenica, Balsamita suaveolens,

Tanacetum balsamita—*m.* Sativa, *M. viridis*—*m.* Spicata, *M. viridis*—*m.* Vulgaris, *M. viridis*.

Menthe aquatique, *Mentha aquatica*—*m.* *Cervine*, *Mentha cervina*—*m.* *Coq*, Tanacetum balsamita—*m.* *Crépue*, *Mentha crispa*—*m.* *Frissée*, *Mentha crispa*—*m.* *des Jardins*, *Mentha viridis*—*m.* *Poivrée*, *Mentha piperita*—*m.* *Rouge*, *Mentha aquatica*—*m.* *Sauvage*, *Mentha viridis*—*m.* *Verte*, *Mentha viridis*.

Menthrastrum, *Mentha aquatica*.

Mento-labial, Depressor labii inferioris, Levator labii inferioris.

Menton, Mentum.

Mentonnier, Mental—*m.* *Labial*, Depressor labii inferioris.

Mentonnière. See Funda.

Mentula, Penis—*m.* Muliebris, Cercosis, Clitoris.

Mephitis hepatica, Hydrogen, sulphuretted.

Meracus, Merus.

Meramaurosis, Hypamaurosis.

Mercur, Hydrargyrum—*m.* *avec la craie*, Hydrargyrum cum creta—*m.* *Cru*, Hydrargyrum—*m.* *Cyanure de*, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—*m.* *Doux*, Hydrargyri submuriarum—*m.* *Gommeux de Plenck*, Syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi—*m.* *Muriate oxygéné de*, Hydrargyri oxymurias—*m.* *Oxide de, cendré*, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—*m.* *Oxide gris de*, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—*m.* *Oxide nitrique de*, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—*m.* *Oxide noir de*, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—*m.* *Oxide rouge de*, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum—*m.* *Protochlorure de*, Hydrargyri submuriarum—*m.* *Sousmuriate de, précipité*, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—*m.* *Sous-sulphate de*, Hydrargyri vitriolatus—*m.* *Sulfure de, noir*, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—*m.* *Sulfure de, rouge*, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

Mercurialis, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

Mercurii calx vitriolata, Hydrargyri vitriolatus—*m.* *Sperma*, Hydrargyri acetatus—*m.* *Terra foliata*, Hydrargyri acetatus.

Mercurius, Hydrargyrum—*m.* *Acetatus*, Hydrargyri acetatus—*m.* *Alkalisatus*, Hydrargyrum cum creta—*m.* *Calcinatus*, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum—*m.* *Causticus flavus*, Hydrargyri vitriolatus—*m.* *Cinereus*, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—*m.* *Cinnabarinus*, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—*m.* *Corallinus*, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—*m.* *Corrosivus*, Hydrargyri oxymurias—*m.* *Corrosivus ruber*, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—*m.* *Corrosivus sublimatus*, Hydrargyri oxymurias—*m.* *Cosmeticus*, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—*m.* *Dulcis*, Hydrargyri submuriarum—*m.* *Emeticus flavus*, Hydrargyri vitriolatus—*m.* *Gummosus Plenckii*, Syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi—*m.* *Luteus*, Hydrargyri vitriolatus—*m.* *Mortis*, Algaroth—*m.* *Niger Moscati*, Hydrargyri oxydum cine-

reum—*m.* *Præcipitatus corrosivus*, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—*m.* *Præcipitatus niger*, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—*m.* *Saccharatus*, Hydrargyrum saccharatum—*m.* *Solubilis* of Hahnemann, see Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—*m.* *Sublimatus dulcis*, Hydrargyri submuriarum—*m.* *cum Sulphure*, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—*m.* *Terrestris*, *Polygonum hydropiper*—*m.* *Vitæ*, Algaroth.

Mercury, Hydrargyrum—*m.* *Acetate* of, Hydrargyri acetatus—*m.* *Bichloride* of, Hydrargyri oxymurias—*m.* *Biniodide* of, see Iodine—*m.* *Bromide* of, see Bromine—*m.* *with Chalk*, Hydrargyrum cum creta—*m.* *Chloride* of, mild, Hydrargyri submuriarum—*m.* *Cyanuret* of, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—*m.* *Deuto-iodide* of, see Iodine—*m.* *Dog's*, *Mercurialis perennis*—*m.* *English*, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*—*m.* *French*, *Mercurialis*—*m.* *Nitrate* of, Hydrargyri nitras—*m.* *Nitric oxyd* of, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—*m.* *Oxide*, black or gray of, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—*m.* *Oxide* of, red, Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum—*m.* *Oxymuriate* of, Hydrargyri oxymurias—*m.* *Phosphuretted*, Hydrargyri phosphoratus—*m.* *Precipitate* of, white, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum—*m.* *Proto-iodide* of, see Iodine—*m.* *Prussiate* of, Hydrargyri cyanuretum—*m.* *Soluble*, Hydrargyri nitras—*m.* *Sulphuret* of, black, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—*m.* *Sulphuret* of, red, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum, Realgar—*m.* *Tartrate* of, Hydrargyri tartras.

Mère des pians, Pian.

Merisier, *Prunus avium*.

Merobalaneum, Bath, partial.

Merobalneum, Bath, partial.

Merorrhæxis, Merocele.

Merorixis, Merocele.

Meros, Femur, Thigh.

Merycismus, Rumination.

Mesa, Genital organs.

Mesaraic, Mesenteric.

Mesemar, Mismar.

Mesembryanthemum copticum. See Soda.

Mesenteritis, *Tabes mesenterica*.

Mesera, Tutia.

Meseræum, Mesentery.

Meseraion, Mesentery.

Mesiamum, Aniceton.

Mesmerism, Magnetism, animal.

Mesobregmate. See Cranium.

Mésocéphale, *Medulla oblongata*.

Mesocephalum, *Pons varolii*.

Mesocranium, Sinciput.

Mesodme, Mediastinum.

Mesoglossus, *Genio-glossus*.

Mesolobe, *Corpus callosum*.

Mesomerion, *Perinæum*.

Mesomphalum, *Umbilicus*.

Mesopleurios, *Intercostal*.

Mesoræum, Mesentery.

Mesoscelocele, *Hernia*, perineal.

Mesoscelon, *Perinæum*.

- Mespilus, Cratægus aria, Sorbus acuparia.
 Metabole, Metabasis.
 Metacarpeus, Adductor metacarpi minimi digiti.
 Metacarpien, Metacarpal—*m. du petit doigt*, Opponens minimi digiti—*m. du Pouce*, Opponens pollicis.
 Metacarpo-phalangæus pollicis, Adductor pollicis manus—*m. Phalangien latéral sus-pulmaire et métacarpo-phalangien latéral*, Interosseus manus.
 Metacerasma, Cerasma.
 Metacheirixis, Surgery.
 Metachoresis, Metastasis.
 Metal des cloches, Bell metal.
 Metallage, Metabasis.
 Metallic voice, *Tintement métallique*.
 Metallum, Metal.
 Metangismos, Decantation.
 Metapedium, Metatarsus.
 Metapodium, Metatarsus.
 Metaphrenon, Dorsum.
 Metaphyteia, Transplantation.
 Metaschematismus, Metaptosis.
 Metatarsus. See Abductor minimi digiti pedis.
 Métatarsien, Metatarsal.
 Metatarso-phalangien-latéral. See Interossei pedis.
 Metathesis, Transposition.
 Metatoptosis, Diadexis.
 Meteorismus, Sublimation, Tympanites.
 Methæmachymia, Transfusion.
 Methe, Temulentia.
 Metheglin, Melizomum.
 Methemerinos, Quotidian.
 Méthodiques, Methodists.
 Method, Mariano's. See Lithotomy.
 Methodus Celsiana, see Lithotomy—*m. Curatoria*, Therapeutics—*m. Franconiana*, see Lithotomy—*m. Guytoniana*, see Lithotomy—*m. Medendi*, Therapeutics.
 Metopion, Bubon galbanum.
 Metopon, Front, Frontal bone.
 Metoposcopy, Physiognomy.
 Metra, Uterus.
 Metranastrophe, Uterus, inversion of the.
 Metrhelcosis, Metrelcosis.
 Metrocelides, Nævus.
 Metroloxia, Hysteroloxia.
 Metromania, Nymphomania.
 Metroperitonitis. See Peritonitis.
 Metroptosis, Prolapsus uteri.
 Metrorrhæxis, Uterus, rupture of the.
 Metrotomia, Cæsarean section.
 Meu, Æthusa meum.
 Meulière, Molar.
 Meum, Æthusa meum.
 Meurtrissure, Contusion.
 Mevium, Syphilis.
 Mezea, Genital organs.
 Mezereon, Daphne Mezereum.
 Micæ panis. See Triticum.
 Micatio cordis, Systole.
 Microcosma scientia, Physiology.
 Microcosmographia, Physiology.
 Microleuconymphæa, Nymphæa alba.
 Mictio cruenta, Hæmaturia—*m. Inopportuna*, Enuresis—*m. Involuntaria*, Enuresis—*m. Sanguinea*, Hæmaturia.
 Mictus cruentus, Hæmaturia.
 Midriff, Diaphragm.
 Midwifery, Obstetrics.
 Miel, Mel—*m. d'Acetate de Cuivre*, Lini-
 mentum æruginis—*m. Mercuriale composé*,
 Mellitum de murcuriali compositum—*m. Rosat*, Mel Rosæ.
 Mieuter, Accoucheur.
 Migraine, Hemicrania.
 Migrana, Hemicrania.
 Mikania guaco, Guaco.
 Milfoil, Achillea millefolium.
 Milii semina, Panicum Italicum.
 Miliare, Miliary fever.
 Militaris herba, Achillea millefolium.
 Miliun, Grutum, Panicum miliaceum, see Hydatid—*m. Indicum*, Panicum Italicum—*m. Solis*, Lithospermum officinale.
 Milk, Almond, Emulsio amygdalæ—*m. Male's*, Sperm—*m. Snakes'*, Euphorbia carollata—*m. of Sulphur*, Sulphur præcipitatum—*m. Vetch*, Astragalus verus—*m. Vetch*, stemless, Astragalus exscapus—*m. Weed*, Asclepias Syriaca, Euphorbia corollata—*m. Wort*, bitter, Polygala amara—*m. Wort*, common, Polygala—*m. Wort*, rattlesnake, Polygala senega.
 Millefolium, Achillea millefolium.
 Millefeuille, Achillea millefolium.
 Millemorbia scrophularia, Scrophularia nodosa.
 Millepedes, Onisci aselli.
 Millepertuis ordinaire, Hypericum perforatum.
 Millet, Miliary fever—*m. Barbodoes*, Panicum Italicum—*m. Common*, Panicum miliaceum—*m. Indian*, Panicum Italicum—*m. des Oiseaux*, Panicum Italicum—*m. Ordinaire*, Panicum miliaceum.
 Milligrana, Herniaria glabra.
 Mill mountain, Linum catharticum.
 Millot, Miliary fever.
 Milphæ, Madarosis.
 Milphosis, Madarosis.
 Miltwaste, Asplenium.
 Mimosa catechu, Catechu—*m. Milotica*, see Acaciæ gummi—*m. Scandens*, Cachang-Parang—*m. Senegal*, see Senegal, gum.
 Mind, Absence of, Aphelxia socors—*m. Abstraction of*, Aphelxia intenta—*m. Unsound*, Insanity.
 Mineralium, Antimonium.
 Minister gymnastæ, Pædotriba.
 Minium, Plumbi oxydum rubrum—*m. Græcorum*, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum—*m. Purum*, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.
 Minorativus, Laxative.
 Mint, cock, Tanacetum balsamita—*m. Curled*, Mentha crispa—*m. Cat*, Nepeta—*m. Horse*, Monarda punctata—*m. Hyssop-leaved*, Mentha cervina—*m. Pepper*, Mentha pi-

perita—m. Spear, *Mentha viridis*—m. Water, *Mentha aquatica*.
 Minuthesis, Meiosis.
 Miscarriage, Abortion.
 Miserere mei, Ileus.
 Mishme teeta, *Coptis Teeta*.
 Mistletoe, *Viscum album*.
 Misoptochos, Gout.
 Mistura amygdalæ, Emulsio amygdalæ—m. Asafoetidæ pro clysmate, Enema foetidum—m. Camphoræ, Emulsio camphoræ—m. Gummi Guaiaci Bergeri, Mistura Guaiaci—m. Leniens, Looch ex ovo—m. Sulphurico-acida, Elixir acidum Halleri—m. Vulneraria acida, *Arquebusade eau d'*.
 Mitella, Sling.
 Mitra Hippocratica, *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*.
 Miva, Marmelade.
 Mixture, Mistura—m. of Ammoniac, Mistura ammoniaci—m. of Assafoetida, Mistura Assafoetidæ—m. *Calmante*, Looch ex ovo—m. Camphor, Mistura camphoræ—m. Chalk, Mistura Cretæ—m. *de Craie*, Mistura cretæ—m. of Emetine, emetic, Mistura emetinæ vomitoria—m. *de Fer composée*, Mistura ferri composita—m. *de Gayac*, Mistura Guaiaci—m. Griffiths's, Mistura ferri composita—m. of Guaiac, Mistura Guaiaci—m. of Hartshorn, burnt, Mistura cornu usti—m. compound, Mistura ferri composita—m. Musk, Mistura moschi—m. of Prussic acid, Mistura acidi hydrocyanici—m. of Strychnine, Mistura strychninæ.
 Mneme, Memory.
 Mnemoneutice, Mnemonics.
 Mochlicus, Purgative.
 Mockknees, Crusta genu equinæ.
 Modiolus, Crown of the trepan.
 Moëlle, Marrow—m. *Allongée*, Medulla oblongata—m. *Epinière*, Medulla spinalis—m. *Vertebrale*, Medulla spinalis.
 Mofette. See Mephitism.
 Mogilalia, Balbuties.
 Mohawk tassel, *Eupatorium purpureum*.
 Mois, Menses.
 Moiteur, Moisture.
 Mola, Patella.
 Molagocodi, *Piper nigrum*.
 Molaire, Molar.
 Molalia, Mogilalia.
 Molasses, Melasses.
 Molène, *Verbascum nigrum*.
 Molilalgia, Mogilalia.
 Mollescence, Mollities.
 Mollet, Sura.
 Mollipuffs, Lycoperdon.
 Mollis mater, Pia mater.
 Molluscum, Atheroma.
 Molops, Vibices.
 Molybdænum magnesiæ, Manganese, black oxide of.
 Molybdos, Plumbum.
 Molyne, Anus.
 Momie, Mummy.
 Momin, Mamei.
 Momordique, *Momordica elaterium*.

Monæ, Nates.
 Monarda, purple, *M. fistulosa*.
 Mondificatifs, Detergents.
 Mondifier une plaie. See *Monder*.
 Moneywort, *Lysimachia nummularia*.
 Monkshood, Aconitum—m. Common, Aconitum napellus—m. Salutory, Aconitum anthora.
 Monocolon, Cæcum, Rectum.
 Monoculus, Cyclops.
 Monoemeron, Monemeron.
 Monomachon, Cæcum.
 Monomania, Melancholy.
 Monommatos, Cyclops.
 Monopagia, Clavus hystericus, Hemicrania.
 Monophthalmus, Cyclops, Monoculus.
 Monops, Cyclops.
 Monopsia, Cyclopia.
 Mont de Vénus, Mons veneris.
 Monthly courses, Menses.
 Monticulus Veneris, Mons V.
 Moonstruck, Lunatic.
 Moorberry, *Vaccinium oxycoccos*.
 Moorshead, Alembic.
 Moortwort, broad-leaved, *Andromeda mariana*.
 Mopheta. See Mephitism.
 Morbi acquisiti, Acquired diseases—m. Acuti, see Acute—m. Adventitii, Acquired diseases—m. Anniversarii, Annual diseases—m. Annui, Annual diseases—m. Chronici, Chronic diseases—m. Cognati, Innate diseases—m. Complicati, Impliciti morbi—m. Congeniti, Innate diseases—m. Connati, Connate diseases—m. Connexi, Coniuncti morbi—m. Consequentes, Coniuncti morbi—m. Constrictorii, see Spasmodicus—m. Dispersi, Sporadic diseases—m. Interni, Internal diseases—m. Nervosi, Nervous diseases—m. Olfactus, Osmonosi—m. Sparsi, Sporadic diseases—m. Spasmodici, see Spasmodicus—m. Subacute, see Acute, m. Tacitus, Haphonosi.
 Morbilli, Rubeola—m. Ignei, Scarlatina—m. Variolosi, Rubeola.
 Morbosus, Sickly.
 Morbus, Disease—m. Anglicus, Rachitis—m. Aphrodisius, Syphilis—m. Arcuatus, Icterus—m. Arietis, Influenza—m. Arquatus, Icterus—m. Articularis, Gout—m. Attonitus, Apoplexy—m. Brightii, Kidney, Bright's disease of the—m. Bullosus, Pemphigus—m. Caducus, Epilepsy—m. Cæruleus, Cyanopathy—m. Calculi, Lithia—m. Cardiacus, Cardialgia—m. Cirrorum, Plica—m. Cæliacus, Cæliac flux—m. Comitialis, Epilepsy—m. Croatus, Scherlievo—m. Cucullus, Pertussis—m. Cystophlegmaticus, Cystirrhœa—m. Dæmonius, Epilepsy—m. Deificus, Epilepsy—m. Dissolutus, Dysentery—m. Divinus, Epilepsy—m. Epidemicus gutturis Foresti, Scarlatina—m. Extrinsicus, External disease—m. Flumimensis, Scherlievo—m. Gallicus, Syphilis—m. Herculeus, Epilepsy—m. Hispanicus, Syphilis—m. Hypochondriacus, Hypochondriasis—m. Indicus, Sy-

- philis—m. Interlunius, Epilepsy—m. Ischiadicus, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea—m. Italicus, Syphilis—m. Lateralis, Pleuritis—m. Lazari, Elephantiasis—m. Lunaticus, Epilepsy—m. Luteolus, Icterus—m. Maculosus hæmorrhagicus Werlhofii, Purpura hæmorrhagica—m. Magnus, Epilepsy—m. Major, Epilepsy—m. Mensalis, Epilepsy—m. Mercurialis, Eczema mercuriale—m. Metallicus, Colic, metallic—m. Mucosus, Fever, adeno-meningeal—m. Nauticus, Nausea marina—m. Neapolitanus, Syphilis—m. Niger, Melæna—m. Oryzeus, Cholera—m. Pallidus, Chlorosis—m. Parthenius, Chlorosis—m. Pediculosus, Phtheiriasis—m. Phœniceus, Elephantiasis—m. Pilaris, Trichiasis—m. Porcinus, Essera—m. Popularis, Epilepsy—m. Psodicus, Lambar abscess—m. Publicus, Epidemy—m. Puerilis, Epilepsy—m. Pulicularis, Typhus gravior—m. Regionalis, Endemic—m. Regius, Icterus—m. Sacer, Epilepsy—m. Sancti Valentini, Epilepsy—m. Scarlatinus, Scarlatina—m. Scelestus, Epilepsy—m. Scrophulosus, Scrofula—m. Seleniacus, Epilepsy—m. Silesiacus, Raphania—m. Sonticus, Epilepsy—m. Spasmodicus malignus seu popularis, Raphania—m. Strangulatorius, Cynanche trachealis—m. Sudatorius, Sudor Anglicus—m. Tuberculosus, see Tubercle—m. Ungaricus, Fever, Hungaric—m. Verminosus, Helminthiasis—m. Vernaculus, Endemic—m. Vervecinus, Influenza—m. Virgineus, Chlorosis—m. Viridellus, Epilepsy—m. Vitriolatus, Epilepsy—m. Vocis, Phononosis.
- Morceau du diable*, see Tuba Fallopiana—m. *Frangé*, see Tuba Fallopiana.
- Morea, Morus nigra.
- Morelle*, Boletus esculentus—m. *a Fruit noir*, Solanum—m. *Furieuse*, Atropa belladonna—m. *en Grappes*, Phytolacca decandra—m. *Grimpante*, Solanum dulcamara.
- Moretarium, Mortar.
- Morgeline*, Alsine media.
- Moria, Idiotism—m. Demens, Idiotism—m. Demens lerema, see Dementia—m. Imbecilis amnesia, Amnesia.
- Moringa oleifera, Guilandina moringa—m. Zeylanica, Guilandina moringa.
- Morion, Genital organs.
- Morocomium, Morotrophium.
- Morodochium, Morotrophium.
- Morosis, Fatuitas, Idiotism.
- Moroxis, Morochthos.
- Morphæa alba, Lepa alphoides—m. Nigra, Lepa nigricans.
- Morphia, Morphina.
- Morphium, Morphina.
- Morphology, Anatomy.
- Morphotomy. See Anatomy.
- Morpio. See Pediculus.
- Morpion*, Crablouse, see Pediculus.
- Mors, Death—m. Apparens, Asphyxia—m. Putativa, Asphyxia—m. Repentina, Demotivus lapsus—m. *du Diable*, Scabiosa succisa.
- Morsuli antimoniales, Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii.
- Morsuli stibii, Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii.
- Morsus, Degmos—m. Diaboli, Scabiosa succisa, see Tuba Fallopiana—m. Gallinæ, Alsine media—m. Ventriculi, Cardialgia.
- Mort*, Death—m. *de Chien*, Cholera—m. *aux Chiens*, Colchicum autumnale—m. *aux Panthères*, Doronicum pardalianches.
- Morta, Pemphigus.
- Mortariolum, Alveolus.
- Mortier*, Mortar.
- Mortifer, Lethiferous.
- Mortification, ergot, Ergotism—m. Mildew, Ergotism.
- Mortooth, Cupri sulphas.
- Morum. See Morus nigra.
- Morve*, Mucus, Nasal mucus.
- Mos, Habit.
- Moschus, Musk—m. Arabum, Hibiscus abelmoschus—m. Factitius, Musk, artificial.
- Moscolæa, Moschelæon.
- Moss club, Lycopodium—m. Cup, Lichen pyxidatus—m. Iceland, Lichen Islandicus—m. Irish, Fucus crispus.
- Mota, Fagus castanea.
- Motamen, Motion.
- Motatio, Motion.
- Mother's marks, Nævus.
- Mother's spots, Nævus.
- Motherwort, Leonurus cardiaca, Matricaria.
- Motor, Motory.
- Motos, Carbasus, Tent.
- Motrix, Motory.
- Motte*, Mons veneris.
- Motus, Motion—m. Compressorius, Peristole—m. Intestinorum, Borborygmus—m. Peristalticus, Peristole—m. Testudineus, Peristole—m. Vermicularis, Peristole.
- Mouche*, Cantharis—m. *d'Espagne*, Cantharis.
- Moucher*, l'action de, Munctio.
- Mouches*. See Pains, labour.
- Moucheture*. See Scarification.
- Mouchoir en triangle*, *Couvrechef*, see *Bandeau*.
- Moufette*. See Mephitism.
- Mould, Fontanella.
- Moule, Mytilus edulis.
- Mouleur, Muller.
- Moureiller*, Malpighia mourella.
- Mouron des Oiseaux*, Alsine media—m. *Rouge*, Anagallis.
- Mouse-ear, Alsine media—m. Hieracium pilosella.
- Mousesight, Myopia.
- Mousse de Corse*, Corallina Corsicana—m. *d'Islande*, Fucus crispus—m. *Perlée*, Fucus crispus.
- Mousseron*. See Agaric.
- Mousseux*, Frothy.
- Moût de la bière*, Wort.
- Moutarde noire*, Sinapis.
- Mouth, sore, Aphthæ—m. Watering, see Salivation.

Moxiburium, Moxa.
 Mucago, Mucilage.
 Mucarum, Mucharum.
 Mucilage, animal, Mucus—m. of Quince seeds, Decoctum Cydoniæ—m. Starch, Mucilago amyli.
 Mucilagineux, Mucilaginous.
 Mucilago, Synovia—m. Articulorum seu juncturarum, Synovia—m. Cretica, Misturæ cretæ—m. Gummi Arabici, M. acaciæ—m. Gummi tragacanthæ, M. astragali tragacanthæ—m. Tragacanthæ, M. astragali tragacanthæ.
 Mucocoele of the lachrymal sac, Fistula lachrymalis.
 Mucilago seminis cydonii mali, Decoctum cydoniæ.
 Mucor, Euros, Mucus—m. Narium, Nasal mucus.
 Mucositas, Mucus.
 Mucous membranes, Membranes, mucous—m. Web, Corpus mucosum.
 Mucro humeri, Acromion.
 Mucus catharticus, Lichen islandicus—m. Malpighii, Corpus mucosum—m. Narium, Nasal mucus.
 Mud apple plant, Solanum melongena.
 Muguet, Aphthæ, Convallaria maialis—m. des Bois, Asperula odorata—m. de Mai, Convallaria maialis.
 Mugwort, Artemisia vulgaris.
 Mulatre, Mulatto.
 Mulberry tree, Morus nigra.
 Muliebria, Vulva.
 Mullein, black, Verbascum nigrum—m. Broad-leaved, great, Verbascum nigrum—m. Yellow, Verbascum nigrum.
 Mulligrubs, Tormina.
 Mulsa acida, Oxyglycus.
 Mulsum, Hydromeli.
 Multifidus spinæ, Transversalis dorsi.
 Multitudo, Plethora.
 Multivorantia, Polyphagia.
 Mumia, Mummy.
 Mumps, Cynanche parotidæa.
 Mundificativa, Detergents.
 Mungos radix, Ophiorrhiza mungos.
 Munimentum castitatis, Hymen.
 Muqueux animal, Mucus.
 Mur, Coryza.
 Mure, Moro, see Morus nigra.
 Muria, Soda, muriate of.
 Murias aurico-natricum. See Gold.
 Muriate d'ammoniaque, Ammonia murias—m. d'Ammoniaque et de fer, Ferrum ammoniatum—m. d'Or, Gold, muriate of, see Gold.
 Mûrier noir, Morus nigra.
 Murigene, Chlorine.
 Murmur, Barborygmus, Bourdonnement.
 Murrain, Coryza.
 Murren, Coryza.
 Musc, Musk.
 Musca Hispanica, Cantharis.
 Muscade. See Myristica moschata.
 Muscadier, Myristica moschata.

Muscle canin, Levator anguli oris—m. Caniné, Ischio-trochanterianus—m. Grand fessier, Glutæus major—m. très large du dos, Latissimus dorsi.
 Musculi accessorii ad sacro-lumbalem, see Sacro-lumbalis—m, Papillares, Carnæ columnæ.
 Musculo-cutaneous nerve. See Cutaneous.
 Musculus acclivis, Obliquus internus abdominis—m. Auxiliarius, Pyramidalis abdominis—m. Cutaneus, Platysma myoides—m. Eustachii, Laxator tympani—m. Fallopii, Pyramidalis abdominis—m. Patientiæ, Levator scapulæ—m. Penicillatus, Levator labii inferioris—m, Pyxoides terrestris, Lichen pyxidatus—m. Subcutaneus, Platysma myoides—m. Succenturiatus, Pyramidalis abdominis—m. Succingens, Diaphragm—m. Supercilii, Currugator supercilii—m. Testicondus, Cremaster—m. Testis, Cremaster—m. Tubæ novæ, Circumflexus.
 Muscus arboreus, Lichen plicatus—m. Caninus, Lichen caninus—m. Clavatus, Lycopodium—m. Corallinus, Corallina Corsicana—m. Cranii humani, Lichen saxatilis—m. Erectus, Lycopodium selago—m. Helminthocortos, Corallina Corsicana—m. Islandicus, Lichen islandicus—m. Marinus, Corallina Corsicana—m. Maritimus, Corallina—m. Pulmonarius quercinus, Lichen pulmonarius—m. Pyxidatus, Lichen pyxidatus—m. Villosus, Peristroma.
 Museau de Tanche, Os uteri.
 Mushroom, Fungus.
 Musing, listless, Aphelxia otiosa.
 Musique, Music.
 Muskgrape flower, Bulbus vomitorius.
 Muskmallow, Hibiscus abelmoschus.
 Muskseed. See Hibiscus abelmoschus.
 Muskwood, Thymiana.
 Musomania, Musicomania.
 Mussel, Mytilus edulis.
 Mustache, Mystax.
 Mustard, black, Sinapis—m. Hedge, Erysimum—m. Mithridate, Thlaspi campestre—m. Stinking hedge, Alliaria—m. Treacle, Thlaspi arvense—m. White, Sinapis alba.
 Mutisme, Mutitas.
 Mutité, Mutitas.
 Mutterkorn, Ergot.
 Muto, Penis.
 Myacantha, Ruscus.
 Myce, Occlusion.
 Myces, Fungus.
 Mychmus, Susprium.
 Mychthismos, Moaning.
 Mychthismus, Susprium.
 Mycteres, Nares.
 Myelophthisis, Tabes dorsalis.
 Myelos, Marrow.
 Mygmus, Susprium.
 Myitis, Rheumatism, acute.
 Mylacriss, Patella.
 Myle, Patella, Mole.

Mylicus, Molar.
 Mylo-pharyngeus, Constrictor pharyngis,
 Mylo-hyoideus.
 Myocephalon, Staphyloma.
 Myodesopsia, Metamorphopsia.
 Myodynamometer, Dynamometer.
 Myodynamometer, Dynamometer.
 Myodynia, Rheumatism.
 Myon, Muscle.
 Myopalmus, Subsultus tendinum.
 Myosis, Myopia.
 Myosotis, Hieracium pilosella, Rheumatism,
 Rheumatism, acute.
 Myotyrbe, Chorea.
 Myrepsus, Unguentarius.
 Myrica cerifera. See Cera flava et alba.
 Myringa. See Tympanum.
 Myrinx. See Tympanum.
 Myristicæ nucleus. See Myristica moschata.
 Myrmeciasis, Formication.
 Myrmeciasmos, Formication.
 Myrmecizon, Formicant.
 Myrmex, Formica.
 Myron, Unguentum.
 Myropæas, Unguentarius.
 Myropoles, Apothecary, Unguentarius.
 Myrospermum peruiferum. See Myroxylon
 peruiferum.
 Myrrha imperfecta, Bdellium.
 Myrrhine, Myrtus.
 Myrrhis annua, Athamanta cretensis—m.
 Odorata, Chærophyllum odoratum.
 Myrsine, Myrtus.
 Myrtacantha, Ruscus.
 Myrte commun, Myrtus.
 Myrtifolia belgica, Myrica gale.
 Myrtiformis, Compressor naris, Depressor
 alæ nasi.
 Myrtle, Myrtus—m. Berry, Vaccinium myr-
 tillus—m. Candleberry, Myrica gale—m.
 Dutch, Myrica gale—m. Wild, Ruscus.
 Myrtocheilides, Nymphæ.
 Myrton, Clitoris.
 Myrtus anglica, Myrica gale—m. Brabantica,
 Myrica gale.
 Mys, Muscle.
 Mysiologia, Myology.
 Myxa, Mucus, Sebestina.
 Myxodes, Mucous.
 Myxoter, Nasus.
 Myzesis, Sucking.

N

Nabot, Saccharum candidum.
 Nafda, Naphtha.
 Nain, Nanus.
 Nakra, Nacra.
 Napellus verus, Aconitum napellus.
 Napium, Lapsana.
 Naphæ flores. See Citrus aurantium.
 Naphtha vitrioli, Æther sulphuricus—n. Vi-
 trioli camphorata, Tinctura ætherea cam-
 phorata—n. Vitrioli martialis, Tinctura
 seu alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri.

Napta, Nata.
 Napus, Sinapis—n. Sylvestris, Brassica na-
 pus.
 Narcaphte, Thymiama.
 Narce, Narcosis.
 Narcema, Narcosis.
 Narcisse faux, Narcissus pseudo-narcissus—
 n. des Près, Narcissus pseudo-narcissus—
 n. Sauvage, Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.
 Narcotism, Narcosis.
 Nard, Celtic, Valeriana Celtica—n. India,
 Nardus Indica—n. Indien, Nardus Indica
 —n. Indique, Nardus Indica—n. Sauvage,
 Asarum.
 Nardum Gallicum, Valeriana Celtica.
 Nardus Celtica, Valeriana Celtica—n. Mon-
 tana, Asarum—n. Rustica, Asarum.
 Nares internæ, Nasal fossæ.
 Narines, Nares.
 Narium aditus, Nares.
 Narthex, Splint.
 Nasa, Nacra, Nata.
 Nasalis, Compressor naris.
 Nascaphthon, Narcaphthon.
 Nasda, Nata.
 Nasitas, Rhinophonia.
 Nasitis postica, Angina nasalis.
 Naso-palpebral, Orbicularis palpebrarum.
 Nasturtium aquaticum, Cardamine pratensis,
 Sisymbrium nasturtium—n. Hortense, Le-
 pidium sativum—n. Indicum, Tropæolum
 majus—n. Peruvianum, Tropæolum majus
 —n. Pratense, Cardamine pratensis.
 Nasum dilatans, Pyramidalis nasi.
 Nasus internus, Nares.
 Nataron, Natron.
 Nates et testes, Quadrigemina corpora.
 Natron, Soda—n. Muriatum, Soda, muriate
 of—n. Præparatum, Soda, subcarbonate of
 —n. Tartarizatum, Soda, tartrate of—n.
 Vitriolatum, Soda, sulphate of.
 Natrum muriaticum, Soda, muriate of—n.
 Oxyphosphorodes, Soda, phosphate of—n.
 Sulphuricum, Soda, sulphate of.
 Natta, Nata.
 Natulæ, Nates.
 Natural parts, Genital organs.
 Naturalia, Genital organs.
 Nausiosis, Nausea.
 Nautia, Nausea.
 Navel, Umbilicus—n. String, Funiculus um-
 bilicalis.
 Navet, Brassica rapa.
 Navette, Brassica napus.
 Naviformis, Navicular.
 Nearsightedness, Myopia.
 Nebula, Caligo.
 Nebulous, Nepheloid.
 Neck, Derbyshire, Bronchocele—n. Swelled,
 Bronchocele—n. Wry, Torticollis.
 Necrodes, Cadaverous.
 Necrology, bills of, Mortality, bills of.
 Necromantia, Necromancy.
 Necron, Cadaver.
 Necropsy, Autopsia cadaverica.
 Necroscopy, Autopsia cadaverica.

Necrosis, Mortification—*n. Dentium*, Dental gangrene—*n. Ustilaginea*, Ergotism.
 Necrotomy, Dissection.
 Necyomantia, Necromancy,
 Nedyia, Intestine.
 Nedys, Abdomen, Stomach.
 Needlebearer, *Porte-aiguille*.
 Needlecarrier, *Porte-aiguille*.
 Nêfle, Mespilus (the fruit).
 Nêflîer, Mespilus.
 Nègre blanc, Albino.
 Negromantia, Necromancy.
 Neige, Snow.
 Nenuphar, *Nymphæa alba*—*n. Blanc*, *Nymphæa alba*—*n. Jaune*, *Nymphæa lutea*.
 Neogala, Colostrum.
 Nep, Nepeta.
 Nepenthes, Bangué—*n. Opiatum*, *Pilulæ opiatæ*.
 Nepeta agrestis, *Melissa nepeta*.
 Nephaliotes, Temperance.
 Nephela, Enæorema, Nebula.
 Nephelion, Nebula.
 Nephos, Nebula.
 Nephralgia rheumatica, Lumbago.
 Nephritic, Nephretic.
 Nephritis albuminosa, Kidney, Bright's disease of the.
 Nephrometræ, Psoæ.
 Nephros, Kidney.
 Nepion, Infans.
 Nepiotes, Infancy.
 Nepta, Asphaltum.
 Nerantia. See *Citrus aurantium*.
 Nerf, Nerve—*n. Circonflexe*, Axillary nerve—*n. Dentaire*, Dental nerve—*n. Fessier*, Gluteal nerve—*n. Glosso-pharyngien*, Pharyngo-glossal nerve—*n. Gustatif innominé*, Trigemini—*n. Guttural*, Palatine (middle) nerve—*n. Gutturo-palatin*, Palatine nerve—*n. Honteux*, Pudic nerve—*n. Irien*, Ciliary nerve—*n. Ischio-clitorien*, Pudic nerve—*n. Ischio-penien*, Pudic nerve—*n. Labyrinthique*, Auditory nerve—*n. Mentonnier*, Mental nerve—*n. Moteur oculaire externe*, Motor oculi externus—*n. Oculo-musculaire externe*, Motor oculi externus—*n. Oculo-musculaire-interne*, Patheticus nervus—*n. Pathétique*, Patheticus nervus—*n. Peronière branche*, Popliteal nerve, external—*Pharyngo-glossien*, Pharyngo-glossal nerve—*n. Première paire trachélienne*, Occipital nerve—*n. Vertebro-digital*, Musculo-cutaneous nerve—*n. Pretibio digital*, Musculo-cutaneous nerve—*n. Pretibio susplantaire*, Tibial nerve, anterior—*n. Radio-digital*, Radial nerve—*n. Sciatique grand*, Sciatic nerve, great—*n. Sciatique petit*, Sciatic nerve, lesser—*n. Sciatique poplitée externe*, Musculo-cutaneous nerve—*n. Sous-occipital*, Occipital nerve—*n. Sous-pubio-fémoral*, Obturator nerve—*n. Spino-cranio-trapezien*, Spinal nerve—*n. Sus-maxillaire*, Maxillary superior nerve—*n. Sus-pubien*, Supra-pubian nerve—*n. Tibiale branche*, Popliteal internal—*n. Trachéal*,

Laryngeal inferior nerve—*n. Trachelo-dorsal*, Spinal nerve—*n. trois cordes*, Trigemini—*n. Tympanique*, Chorda tympani.
Nerfs bronchiques, Bronchial nerves—*n. Moteurs oculaires communs*, *Motores oculorum*—*n. Sacrés*, Sacral nerves—*n. Souscostales*, Intercostal nerves—*n. Trijumeaux*, Trigemini.
 Nerium, N. Oleander.
 Nerprun purgatif, Rhamnus.
 Nerve, accessory of Willis, Spinal nerve—*n. Articular*, Axillary nerve—*n. Buccinator*, Buccal nerve—*n. Cubito-digital*, Cubital nerve—*n. Femoro-popliteal*, lesser, Sciatic nerve, lesser—*n. Gluteal*, of the Sacral plexus, Sciatic nerve, lesser—*n. Gustatory*, Hypoglossal nerve—*n. of Jacobson*, see Petrosal ganglion—*n. Lateral nasal*, Sphenopalatine nerve—*n. Lingual*, Hypoglossal nerve—*n. Naso-ocularis*, Nasal nerve—*n. Naso-palpebral*, Nasal nerve—*n. Orbito-frontal*, Ophthalmic nerve—*n. Ocular*, Optic nerve—*n. of Organic life*, Trisplanchnic N.—*n. Palpebro-frontal*, Frontal nerve—*n. Popliteal internal*, Tibial nerve, posterior—*n. Respiratory*, of the face, Facial nerve—*n. Respiratory*, superior, Spinal nerve—*n. Scapulo-humeral*, Axillary nerve—*n. Spiral*, Radial nerve—*n. Spiral muscular*, Radial nerve—*n. Sub-occipital*, Occipital nerve—*n. Superficial temporal*, Auricular nerve—*n. Sympathetic*, Trisplanchnic N.—*n. Temporal cutaneous*, Auricular nerve—*n. Ulnar*, Cubital nerve—*n. Vidian*, Pterygoid nerve—*n. Zygomato-auricular*, Auricular nerve.
 Nerves, costal, Intercostal nerves—*n. Dorsal*, Intercostal nerves—*n. Eighth pair of*, Pneumo-gastric—*n. Encephalic*, first pair, Olfactory nerves—*n. Encephalic*, eleventh pair, Spinal nerve—*n. Ethmoidal*, Olfactory nerves—*n. Fifth pair*, Trigemini—*n. Fourth pair of*, Patheticus nervus—*n. Infra-orbital*, Sub-orbital nerves—*n. Ninth pair of*, Hypoglossal nerve—*n. Oculo-muscular*, common, *Motores oculorum*—*n. Phrenic*, Diaphragmatic nerves—*n. Recurrent*, Laryngeal inferior N.—*n. Sixth pair of*, Motor oculi externus—*n. Spinal*, Vertebral N.—*n. Third pair of*, *Motores oculorum*.
 Nervi anonymi, Innominati nervi—*n. Divisi*, Trigemini—*n. Gustatorii*, Trigemini—*n. Odoratorii*, Olfactory nerves—*n. Reversivi*, Laryngeal inferior nerves.
 Nervous pain, Neuralgia—*n. Principle*, N. fluid—*n. System of the automatic functions*, Trisplanchnic nerve—*n. System, organic*, see Trisplanchnic nerve—*n. System of the senses*, Medulla oblongata—*n. System of voluntary motion &c.*, Medulla spinalis.
 Nervus, Nerve, Penis—*n. Anonymus*, Trigemini—*n. Communicans faciei*, Facial nerves—*n. Innominatus*, Trigemini—*n. Latus*, Achillis tendo—*n. Lingualis lateralis*, Pharyngo-glossal nerve—*n. Lingualis*

- medius, Hypoglossal nerve—n. Musculi Pterygoidei, Pterygoid nerve—n. Mixtus, Trigemini—n. Opticus, Optic nerve—n. Quintus, Trigemini—n. Sympatheticus medius, Trigemini—n. Sympathicus medius, Trigemini—n. Timidus, Motor oculi externus—n. Tremellus, Trigemini—n. Trochlearis, Patheticus nervus.
 Nestitherapeia, Nestiatia.
 Nettle, archangel, white, Lamium album—n. Dead, Lamium album—n. Hedge, Galeopsis—n. Pillbearing, Urtica pilulifera—n. Rash, Urticaria—n. Stinging, common, Urtica.
 Neurasthenia. See Irritable.
 Neurilyma, Neurilema.
 Neurischias, Neuralgia femoro-poplitæa.
 Neuritic, Nervine.
 Neurodes, Nervous.
 Neurodynia, Neuralgia.
 Neurogamia, Magnetism, animal.
 Neurometres, Psoæ.
 Neuron, Nerve.
 Neuropya, Typhus mitior.
 Neurosthenia, Neurasthenia, see Irritable.
 Neurothelic apparatus, Corpus papillare.
 Neurotic, Nervine.
 Neurymen, Neurilema.
 Névralgie, Neuralgia.
 Névrite, Neuritis.
 Nevus, Nævus.
 Nez, Nasus.
 Nicotiana, N. tabacum—n. Minor, N. rustica.
 Nicotiane, Nicotiana tabacum.
 Nicotianin. See Nicotiana tabacum.
 Nicotin. See Nicotiana tabacum.
 Nielle, Nigella.
 Nidamentum, Decidua.
 Nigella, Coptis.
 Nigelle, Nigella.
 Night eyes, Crusta genu equinæ.
 Night mare, Incubus.
 Nightshade, American, Phytolacca decandra—n. Common, Solanum—n. Deadly, Atropa belladonna—n. Enchanter's, Circæa lutea—n. Garden, Solanum—n. Palestine, Solanum sanctum—n. Woody, Solanum dulcamara.
 Nigredo a sole, Ephelides.
 Nigrita, Negro.
 Nigrities ossium, Caries.
 Nigritudo, Melanosis.
 Nigromantia, Necromancy.
 Nigror, Melasma.
 Nigrum oculi, Pupil.
 Nihil album, Zinci oxydum—n. Griseum, Zinci oxydum.
 Niliacum, Mel.
 Nindsin, Sium ninsi.
 Ninsi, Sium ninsi.
 Ninsing, Panax quinquefolium.
 Ninzin, Sium ninsi.
 Nipplewort, Lapsana.
 Nirles, Herpes exedens.
 Nisus, Effort—n. Formativus, Plastic force.
 Nitedula, Cicindela.
 Nitras kalicum, Potassæ nitras—n. Lixiviæ, Potassæ nitras—n. Natricum, Soda, nitrate of—n. Potassæ cum sulphure fusus, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—n. Sub-bismuthicum, Bismuth, sub-nitrate of.
 Nitrate d'ammoniaque, Ammonia nitras.
 Nitre, Potassæ nitras.
 Nitrogen, Azote.
 Nitrous oxide, Nitrogen, gaseous oxide of.
 Nitrum, Natron, Potassæ nitras—n. Antiquorum, Soda—n. Cubicum, Soda, nitrate of—n. Factitium, Borax—n. Flammans, Ammonia nitras—n. Lunare, Argenti nitras—n. Rhomboidale, Soda, nitrate of—n. Vitriolatum Schroederi, Potassæ sulphas—n. Tabulatum, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—n. Vitriolatum, Potassæ sulphas.
 Nix, Snow.
 Nix fumans, Calx viva.
 Nixus, Nisus.
 Noble parts, Genital organs.
 Noctambulatio, Somnambulism.
 Noctiluca, Cicindela.
 Noctisurgium, Somnambulism.
 Nodding, Annuitio.
 Nodi digitorum manus, Phalanges of the fingers—n. Nervorum, Ganglions, nervous.
 Nodoi, Nefrendes.
 Nodosia. See Nefrendes.
 Nodosité, Node.
 Noduli Morgagnii, N. Arantii—n. Nervorum, Ganglions, nervous.
 Nodus, Articulation, Hamma—n. Cerebri, Pons varolii—n. Encephali, Pons varolii—n. Hystericus, Globus hystericus.
 Nœud, Node—n. du Chirurgien, Knot, surgeon's—n. Emballeur, Knot, picker's.
 Noesis, Intellect.
 Noisetier, Corylus avellana.
 Noisette, Corylus avellana (nut).
 Noix, Juglans regia (nux)—n. Americaine, Jatropha curcas—n. des Barbades, Jatropha curcas—n. Cathartique, Jatropha curcas—n. d'Eau, Trapa natans—n. de Galle, see Quercus cerris—n. de Serpent, see Thevetia Ahouai—n. Vomique, see Strychnos nux vomica.
 Nola culinaria, Anemone pulsatilla.
 Noli me tangere, Lupus, see Chancreux (Bouton).
 Noma, Cancer aquaticus.
 Nombri, Umbilicus.
 Nome, Phagedenic ulcer.
 Nonus humeri Placentini, Teres minor—n. Linguae musculus, Genio-glossus—n. Vesalii, Peronæus tertius.
 Nose, Nasus—n. Running at the, Coryza.
 Nosema, Disease.
 Noseros, Insalubrious, Sick.
 Nosocomium, Hospital.
 Nosocomus, Infirmer.
 Nosodes, Insalubrious, Sick.
 Nosodochium, Hospital.

Nosos, Disease.
 Nostomania, Nostalgia.
 Nostrils, Nares.
 Notheusis, Degeneration.
 Nothia, Degeneration.
 Nothus, False.
 Notæus, Dorsal, Medulla spinalis.
 Notialgia, Notalgia.
 Notomyelitis, Myelitis.
 Noton, Dorsum.
 Notos, Dorsum, Vertebral column.
Nouage de la cornée, Caligo.
 Nouffer's, Madame, remedy, Polypodium filix mas.
 Nourrice, Nurse.
 Nourricier, Nutritious.
 Nourriture, Aliment.
 Nous, Intellect.
 Nouure, Rachitis.
Noyau central des pédoncules du cervelet, Corpus dentatum.
 Noyer, Juglans regia—*n. de Ceylon*, Adhatoda.
 Nuage, Nebula.
 Nubecula, Enæorema, Nebula.
 Nubes, Enæorema, Nebula.
 Nubilosus, Nepheloid.
 Nuces aquaticæ, see Trapa natans—*n.* Quercus, see Quercus alba.
 Nucista. See Myristica moschata.
 Nucula terrestris, Bunium bulbocastanum.
 Nummularia, Lysimachia nummularia.
 Nuque, Nucha.
 Nut, butter, Juglans cinerea—*n.* Cembros, see Pinus cembra—*n.* Physic, Jatropha curcas—*n.* Pine, see Pinus picea—*n.* Pistachio, see Pistacia vera—*n.* Poison, see Strychnos nux vomica—*n.* Purging, see Jatropha—*n.* Soap, see Sapindus saponaria *n.* Tree Malabar, Adhatoda—*n.* Vomic, see Strychnos nux vomica—*n.* Zirbel, see Pinus picea.
 Nutmeg. See Myristica moschata.
 Nutricatio, Nutrition.
 Nutricier, Nutritious.
 Nutricius, Nutritious.
 Nutrimentum, Aliment.
 Nutrition, force of, Plastic force.
 Nutritus, Aliment.
 Nutrix, Nurse.
 Nux, aromatica, see Myristica moschata—*n.* Avellana, Corylus avellana (nut)—*n.* Barbados, Jatropha curcas—*n.* Becuiba, Ibicuiba—*n.* Cathartica Americana, Jatropha curcas—*n.* Gallæ, see Quercus ceris—*n.* Juglans, Juglans regia—*n.* Medica, Coco of the Maldives—*n.* Metella, Strychnos nux vomica—*n.* Moschata, see Myristica moschata—*n.* Myristica, see Myristica moschata—*n.* Pistacia, see Pistacia vera—*n.* Vomic, Strychnos nux vomica.
 Nymphæa indica, N. nelumbo—*n.* Major lutea, N. lutea.
 Nymphes, Nymphæ.
 Nymphocluia, Nymphomania.
 Nyctalopia. See Hemeralopia.

Nycthemeron. See Dies.
 Nyctobasis, Somnambulism.
 Nyctobatesis, Somnambulism.
 Nystagmus, Nictation.

O

Oak, black, Quercus tinctoria—*o.* Common, Quercus robur—*o.* Jerusalem, Chenopodium botrys—*o.* Lungs, Lichen pulmonarius—*o.* Poison, Rhux toxicodendron—*o.* Red, Quercus rubra montana—*o.* Sea, Fucus vesiculosus—*o.* Spanish, Quercus rubra montana—*o.* White, Quercus alba.
 Oarion, Ovary.
 Oats, Avena.
 Obauditio, Baryecoia.
 Obelæa raphe, Sagittal suture.
 Obesitas, Polysarcia.
 Obesity, Corpulentia.
 Obfuscatio, Amaurosis.
 Oblique externe, Obliquus externus abdominis—*o.* Grand, Obliquus externus abdominis—*o.* Grand de l'œil, Obliquus superior oculi—*o.* Grand de la tête, Obliquus inferior capitis—*o.* Inférieur de l'œil, Obliquus inferior oculi—*o.* Inférieur de la tête, Obliquus inferior capitis—*o.* Interne, Obliquus internus abdominis—*o.* Petit, Obliquus internus abdominis—*o.* Petit de l'œil, Obliquus inferior oculi—*o.* Petit de la tête, Obliquus superior oculi—*o.* Supérieur de l'œil, Obliquus superior capitis.
 Obliquité de la matrice, Retroversio uteri.
 Obliquus ascendens, O. internus abdominis—*o.* Auris, Laxator tympani—*o.* Descendens externus, O. externus abdominis—*o.* Major, O. externus abdominis, O. inferior capitis, O. superior oculi—*o.* Minor, O. internus abdominis—*o.* Minor capitis, O. superior capitis—*o.* Minor oculi, O. inferior oculi.
 Oblivio, Amnesia—*o.* Iners, Lethargy.
 Obscurcissement de la Vue, Caligo.
 Observation, Case.
 Observation, method of, Numerical method.
 Obstetricans, Accoucheur.
 Obstetricy, Obstetrics.
 Obstetrix, Midwife.
 Obstipatio, Constipation—*o.* Tenesmus, Tenesmus.
 Obstipitas, Torticollis.
 Obstructio, Emphraxis, Stegnosis—*o.* Pulmonum pituitosa febrilis, Peripneumonia notha.
 Obstupefacientia, Narcotics.
 Obturamentum, Emphragma.
 Obturateur du Palais, Palate, artificial.
 Obturatio, Emphraxis.
 Obstipatio. See Hump.
 Obtondant, Obtundens.
 Obvolventia, Demulcents.
 Occipitium, Occiput.
 Ochema, Vehicle.
 Ocheteumata, Nares.

- Ochetos, Canal.
 Ocheus, Scrotum.
 Ochrea, Shin—o. Rubra, Hæmatites.
 Ochroma, Paleness.
 Ochropyra, Fever, yellow.
 Ochrotes, Paleness.
 Ochthodes, Callous.
 Oculares communes, Motores oculorum.
 Ocularia, Euphrasia officinalis.
 Oculi palpebrarum scabies pruriginosa, Ophthalmia tarsi.
 Oculo-muscular nerves, common, Motores oculorum.
 Oculum movens primus, Rectus internus oculi—o. Movens quartus, Rectus inferior oculi—o. Movens secundus, Rectus externus oculi—o. Movens tertius, Rectus superior oculi.
 Oculus, Eye—o. Bovinus, Hydrophthalmia—o. Bovis, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum o. Bubulus, Hydrophthalmia—o. Cæsius, Glaucoma—o. Duplex, Binoculus—o. Elephantinus, Hydrophthalmia—o. Genu, Patella—o. Lachrymans, Epiphora—o. Purulentus, Hypopyon—o. Simplex, see Monoculus—o. Typhonis, Scilla.
 Odaxismus, Dentition.
 Odin, Pains, (labour).
 Odme, Odour.
 Odontogon, Dentagra.
 Odontagra, Dentagra.
 Odontalgia cariosa, Dental gangrene—o. Dentitionis, Dentition—o. Hæmodia, Hæmodia—o. Remittens et intermittens, Neuralgia infra-orbitaria.
 Odontalgic, Antiodontalgic.
 Odontia, Odontalgia—o. Dentitionis lactantium, see Dentition (first)—o. Dentitionis puerilis, see Dentition (second)—o. Edentula, see Nefrendes—o. Excrecens, Epulis o.—Stuporis, Hæmodia.
 Odontiasis, Dentition.
 Odontic, Anti-odontalgic.
 Odontoglyphum, Dentiscalpium.
 Odontoglyphon, Gum lancet.
 Odontophyia, Dentition.
 Odontosmegma, Dentifrice.
 Odontotechny, Dentistry.
 Odontotrimma, Dentifrice.
 Odorat, Olfaction.
 Odoratus, Olfaction—o. Deperditus, Anosmia.
 Odos, Way.
 Odous, Tooth.
 Odyne, Pain.
 Odynema, Odyne.
 Œconomia, Economy—æ. Animalis, Physiology.
 Œdema compact, Induration of the cellular tissue—æ. Fugax, Anathymiasis—æ. Hystericum, Anathymiasis—æ. Lactæum, Phlegmatia dolens—æ. Puerperarum, Phlegmatia dolens—æ. Spasticum, Anathymiasis—æ. Uvulæ, Staphylædema.
 Œdème actif des nouvelles accouchées, Phlegmatia dolens—æ. de la Glotte, Angina œdematosa.
 Œil, Eye—æ. de Bœuf, Anthemius tinctoria—æ. Double, Binoculus—æ. de Lièvre, Lagophthalmus—æ. Simple, see Monoculus.
 Œillet giroflée, Dianthus caryophyllus.
 Œnomania, Delirium tremens.
 Œnos, Wine.
 Œnostagma, Spiritus vini rectificatus.
 Œsophagien (muscle), Constrictor œsophagi.
 Œsophagitis, Cynanche œsophagea.
 Œsophagorrhagia, Hæmatemesis.
 Œstromania, Nymphomania.
 Œstrum, Clitoris.
 Œufs, Ova.
 Officina, Pharmacopolium.
 Offium, Affion, Opium.
 Offuscatio, Amaurosis.
 Ognon, a Corn.
 Ognon marin, Scilla.
 Oie, Sorbus domestica.
 Oignon, Allium cepa.
 Oil of almonds, Oleum amygdalarum—o. Animal, Oleum animale—o. Animal, of Dippel, Oleum animale Dippelii—o. of Bay, Daphnelæon—o. of Bays, Oleum laurinum—o. and Beeswax, Unguentum ceræ—o. of Benjamin or benzoin, Oleum benzoini—o. Benne, see Sesamum orientale—o. of Cacao, Butter of Cacao—o. of the Cashew nut, see Anacardium occidentale—o. Codliver, O. Jecinoris aselli—o. of Cypress, Cyprinum oleum—o. of Dill, see Anethum graveolens—o. Dippel's, Oleum animale Dippelii—o. of Egg, see Ovum—o. Ethereal, Oleum Æthereum—o. Krumholz, see Pinus mughos—o. Lily, see Lilium candidum—o. of Mucilages, Oleum e mucilagibus—o. of Nicodemus, Nicodemi oleum—o. Olive, Oleum olivæ—o. of Pike, Oleum lucii piscis—o. Rock, Petrolæum—o. of Rue, Peganelæon—o. Distilled, see Ruta—o. of Spike, Oleum terebinthinæ—o. of St. John's Wort, see Hypericum perforatum—o. Salad, Oleum olivæ—o. of Scorpion, see Scorpion—o. Sulphuretted, Balsamum sulphuris simplex—o. of Tartar, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis—o. of Turpentine, rectified, Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum—o. of Vitriol, Sulphuric acid.
 Oils, animal, Olea animalia—o. Distilled, Olea volatilæ—o. Empyreumatic, Olea empyreumatica—o. Essential, Olea volatilæ—o. Ethereal, Olea volatilæ—o. Expressed, Olea fixa—o. Fatty, Olea fixa—o. Fixed, Olea fixa—o. Fugacious, Olea fugacia—o. Grain, Sesamum orientale—o. Medicinal, Olea medicinalia—o. Volatile, Olea volatilæ.
 Ointment of tartarized antimony, Unguentum antimonii tartarizati—o. Bay, Unguentum laurinum—o. Blister, Cerate of cantharides—o. Blistering, green, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum—o. Blistering, milder, Unguentum lyttæ—o. Blistering, yellow, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud—o. Blue, Unguentum hydrargyri—o. Citrine, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—o. Cyrillo's, Unguentum muriatis hydrargyri oxygenati

medicatus—o. Digestive, simple, Unguentum digestivum simplex—o. Edinburgh, see Unguentum veratri—o. Elder, Unguentum sambuci—o. of Elemi, Unguentum elemi compositum—o. for the Eyes, (Smellome's,) see Ceratum resinæ—o. Golden, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—o. Goulardi, Ceratum plumbi compositum—o. Green, Unguentum sambuci—o. Hellebore, white, Unguentum veratri—o. of Hydriodate of potass, Unguentum potassæ hydriodatis—o. Itch, Unguentum sulphuris compositum—o. Itch, Bateman's, see Unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem—o. Itch, Bailey's, see Unguentum sulphuratum ad scabiem—o. Itch, Helmerick's, Unguentum sulphuratum alcalinum ad scabiem—o. Issue, Dr. Physick's, see Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud—o. of Lydia, Bacaris—o. Marshmallow, Unguentum de Althæa—o. Mercurial, Unguentum hydrargyri—o. of Nitrate of mercury, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—o. of Nitrous acid, Unguentum acidi nitrosi—o. of White oxide of lead, Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi—o. of Gray Oxide of mercury, Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinereum—o. of Nitric oxyd of mercury, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—o. of Impure oxide of zinc, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri—o. Red precipitate, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—o. of White precipitate, Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi—o. Resin, Ceratum resinæ flavæ—o. Resin, black, Unguentum resinæ nigræ—o. Soldier's, Martiatum unguentum—o. of Spanish flies, Cerate of Cantharides, Unguentum lyttæ—o. Spermaceti, Unguentum cetacei—o. of Subacetate of copper, Unguentum subacetatis cupri—o. of Sugar of lead, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis—o. Sulphur, Unguentum sulphuris—o. Sulphur, compound, Unguentum sulphuris compositum—o. Tar, Unguentum picis liquidæ—o. Tutty, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri—o. Verdigris, Unguentum subacetatis cupri—o. Wax, Unguentum ceræ—o. White, Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi—o. Zinc, Unguentum zinci.

Old age, Senectus.

Oleander, Rhododendron chrysanthemum.

Olene, Ulna.

Oleoceratum aqua subactum, Ceratum Galeni.

Oleosaccharum, Elæosaccharum.

Oleum, Oil—o. Abietis, see Pinus picea—o.

Absinthii, Artemisia absinthium (oil of)—

o. Acusticum, *Huile acoustique*—o. Am-

moniatum, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius

—o. Anacardii, see Anacardium occiden-

tales—o. Anisi, see Pimpinella anisum—o.

Balaninum, Guilandina moringa (oleum)—

o. Balsami, see Amyris opobalsamum—o.

Cacao spissatum, Butter of cacao—o. Caja-

puti, Caieput (oil)—o. Camphoratum, Li-

nementum camphoræ—o. Carui, Carum

(oleum)—o. Cicinum, see Ricinum commu-

nis—o. Cornu cervi, O. animale Dippelii—o. Fixum nucum cocos butyraceæ, see Cocos butyracea—o. Gabianum, Petrolæum—o. Gallinæ, Alkale—o. Hyperici, see Hypericum perforatum—o. Juniperi, see Juniperus communis—o. de Kerva, see Ricinus communis—o. Kervinum, see Ricinus communis—o. Laurinum, Dap'inelæon, Unguentum L.—o. Lentiscinum, Schinellæon—o. Limonis, see Citrus medica—o. Lini cum calce, Linimentum aquæ calcis—o. Malabathri, see Malabathrum—o. Mariæ, see Fagara octandra—o. Melaleucæ leucodendri, Caieput (oil)—o. Menthæ piperitæ, see Mentha piperita—o. Menthæ viridis, Mentha viridis—o. Monardæ, Monarda punctata—o. Morrhuæ, O. jecinoris aselli—o. Neroli, see Citrus aurantium—o. Omphacinum, Omotribes—o. Oxydi cupri viride, Balsam, green, of Metz—o. Palmæ, see Cocos butyracea—o. Palmæ liquidum, see Ricinus communis—o. Petræ, Petrolæum—o. Petræ album, Naphtha—o. Picinum, Brutia, Pisselæum—o. Pimentæ, see Myrtus pimenta—o. Pini purissimum, O. terebinthinæ rectificatum—o. Pulegii, see Mentha pulegium—o. Pyro-animale, O. animale Dippelii—o. Ricini, see Ricinus communis—o. Rutaceum, Peganelæon—o. Rosmarini, see Rosmarinus—o. Rutæ, see Ruta—o. Sesami, see Sesamum orientale—o. Sinapis, see Sinapis—o. Spicæ vulgaris, O. terebinthinæ—o. Succini, see Succinum—o. Tartari per deliquium, Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis—o. Templinum, see Pinus mughos—o. Theobromæ cacao expressum, Butter of cacao—o. Tiglii, Croton tiglium—o. Vini, O. æthereum—o. Vitrioli, Sulphuric acid.

Olfactus amissio, Anosmia.

Olibanum, Juniperus lycia—o. Vulgare, see Pinus abies.

Oligæmia, Anæmia, Hæmaporia, Hypæmia.

Oligogalia, Agalaxis.

Olisthema, Luxation.

Oliva, Olea Europæa.

Olivaris, Oliveshaped.

Olive, see Olea Europæa—o. Tree, Olea Europæa.

Olives, pickled, Colymbades.

Olivier, Olea Europæa.

Olophonia labii lobata, Harelip—o. Linguae frænata, see Ankyloglossum.

Ombilic, Umbilicus.

Ombilicale, Umbilical.

Ombrage, Nebula.

Omenta, Meninges.

Omentesis, Epiploitis.

Omentitis, Epiploitis.

Omentum, Epiploon—o. Colicum, Epiploon, colic—o. Gastro-colicum, Epiploon, gastro-colic—o. Gastro-splenic, Epiploon, gastro-splenic—o. Great, Epiploon, gastro-colic—o. Hepato-gastricum, Epiploon, gastro-hepatic—o. Lesser, Epiploon, gastro-hepatic—o. Majus, Epiploon, gastro-colic—o.

- Minus, Epiploon, gastro-hepatic—o. Os-sium, Periosteum—o. Third, Epiploon, colic.
- Omnia, Eye.
- Omniphagous, Omnivorous.
- Omo-clavicular. See Coraco-clavicular.
- Omocotyle. See Glene.
- Omoplate, Scapula—o. *Col de l'*, Collum scapulæ.
- Omoplat-hyoidien, Omohyoideus.
- Omos, Humerus.
- Omotocia, Abortion.
- Omphacium, Verjuice.
- Omphalocarpus, Galium aparine.
- Omphaloccele, Exomphalos.
- Omphalo-meseraic, Omphalo-mesenteric.
- Omphalonecus, Omphalophyma.
- Omphalos, Umbilicus.
- Onania, Masturbation.
- Onanism, Masturbation.
- Oncos, Tumor.
- Oncosis, Tumour.
- Onction, Inunction.
- Ondulation, Fluctuation.
- Oneberry, Paris.
- Oneirodynia activa, Paroniria, Somnambulism—o. Gravans, Incubus.
- Oneirodynie gravative, Incubus.
- Oneirogmos, Pollution.
- Oneirogonos, Pollution.
- Oneiropolesis, Oneirogmos.
- Onera alvi, Excrement.
- Ongle, Nail.
- Onglet, Pterygion.
- Onguent, Unguentum—o. *d'Althea*, Unguentum de Althæa—o. *de Blanc de baleine*, Unguentum cetacei—o. *Blanc de Rhazes*, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis—o. *de Cerusse*, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis—o. *Citrin contre la gale*, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—o. *Digestif simple*, Unguentum digestivum simplex—o. *Gris*, Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinereum—o. *de Guimauve*, Unguentum de althæa—o. *de Laurier*, Unguentum laurinum—o. *Mercuriel*, Unguentum hydrargyri—o. *Napolitain*, Unguentum hydrargyri—o. *de Nitrate de mercure*, Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis—o. *de Poix et de cire*, Basilicon—o. *de Soldat*, Martiatum unguentum—o. *de Sureau*, Unguentum sambuci—o. *de Tornamira*, Unguentum plumbi subcarbonatis.
- Onion, common, Allium cepa—o. Sea, Scilla.
- Onitis, Origanum dictamnus.
- Onomatoclesis, Nomenclature.
- Onomatologia, Nomenclature.
- Ononis antiquorum, O. spinosa.
- Onychia, Paronychia.
- Onycophthora, Onychophthora.
- Onyx, Nail, Pterygion.
- Ooeides, Aqueous humour.
- Oon, Ovum.
- Oophoritis, Ooritis.
- Oophoron, Ovary.
- Operatio, Action.
- Operation, bilateral, see Lithotomy—o. *Césarienne*, Cæsarean section—o. High, see Lithotomy—o. Lateral, see Lithotomy.
- Operculum asperæ arteriæ, Larynx—o. Ilei, Bauhin, valve of.
- Operimentum prætensum abdominis, Peritonæum.
- Ophiasis, Calvities.
- Ophis, Serpent.
- Ophthalmoblenorrhœa, Ophthalmia (purulent).
- Ophrostaphylon, Bryonia alba.
- Ophrys, Supercilium.
- Ophthalmia chronica, Lippitudo—o. Rheumatic, Sclerotitis—o. Sicca, Xerophthalmia—o. Varicose, Cirsophthalmia.
- Ophthalmiater, Oculist.
- Ophthalmica, Euphrasia officinalis.
- Ophthalmici externi, Motores oculorum.
- Ophthalmitis, Ophthalmia.
- Ophthalmoccele, Exophthalmia.
- Ophthalmodynia periodica, Neuralgia, facial.
- Ophthalmoponia, Ophthalmia.
- Ophthalmoptosis, Exophthalmia, Hydrophthalmia.
- Ophthalmos, Eye.
- Opiane, Narcotine.
- Opiat, Opiate—o. *Dentifrice*, Dentifrice.
- Opion, Opium.
- Opisthocephalon, Occiput.
- Opisthocranium, Occiput.
- Opisthocyphosis, Cyphoma.
- Opium colatum, Extractum opii—o. Depuratum, Extractum opii.
- Opobalsamum. See Amyris Opobalsamum.
- Opocarpason, Carpasium (juice.)
- Opodeldoch, Linimentum saponis compositum—o. Steer's, Linimentum saponis compositum.
- Opopios, Optic.
- Opoponacum, Pastinaca opoponax.
- Opoponax. See Pastinaca opoponax.
- Opoponaxwort, Pastinaca opoponax.
- Opos, Extract—o. Silphion, Laserpitium.
- Oppilatio, Emphraxis.
- Oppilativus, Obstruens.
- Opposant, Opponens—o. *du petit doigt*, Opponens minimi digiti—o. *du pouce*, Opponens pollicis.
- Oppressio, Catalepsy—o. Nocturna, Incubus.
- Ops, Eye.
- Opsialgia, Nouralgia facial.
- Opsis, Vision.
- Optesis, Assatio.
- Optico-trochlei-scleroticien, Obliquus superior oculi.
- Optilos, Eye.
- Opuntia, Cactus opuntia.
- Or, Gold.
- Orach, stinking, Chenopodium vulvaria.
- Orange, flowers of the, see Citrus aurantium—o. Tree, Citrus aurantium.
- Oranges, see Citrus aurantium—o. Curassoa, Aurantia curassaventia.

Orbulaire des lèvres, Orbicularis oris—*o. des Paupières*, Orbicularis palpebrarum.
 Orbicularis oculi, O. palpebrarum—*o. Recti*, Sphincter ani externus.
 Orbital fissure, superior, Sphenoidal fissure—*o. Fissure*, inferior, Maxillary fissure.
Orbito-extus scleroticien, Rectus externus oculi—*o. Intus-scleroticien*, Rectus internus oculi—*o. Maxillo-labial*, Levator labii superioris proprius—*o. Palpebral*, Levator palpebræ superioris—*o. Sus-palpebral*, Levator palpebræ superioris.
Orcanette, Anchusa officinalis.
 Orchea, Scrotum.
 Orcheocatabasis, Orchidocatabasis.
 Orcheocele, Orchiocele.
 Orcheotomy, Castration.
 Orchidocele, Hernia humoralis.
 Orchidonecus, Hernia humoralis.
 Orchidotomy, Castration.
 Orchill, Lichen roccella.
 Orchiocele, Hernia humoralis.
 Orchis, Testicle—*o. Butterfly*, O. bifolia.
 Orchitis, Hernia humoralis.
 Orchoi. See Tarsus.
 Orchotomia, Castration.
Ordinaires, Menses.
Ordonnance, Formula, Prescription.
Oreille d'homme, Asarum—*o. de Souris*, Hieracium pilosella.
Oreillette, Asarum, Auricle of the heart.
Oreillon, Parotis, Cynanche parotidæa.
Orelia glandiflora, Allamanda.
Oreoselinum, Athamanta aureoselinum—*o. Africanum*, Bubon galbanum.
 Orexia, appetite.
 Organa generationi inservientes, Genital organs.
Organes genitaux, Genital organs.
 Organization, compounds of, Principles, immediate.
 Organology, Anatomy, Craniology.
 Organon olfactus, Nasus.
 Orgasmus, Tergescence.
 Orge, Rage.
Orge, Hordeum—*o. Perlé*, see Hordeum.
Orgelet, Hordeolum.
Orgeolet, Hordeolum.
 Orgosis, Orgasm.
 Orichalcum, Brass.
 Oricular, Auricular.
Oricule, Pavilion of the ear.
 Orificium dextrum ventriculi, Pylorus.
Origanum aquaticum, Eupatorium cannabinum—*o. Creticum*, O. dictamnus—*o. Heracleoticum*, Origanum—*o. Syriacum*, Teucrium marum.
 Orme, Appetite.
Orme, Ulmus.
Ornithogalum maritimum, Scilla.
Ornus sylvestris, Fraxinus excelsior.
Orobe, Ervum ervilia.
Orobion. See Ervum ervilia.
Orobis, Ervum ervilia.
Oronge. See Agaric.

Orpin, Orpiment—*o. Brûlant*, Sedum—*o. Grand*, Sedum telephium—*o. Reprise*, Sedum telephium.
 Orpine, Sedum telephium.
 Orrhos, Perinæum, Serum.
 Orris, Iris florentina—*o. Common*, Iris germanica.
Orseille, Lichen roccella.
Orteil, Digitus pedis.
 Orthocolon, Ankylosis.
 Orthocyllosis, Ankylosis.
 Orthopnœa convulsiva, Asthma—*o. Cynanchica*, Cynanche trachealis—*o. Hydrothoracica*, Hydrothorax—*o. Hysteria*, Angone.
Ortie, Urtica—*o. Blanche*, Lamium album—*o. Brûlant*, Urtica urens—*o. Morte*, Lamium album—*o. Morte des Bois*, Galeopsis—*o. Romaine*, Urtica pilulifera.
 Ortyx, Tetrao coturnix.
Orvale, Salvia sclarea.
 Os, Bone, Mouth—*o. Acromii*, Acromion—*o. ad cubitale*, Radius—*o. Adjutorium*, Humeri os—*o. Alæforme*, Sphenoid—*o. Alagas*, Coccyx, Sacrum—*o. Amphideon*, Os uteri—*o. Anonyme*, Innominatum os—*o. Anticum*, Avant bouche—*o. Arcuale*, Temporal bone—*o. Armale*, Temporal bone—*o. Asser*, Sternum—*o. de l'Assiette*, Ischion—*o. Azygos*, Sphenoid—*o. Ballistæ*, Astragalus—*o. Basilare*, Occipital bone, Palate bone, Sacrum, Sphenoid—*o. Baxillare*, Sphenoid—*o. Bicorne*, Hyoides os—*o. Brachiale*, Humeri os—*o. Brachii*, Humeri os—*o. Calcis*, Calcaneum—*o. Capitatum*, Magnum os—*o. Caudæ*, Occipital bone—*o. Coccygis*, Coccyx—*o. Coliforme*, Ethmoid—*o. Convolutum superius*, Turbinate bone, middle—*o. Coronale*, Frontal bone—*o. Coxæ*, Innominatum os—*o. Coxal*, Innominatum os, Ischion—*o. Cribleux*, Ethmoid—*o. Cribriforme*, Ethmoid—*o. Cribrosum*, Ethmoid—*o. Crochu*, Os unciforme—*o. Cubiti inferius*, Ulna—*o. de la Cuisse*, Femur—*o. Cuneiforme*, Sphenoid—*o. Cuneo comparatum*, Sphenoid—*o. Durum*, Temporal bone—*o. Ensiforme*, Sternum—*o. Epactaux*, Wormiana ossa—*o. Extra ordinem carpi*, Os pisiforme—*o. Fibrosum*, Occipital bone—*o. Faraminulentum*, Ethmoid—*o. Frontis*, Frontal bone—*o. Genæ*, Malæ os—*o. Gladioli*, Sternum—*o. Grand*, Magnum os—*o. Grand col du*, Collum ossis magni—*o. Grandinosum*, Cuboid—*o. Gutturis*, Hyoides os—*o. Hamatum*, Os unciforme—*o. Hors du rang*, Os pisiforme—*o. Hypseloides*, Hyoides os—*o. Inconjugatum*, Sphenoid—*o. Incudi simile*, Incus—*o. Inferius ventriculi*, Pylorus—*o. Innominé*, Innominatum os—*o. Intercalés*, Wormiana ossa—*o. Internum*, Os uteri—*o. Inverecundum*, Frontal bone—*o. Ischii*, Ischion—*o. Jugale*, Malæ os—*o. Jugamentum*, Malæ os—*o. Juguli*, Clavicle—*o. Lachrymale*, Unguis os—*o. Lambda*, Oc-

- cipital bone—o. *Lambdoides*, *Hyoides os*,
 Occipital bone—o. *Lapideum*, Temporal
 bone—o. *Lenticulare*, *Os orbiculare*, *Os*
pisiforme—o. *Lepidoides*, Temporal bone
 —o. *Linguae*, *Hyoides os*—o. *Linguale*,
Hyoides os—o. *Lithoides*, Temporal bone
 —o. *Magnum*, neck of the, *Collum ossis*
magni—o. *Malaire*, *Malæ os*—o. *Maxillæ*
superioris undecimum, *Vomer*—o. *Max-*
illaire inférieure, *Collum mandibulæ*—
 —o. *Memoriæ*, Occipital bone—o. *Mendo-*
sum, Temporal bone—o. *Morsus Adami*,
 Thyroid cartilage—o. *Mucronatum*, Xi-
 phoid cartilage—o. *Multangulum majus*,
Trapezium os—o. *Multangulum minus*,
Trapezoides os—o. *Multiforme*, *Ethmoid*,
Sphenoid—o. *Nasaux*, Nasal bones—o.
Naviculare, *Os scaphoides*—o. *Nervale*,
 Temporal bone—o. *Nervosum*, Occipital
 bone—o. *Occipitis*, Occipital bone—o. *Or-*
biculare, *Os pisiforme*—o. *du Palais*, Pa-
 late bone—o. *Palati*, Palate bone—o. *Pala-*
tin, Palate bone—o. *Papillare*, *Sphenoid*—
 o. *Pectinis*, *Pubis os*—o. *Pectoris*, *Sternum*
 —o. *Pelvicephalicum*, Occipital bone—o.
Perone, *Fibula*—o. *Petrosum*, Temporal
 bone—o. *Polymorphon*, *Sphenoid*—o. *de la*
Pommelte, *Malæ os*—o. *Posterum*, Pha-
 rynx—o. *Præruptæ rupi assimilatum*,
 Temporal bone—o. *Procubitale*, *Ulna*—o.
Propres du nez, Nasal bones—o. *Proræ*,
 Occipital bone—o. *Puppis*, Frontal bone,
 Occipital bone—o. *Pyramidale carpi*, *Tra-*
pezoides os—o. *Pyxidis*, Occipital bone—o.
Rationis, Frontal bone—o. *du Rayon*, *Ra-*
dium—o. *Sacrum*, *Sacrum*—o. *Saxeum*,
 Temporal bone—o. *Scutiforme*, *Patella*—
 o. *Sedentarium*, see *Ischiatic*—o. *Semilu-*
nare, *Lunare os*—o. *Sextum cranii*, Occipi-
 tal bone—o. *Sous-ethmoidal*, Turbinated
 bone, inferior—o. *Sphæno-basilar*, Occi-
 pital bone—o. *Sphæcoides*, *Sphenoid*—o.
Sphenoidale, *Sphenoid*—o. *Sphenoides*,
Sphenoid—o. *Spongiosum*, *Ethmoid*—o.
Spongiosum inferius, Turbinated bone, in-
 ferior—o. *Spongiosum medium*, Turbinat-
 ed bone, middle—o. *Spongiosum superius*,
 Turbinated bone, middle, Turbinated bone,
 superior—o. *Spongoides*, *Ethmoid*—o.
Squamosum, Temporal bone—o. *Surnumé-*
raires, Wormiana ossa—o. *Sylvii*, *Os orbi-*
culare—o. *Temporis*, Temporal bone—o.
Tesseræ, *Cuboid*—o. *Tincæ*, *Os uteri*—
 o. *Triangulaires*, Wormiana ossa—o. *Tur-*
binatum, Turbinated bone, middle—o.
Turbinatum inferius, Turbinated bone, in-
 ferior—o. *Uncinatum*, *Os unciforme*—o.
Upsiloides, *Hyoides os*—o. *Varium*, *Cuboid*
 —o. *Vespiforme*, *Sphenoid*—o. *Vomeris*,
Vomer—o. *Wormiens*, Wormiana ossa—o.
Xiphoides, *Sternum*—o. *Ypseloides*, *Hy-*
oides os—o. *Zygomatium*, *Malæ os*.
Oscheocarcinoma, Cancer, chimneysweepers'.
Oscheocele, *Hydrocele*—o. *Hydatidosa*, *Hy-*
datidocele—o. *Seminalis*, *Spermatocele*—o.
Varicosa, *Varicocele*.
Oscheon, *Scrotum*, *Os uteri*.
Oscheophyma, *Hydrocele*.
Oscillatio, Irritability.
Oscitatio, Yawning.
Osculatorius, *Orbicularis oris*.
Oscus, *Scrotum*.
Oseille, *Rumex acetosa*—o. *Boucher*, *Rumex*
scutatus—o. *Petite*, *Rumex scutatus*—o.
Ronde, *Rumex scutatus*—o. *Rouge*, *Rumex*
sanguineus.
Osme, Odour.
Osmozome, *Osmazome*.
Osmund, royal, *Osmundia regalis*.
Osoron, *Opium*.
Osphranticos, Olfactory.
Osphresis, Olfaction.
Osphyalgia, Coxalgia.
Osphys, *Lumbi*.
Ossa bregmatis, *Parietal bones*—o. *Convoluta*
inferiora, Turbinated bones, inferior—o.
Digitum manus, Phalanges of the fingers
 —o. *Digitum pedis*, Phalanges of the
 toes—o. *Epactalia*, Wormiana ossa—o.
Maxillæ superioris quarta seu quinta seu
secunda, Nasal bones—o. *Nasalia*, Nasal
 bones—o. *Nasi*, Nasal bones—o. *Nervalia*,
Parietal bones—o. *Sincipitis*, *Parietal bones*
 —o. *Spongiosa*, Turbinated bones—o. *Ter-*
tia maxillæ superioris, Turbinated bones—
 o. *Triangularia*, *Sphenoidal cornua*—o. *Tri-*
angularia Blasii, Wormiana ossa—o. *Tri-*
quetra, Wormiana ossa—o. *Turbinata*,
 Turbinated bones—o. *Verticalia*, *Parietal*
bones.
Osselets de l'oreille, *Ossicula auditus*.
Ossicula nasi, Nasal bones.
Ossiculum incudi comparatum, *Incus*—o.
Malleolo assimilatum, *Malleus*—o. *Molari*
denti comparatum, *Incus*.
Ossifraga, *Osteocolla*.
Ossis sacri acumen, *Coccyx*.
Ossisana, *Osteocolla*.
Osteagra, *Ostagra*.
Ostealgia, *Osteocopus*.
Osteëmpyesis, *Ostempyesis*.
Osteites, *Osteocolla*.
Ostempyosis, *Ostempyesis*.
Osteodynia, *Osteocopus*.
Osteogenia, Ossification.
Osteolithos, *Osteocolla*.
Osteomalacia infantum, *Rachitis*, *Mollities*
ossium.
Osteon, Bone—o. *Hieron*, *Sacrum*.
Osteopædion, *Lithopædion*.
Osteopsathyrosis, *Fragilitas ossium*.
Osteosarcosis, *Mollities ossium*.
Osteosis, Ossification.
Osthexia. See Ossification.
Ostiarium, *Pylorus*.
Ostitis, *Ostalgitis*.
Ostium ventriculi duodenale seu pyloricum
seu dextrum seu inferius, *Pylorus*.
Ostreum, *Ostrea*.
Ostrites, *Osteocolla*.
Ostruthium, *Imperatoria*.
Osyris, *Antirrhinum linaria*.

Otagra, Otagia.
 Othone, Linteum.
 Othonion, Linteum.
 Otites. See Digitus.
 Otodyne, Otagia.
 Otaglyphis, Earpick.
 Otorrhœa, Otirrhœa.
 Ouraque, Urachus.
 Ourle, Parotis.
 Ous, Ear.
 Outre mer, Lapis lazuli.
 Ouverture cadavérique, Autopsia cadaverica.
 Ovarium Nabothi, Nabothi glandulæ.
 Overo butua, Pareira brava.
 Oviductus muliebris, Tuba fallopiana.
 Ovists, Ovarists.
 Ovology, Oologia.
 Ovula graafiana, Folliculi graafiani—o. Nabothi, Nabothi glandulæ.
 Ovuline, Decidua reflexa.
 Ovum hystericum. See Clavus hystericus.
 Oxalas subpotassicus, Potass, oxalate of.
 Oxalide, Oxalis acetosella.
 Oxalis acetosa, Rumex acetosa.
 Oxalium, Potass, oxalate of.
 Oxaluria, Urine, oxalic.
 Oxitriphyllum, Oxalis acetosella.
 Oxodes, Acidulous.
 Oxos, Aceticum acidum.
 Oxya, Fagus sylvatica.
 Oxyacantha, Mespilus oxyacantha.
 Oxybaphon. See Acetabulum.
 Oxycoccus, Vaccinium oxycoccus.
 Oxyicum, Oxygen.
 Oxyde d'antimoine sulfuré, Oxydum stibii sulphuratum.
 Oxydum antimonii cum phosphate calcis, Antimonial powder—o. Ferricum crystallatum nativum, Hæmatites—o. Hydrargyri completum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—o. Hydrargyricum, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—o. Hydrargyricum præparatum, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—o. Hydrargyrosus, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum.
 Oxygenation, Oxydation.
 Oxylopathum, Rumex acutus.
 Oxymel æruginis, Linimentum æruginis—o. Colchique, O. colchici—o. of Meadow saffron, O. colchici—o. of Squill, O. scillæ.
 Oxymyrrhine, Ruscus.
 Oxymyrsine, Ruscus.
 Oxyngium, Adeps suilla.
 Oxynosema, Acute disease.
 Oxynosos, Acute disease.
 Oxyusus, Acute disease.
 Oxyopia, Nyctalopia.
 Oxyphyllon, Oxalis acetosella.
 Oxyphœnicon, Tamarindus.
 Oxys, Acetum, Acute.
 Oxytartarus, Potassæ acetas.
 Oxytriphyllon, Oxalis acetosella.
 Oyster shells, Ostrea testæ.
 Ozène, Ozæna.

P

Pachyæmia, Pachæmia.
 Pachetos. See Laqueus.
 Pachyblepharon, Pacheablepharosis.
 Pachyntica, Incrassantia.
 Pachytes, Pacheablepharosis.
 Padnoon, Bit noben.
 Padus, Prunus padus.
 Pædanchone, Cynanche maligna, Cynanche trachealis.
 Pædarthrocace, Spina ventosa.
 Pædatrophia glandulosa, Scrofula.
 Pædicterus, Icterus infantum.
 Paidia, Infancy.
 Paidion, Infans.
 Paigil, Primula veris.
 Pain, see Triticum—p. à Coucou, Oxalis acetosella—p. de Madagascar, Jatropha manihot—p. de Pourceau, Cyclamen.
 Pains, after. See P. labour.
 Paint, Indian, Sanguinaria canadensis.
 Palæstra, Gymnasium.
 Palais, Palate.
 Palate, soft, Velum pendulum palati.
 Palato-pharyngien, Palato-pharyngeus—p. Salpingeus, Circumflexus—p. Salpingien, Circumflexus.
 Palatum molle, Velum pendulum palati.
 Pâles couleurs, Chlorosis.
 Palette, Cup, Xiphoid cartilage.
 Paleur, Paleness.
 Palimpissa. See Pinus sylvestris.
 Palincotesis, Recrudescencia.
 Palingenesia, Regeneration.
 Pallidulus, Blafard.
 Pallor, Paleness.
 Palma Christi, Ricinus communis.
 Palma humilis, Musa paradisiaca.
 Palmaire cutané, Palmaris brevis—p. Grand, Palmaris magnus—p. Grêle, Palmaris longus—p. Long, Palmaris longus.
 Palmi-phalangien, Lumbricales manus.
 Palmula, Date, Palette.
 Palmus, Palpitation—p. Plumbarius, Colic, metallic—p. Vomitus, Vomiting.
 Palo de calenturas, Calenturas.
 Palos de calentura, Cinchona.
 Palpebra inferior extrorsum flexa, Ectropion—p. Tertia, Valvula semilunaris.
 Palpebræ superioris primus, Levator palpebræ superioris.
 Palpebralis, Orbicularis palpebrarum.
 Palpebrarum aperiens rectus, Levator palpebræ superioris—p. Duo musculi, Orbiculares palpebrarum.
 Palpitatio cordis trepidans, Cardiotromus.
 Palpitation du cœur, Palpitation.
 Palsy, Paralysis.
 Paludapium, Apium graveolens.
 Palus, Marsh—p. Sanctus, Guaiacum.
 Pambroma, Panbioma.
 Pamoison, Syncope.
 Panacea Ducis Holsatiæ, Potassæ sulphas—p. Duplicata, Potassæ sulphas—p. Lapsorum, Arnica montana—p. Mercurialis,

- Hydrargyri submuriæ—p. Mercurii rubri,
Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—p. Vegetabilis, Crocus.
- Panaris, Paronychia.
Panaritium, Paronychia.
Panarium, Paronychia.
Panata, Panada.
Panatella, Panada.
Panax costinum, Pastinaca opoponax—p. Heracleum, Pastinaca opoponax.
Panax pastinacea, Pastinaca opoponax.
Panchrestos, Panacea.
Panchymagogum minerale, Hydrargyri submuriæ.
- Pancœnos, Epidemy.
Pancrene, Pancreas.
Pandalitium, Paronychia.
Pandemios, Epidemy.
Panicaut, Eryngium campestre—p. Maritime, Eryngium maritimum.
Panis canicaceus, see Canicæ—p. Cibarius seu secundarius, Syncomistos—p. Cuculi, Oxalis acetosella—p. Porcinus, Cyclamen.
Panni, Swathing clothes.
Pannicule charnu, Carnosus panniculus.
Panniculus, Pterygion—p. Adiposus, Cellular membrane—p. Cordis, Pericardium—p. Hymenæus, Hymen.
Panochia, Bubo.
Panplegia, Pamplegia.
Pansement, Dressing.
Pansies, Viola tricolor.
Pantagogen, Panchymagogum.
Pantices, Intestine.
Panting, Anhelatio.
Pantophagus, Omnivorous.
Pantophobia, Hydrophobia, Panophobia.
Panus, Phygethlon—p. Faucium, Stomatopanus—p. Inguinalis, Bubo.
Pap of the throat, Uvula.
Papas Americanus, Solanum tuberosum.
Papaver cereale, P. rhœas—p. Corniculatum, Chelidonium majus—p. Erraticum, P. rhœas—p. Luteum, Chelidonium majus.
Papaverculum, Meconium.
Papaw tree, Carica Papaya.
Papayer, Carica Papaya.
Papilla, Nipple.
Papillæ caliciformes, see P. of the tongue—p. Capitata, see P. of the tongue—p. Conical, see P. of the tongue—p. Conoidal, see P. of the Tongue—p. Filiform, see P. of the tongue—p. Fungiform, see P. of the tongue—p. Fungoid, see P. of the tongue—p. Lenticular, see P. of the tongue—p. Maximæ, see P. of the tongue—p. Mediæ, see P. of the tongue—p. Minimæ, see P. of the tongue—p. Mucosæ, see P. of the tongue—p. Nervous, see Papilla—p. Pyramidal, see P. of the tongue—p. Pyramidales, see Papilla—p. Renum, P. of the kidney—p. Semilenticulares, see P. of the tongue—p. Truncatæ, see P. of the tongue—p. Vallatæ, see P. of the tongue—p. Villosæ, see P. of the tongue.
Papilli-aut-mammilli-formis, Mastoid.
- Pappus Americanus, Solanum tuberosum.
Papula agria, Lichen agrius.
Paquerette vivace, Bellis.
- Par opticum nervorum, Optic nerve—p. Primum nervorum cerebri, Olfactory nerves—p. Quintum nervorum cerebralium, Trigemini—p. Secundum nervorum, Optic nerve—p. Septimum sive faciale, Facial nerve—p. Trigemini, Trigemini—p. Trium funiculorum, Trigemini—p. Vagus, Pneumogastric—p. Visorius, Optic nerve.
- Paracenticion, Trocar.
Paracentesis, Puncturing.
Paracmastics. See Acmasticos.
Paracme, Decline.
Paracoe. See Cophosis.
Paracousia. See Cophosis.
Paracope, Delirium.
Paracrusis, Paracope.
Paracrusis, Cophosis—p. Duplicata, Double hearing—p. Imaginaria, Tinnitus aurium—p. Imperfecta, Double hearing, P. perversa—p. Obtusa, Barycoia—p. Oxycoia, P. acris—p. Surditas, see Cophosis—p. Willisiana, P. perversa.
Paracyesis, Pregnancy, morbid, Pregnancy, preternatural—p. Abortus, Abortion—p. Tubaria, Salpingocyesis.
Paracynanche, Cynanche.
Paræsthesia, Paresthesia—p. Auditus flacca, Proptoma auricularum
Parageusis, Ageusia.
Paragoge, Adduction, Coaptation.
Parallagma, *Chevauchement*.
Parallaxis, *Chevauchement*.
Paralysis, Paralysis.
Paralysis, Primula veris—p. Beriberia, Beriberi—p. Hemiplegia, Hemiplegia—p. Medullaris, Paraplegia—p. Rachialgia, Colic, metallic—p. Scorbutica, Pellagra—p. Spinalis, Paraplegia.
Paramenia difficilis, Dysmenorrhœa—p. Erroris, Menstruation, vicarious—p. Obstructionis, see Amenorrhœa—p. Profusa, Menorrhagia—p. Superflua, Menorrhagia.
Paramesos, Annular finger, see Digitus.
Parancæa, Delirium, Dementia.
Parapechyon, Radius.
Paraphobia, Hydrophobia.
Parophonia clangens, Oxyphonia—p. Gutturalis, Asaphia—p. Nasalis, Rhinophonia—p. Rauca, Raucedo—p. Ulcerosa, Oxyphonia.
Paraphora, Delirium, Paracope.
Paraphrenesis, Paraphrenitis—p. Diaphragmatica, Diaphragmitis.
Paraphrenitis, Diaphragmitis.
Paraphrosyne, Delirium.
Paraphrotes, Delirium.
Parapleuritis, Pleurodynia.
Paraplexia, Paraplegia.
Parapsis acris temeritudo, Soreness—p. Expers, Torpor—p. Illusoria, Pseudæsthesia—p. Pruritus, Itching.
Pararma, Fimbria.
Parasceue, Apparatus.

Parasitismus intestinalis, Helminthiasis—p. Superficie, Malis.
 Parastata, Epididymis.
 Parastatæ, Prostate—p. Glandulæ, Prostate.
 Parasyranche, Cynanche parotidæa.
 Parathenar major, Abductor minimi digiti pedis—p. Minor, Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.
 Parathroma, Elongatio.
 Paratrimma, Chafing.
 Paregoricus, Anodyne.
 Pareia, Gena.
 Parelle, Rumex hydrolapathum.
 Parencephalis, Cerebellum.
 Paresis, Paralysis.
 Parfum, Suffimentum.
 Parisette, Paris.
 Paristhmia, Cynanche, Tonsil.
 Paristhmitis, Cynanche.
 Pariera brava, Pareira brava.
 Paries, Table.
 Parocheteusis, Derivation.
 Parodynia, Dystocia—p. Perversa, Presentation, preternatural.
 Parois, Parietes.
 Parole, Voice, articulated.
 Paroniria ambulans, Somnambulism—p. Salax, Pollution.
 Paronychia, Asplenium ruta muraria—p. Digitum, Digitum.
 Paropia, Canthus (lesser).
 Paropsis, Dysæsthesia visualis—p. Amaurosis, Amaurosis—p. Cataracta, Cataract—p. Glaucoma, Glaucoma—p. Illusoria, Pseudoblepsia—p. Lateralis, Dysopia lateralis—p. Longinqua, Presbytia—p. Lucifuga, Nyctalopia—p. Noctifuga, Hemeralopia—p. Propinqua, Myopia—p. Staphyloma, Staphyloma—p. Staphyloma purulentum, Hypopyon—p. Staphyloma simplex, Hydrophthalmia—p. Strabismus, Strabismus—p. Synezeisis, Synezeisis.
 Parorasis, Hallucination.
 Parosmia, Anosmia.
 Parostia flexilis, Mollities ossium—p. Fragilis, Fragilitas ossium.
 Parotid, accessory gland of the. See Parotid.
 Parotide, Parotis.
 Parotis contagiosa, Cynanche parotidæa—p. Epidemica, Cynanche parotidæa—p. Sero-so glutine tumens, Cynanche parotidæa—p. Spuria, Cynanche parotidæa.
 Parotitis, Cynanche parotidæa, Parotis.
 Pars inferior pedis, Sole—p. Naturalis medicinæ, Physiology—p. Prima asperæ arteriæ, Larynx—p. Vaga, Pneumogastric—p. Virilis, Penis.
 Parsley, common, Apium petroselinum—p. Macedonian, Bubon Macedonicum—p. Mountain, black, Athamanta aureoselinum.
 Parsnep, cow, Heracleum spondylium—p. Garden, Pastinaca sativa.
 Part, see Parturition—p. *legitime et illegitime*, see Parturition.
 Partes generatione inservientes, Genital organs—p. Genitales, Genital organs.

Parthenium febrifuga, Matricaria—p. Mas, Tanacetum.
 Parties, les, Genital organs—p. *Génitales*, Genital organs—p. *Honteuses*, Genital organs—p. *Génitoires*, Genital organs—p. *Naturelles*, Genital organs—p. *Nobles*, Genital organs—p. *Sexuelles*, Genital organs.
 Partio, Parturition.
 Partridgeberry, Gaultheria.
 Parts, the, Genital organs.
 Partura, Parturition.
 Parturigo, Parturition.
 Parturium vanum, *Fausse couche*.
 Partus, Parturition—p. Cæsareus, Cesarean section—p. Difficilis, Dystocia.
 Paruria incontiens, Enuresis—p. Inops, Ischuria, false—p. Mellita, Diabetes—p. Retentionis, Ischuria—p. Retentionis vesicalis, Retention of urine—p. Stillatitia, Strangury—p. Stillatitia mucosa, Cystirrhæa.
 Pas d'ane, Tussilago.
 Pasma, Catapasma.
 Pasqueflower, Anemone pulsatilla.
 Passa, Paronychia.
 Passæ Corinthiacæ. See Vitis Corinthiaca.
 Passages, digestive, Ways, digestive—p. Second, Ways, second.
 Passe-pierre, Crithmum maritimum.
 Passerage sauvage, Cardamine pratensis.
 Passio cæliaca, Celiac flux—p. Cholericæ, Cholera—p. Felliflua, Cholera—p. Hæmoptoica, Hæmoptysis—p. Hypochondriaca, Hypochondriasis—p. Hysterica, Hysteria—p. Iliaca, Ileus—p. Ischiadica, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea—p. Pleuritica, Pleuritis—p. Ventriculosa, Celiac flux.
 Passionflower, bayleaved, Passiflora laurifolia.
 Passulæ majores, see Vitis vinifera—p. Minores, see Vitis Corinthiaca.
 Pasta de althæa, Paste, marshmallow—p. Amygdalina, Confection (almond)—p. de Dactylis, Paste, date—p. Emulsiva, Confection (almond)—p. de Jujubis, Paste of jujubes—p. Regia, Confection (almond).
 Paste, Ward's, Confectio piperis nigri.
 Pastèque, Cucurbita citrullus.
 Pastilles, fumigating. See Fumigation.
 Pastilli emetinæ pectoralis, Trochisci e. p.
 Pastinaca sylvestris, P. sativa—p. Sylvestris tenuifolia officinarum, Daucus Carota.
 Pâte, Paste—p. *Arsenical*, Arsenical paste.
 Patella, Cup—p. Fixa, Olecranon.
 Pathema, Affection, Disease.
 Pathematology, Pathology.
 Pathne, Alveolus.
 Pathology, humoral, Humorism.
 Pathopatrialgia, Nostalgia.
 Pathos, Affection, Disease.
 Patience, Rumex patientia—p. *d'Eau*, Rumex hydrolapathum—p. Garden, Rumex patientia—p. *Rouge*, Rumex sanguineus—p. *Sauvage*, Rumex acutus.
 Patientia, Rumex patientia.
 Patientia musculus, Levator scapulæ.

- Patne, Alveolus.
 Patura, Syphilis.
Paume de la main, Palm.
 Pauonta, Sedatives.
Paupière, Palpebra.
 Pavana wood, *Croton tiglium*.
Pavillon de l'oreille, Pavilion of the ear—*p. de la Trompe*, see *Tuba fallopiana*.
 Pavina, *Æsculus hippocastanum*.
 Pavor, Panophobia.
Pavot des Jardins, Papaver.
 Pazahar, Bezoar.
 Peach brandy, *Amygdalus persica*—*p. Tree*, *Amygdalus persica*.
 Peagle, *Primula veris*.
 Pear. See *Pyrus malus*.
 Pearl ash, Potash of commerce—*p. Mother of*, see Pearl—*p. White*, Bismuth, subnitrate of.
Peau, Cutis.
Peaucier, *Platysma myoides*.
 Pechedon, Perinæum.
Pêcher, *Amygdalus persica*.
 Pechys, Elbow.
 Pechytyrbe, *Porphyra nautica*.
 Pecten, Pubes.
 Pectihagra, Pechyagra.
Pectiné, Pectinalis.
Pectoral, grand, Pectoralis major.
 Pectoralis internus, Triangularis sterni.
Pectoriloque, Stethoscope.
Pectoriloque chévrotonte, Egophony.
 Pectus, Thorax.
 Pedesis, Pulsation.
 Pedethmos, Pulsation.
 Pedicle, vitelline. See *Vesicula umbilicalis*.
 Pedicularia, *Delphinium staphisagria*.
 Pediculatio, Phtheiriasis.
 Pediculus pubis, Crablouse.
Pedicure, Chiropodist.
 Pedicus, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.
Pedieux (muscle), Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.
 Pedigambra, Ysambra.
 Pediluvium, Bath, foot.
 Pedion, Sole.
 Pedium, Tarsus.
Peduncles du cercelet, Corpora restiformia.
 Peduncles of the medulla oblongata, Corpora restiformia.
 Pedunculi medullæ oblongatæ, Corpora restiformia.
 Pega, Canthus (lesser).
 Peganium, Ruta.
 Peine, Hunger.
 Peira, Effort, Experience, Nisus.
 Pelagra, Pellagra.
 Pelidnoma, Ecchymoma.
 Pelioma, Ecchymoma.
 Peliosis, Purpura hæmorrhagica.
 Pellicula summa, Epidermis—*p. Superior*, Epidermis.
 Pellis, Cutis—*p. Summa*, Epidermis.
 Pellitory, bastard, *Achillea ptarmica*—*p. of Spain*, *Anthemis pyrethrum*—*p. Wall*, *Parietaria*.
 Pelma, Sole.
Pelote de mer, *Pila marina*.
 Peltigera canina, Lichen caninus.
 Pelude, Pelicide.
 Pelvis aurium, Cochlea—*p. Cerebri*, Infundibulum of the brain—*p. Ocularis*, Scaphium oculare.
 Pelycometrum, Pelvimeter.
 Pelyometrum, Pelvimeter.
 Pemphix, Pemphigus.
 Pemphinx, Pemphigus.
 Pemphigus variolodes. See Varicella.
 Penæa Sarcocolla, Sarcocolla.
 Pencil-like processes, Styloid processes.
 Penicillum, Compress.
 Penicillus, Tent.
 Peniculum, Compress.
 Peniculus, Tent.
 Penides, Saccharum hordeatum.
Pénil, Mons veneris.
 Penis cerebri, Pineal gland—*p. Muliebris*, Clitoris.
 Pennycress, Thlaspi.
 Pennyroyal, *Mentha pulegium*—*p. Hart's*, *Mentha cervina*.
Pensée, *Viola tricolor*—*p. Sauvage*, *Viola tricolor*.
 Pentaphyllum, *Potentilla reptans*.
 Pepansis, Coction, Maturation.
 Pepanticos, Maturative.
 Pepasmos, Coction, Maturation.
 Pepper, black, *Piper nigrum*—*p. Cayenne*, *Capsicum annuum*—*p. Cubeb*, *Piper cubeba*—*p. Guinea*, *Capsicum annuum*—*p. Jamaica*, *Myrtus Pimento*—*p. Long*, *Piper longum*—*p. Poor-man's*, *Polygonum hydropiper*—*p. Tailed*, *Piper cubeba*—*p. Water*, *Polygonum hydropiper*—*p. Wall*, *Sedum*—*p. White*, *Piper album*.
 Pepperwort, *Lepidium*.
 Pepsis, Coction, Digestion.
Perce-crane, Perforator.
Percefeuille, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.
Percemousse, *Polytrichum*.
Percepierre, *Crithmum maritimum*.
 Percolatio, Filtration.
 Perforans Casserii. See Cutaneous—*p. Manus*, Flexor profundus perforans—*p. Profundus*, Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.
 Perforation, Paracentesis—*p. Uteri*, Uterus, rupture of the.
 Perforatus, Coraco-brachialis, Flexor brevis digitorum pedis—*p. Casserii*, Coracobrachialis.
 Perfusio, Fomentation.
 Periamma, Amuletum.
 Periapton, Amuletum.
 Periblema, Catablema.
 Pericarpium, Epicarpium.
 Pericrasis, Peribrosis.
 Perichrasis, Circumlitio, Liniment.
 Perichriston, Circumlitio, Liniment.
 Periclimenum, Lonicera periclymenum.
 Periesticos, Salutory.
 Periglottis, Epiglottic gland. See Tongue.

Perilymph, Cotunnus, liquor of.
 Perimysium, Fascia.
 Perin, Scrotum.
Périnée, Perinæum.
 Perineurion, Neurilema.
 Periodeia, Period.
 Periodeusis, Period.
 Periodeutes, Charlatan.
 Perione, Decidua.
 Periosteum internum, Medullary membrane.
 Periphimosis, Paraphimosis.
 Peripleumonia, Peripneumonia.
 Peripneumonia, Pneumonia—*p. Catarrhalis*,
P. notha—*p. Pituitosa*, *P. notha*.
 Peripneumony, bastard, Peripneumonia no-
 tha.
 Peripsyxis, Catapsyxis, Perfrictio.
 Perirrhœa, Enuresis.
Periscelis, *Jarretièrre*.
 Periscythismus, Periscyphismus.
 Peristaltic action, Peristole.
 Peristerium, Verbena officinalis.
 Peristaphylinus externus, Circumflexus mus-
 culus—*p. Inferior*, Circumflexus musculus
 —*p. Internus*, Levator palati.
 Peristoma, Peristroma.
 Periterion, *Trépan perforatif*.
 Peritestis, Albuginea.
Péritoine, Peritonæum.
 Peritome, Circumcision.
 Perittoma, Excrement.
 Periwinkle, lesser, Vinea minor.
 Perla, Pearl.
Perle, Pearl.
 Permotio, Motion.
 Perniciosus, Deleterious.
 Pernio, Chilblain.
 Perodactyleus, Flexor longus digitorum pedis
 profundus perforans.
Pérone, Fibula—*p. col du*, Collum fibulæ.
Peroneo-lateral, court, Peronæus brevis—*p.*
Phalangeinien du gros orteil, Flexor lon-
 gus pollicis pedis—*p. Sousphalangeinien du*
pouce, Flexor longus pollicis pedis—*p. Sous-*
tarsien, Peronæus longus—*p. Sus-metatar-*
sien, Peronæus tertius—*p. Sus-metatarsien*,
grand, Peronæus brevis—*p. Sus-phalan-*
gettien du pouce, Extensor proprius pollicis
 pedis—*p. Tibi-sus-phalangeinien commun*,
 Extensor communis digitorum pedis—*p.*
Sus-phalangeinien du pouce, Extensor pro-
 prius pollicis pedis.
Peronier, *grand*, Peronæus longus—*p. La-*
teral, long, Peronæus longus—*p. Moyen*,
 Peronæus brevis—*p. Petit*, Peronæus ter-
 tius.
 Perrosin. See Pinus abies.
Persicaire douce, Persicaria.
 Persicaria, Polygonum Persicaria—*p. Urens*,
 Polygonum hydropiper.
Persil, Apium petroselinum—*p. d'Ane*, Chæ-
 rophyllum sylvestre—*p. de Macedoine*, Bu-
 bon Macedonicum—*p. de Montagne*, Atha-
 manta aureoselinum.
 Persimmon, Diospyros Virginiana.
 Persudatio, Diapedesis.

Perte, Metrorrhagia—*p. de Sang*, Hæmor-
 rhagia—*p. Uterine rouge*, Metrorrhagia—
p. Uterine blanche, Leucorrhœa.
Pertes blanches, Leucorrhœa.
Pervenche, Vinca minor.
Perversion de la tête des os et des muscles,
 Loxarthrus.
 Pervigilium, Insomnia, Coma Vigil.
 Pes Alexandrinus, Anthemis Pyrethum—
p. Cati, Antennaria Dioica—*p. Equinus*,
 see Kyllosis—*p. Leonis*, Alchemilla.
Pésanteur, Weight—*p. Spécifique*, Gravity,
 specific.
Pèse-liqueur, Areometer.
 Pessary, Egyptian, Ægyptius pessus.
 Pessulus, Pessary.
 Pessus, Pessary.
 Pest, Plague.
Peste, Plague.
 Pestilent-wort, Tussilago Petasites.
 Pestilentia, Plague.
 Pestis, Plague—*p. Variolosa*, Variola.
Pet, Fart.
 Petasites, Tussilago petasites.
 Petechiæ sine febre, Purpura simplex.
 Petechial scurvy, Purpura simplex.
 Petechianosis, Purpura hæmorrhagica.
 Peticulæ, Petechiæ.
 Petigo, Impetigo.
Petit courier, Influenza—*p. Lait*, Serum lac-
 tis—*p. Lait d'Hoffmann*, Serum lactis Hoff-
 manni—*p. Sus-maxillo-labial*, Levator an-
 guli oris.
Petite Poste, Influenza.
 Petræum, Petrolæum.
 Petræum, Solidago virgaurea.
 Petrapium, Bubon Macedonicum.
Pétréole, Petrolæum.
 Petro del Porco, Bezoard of the Indian porcu-
 pine.
Pétrole, Petrolæum.
 Petroleum Barbadense, Petrolæum.
 Petro-salpingo-staphylinus, Circumflexus—*p.*
 Salpingo-staphylinus, Levator palati—*p.*
Staphylin, Levator palati.
 Petroselinum, Apium petroselinum—*p. Ma-*
 cedonicum, Bubon Macedonicum.
 Petum, Nicotiana tabacum.
 Peuce, Pinus sylvestris.
Peuplier noir, Populus.
 Pexis, Concretion.
 Peza, Astragalus, Sole.
 Phacos, Ervum lens.
 Phacoscotoma, Cataract.
 Phagæna, Boulimia.
 Phagedæna, Boulimia—*p. Gangrænosa*, Hos-
 pital gangrene.
 Phalacroma, Calvities.
 Phalacrosis, Calvities.
 Phalacrotis, Alopecia.
Phalanges des doigts, Phalanges of the fin-
 gers—*p. des Orteils*, Phalanges of the toes.
 Phallorrhagia, Stomatosis.
 Phallorrhœa, Gonorrhœa.
 Phallus, Penis.
 Phantasia, Imagination.

- Phantasm, Hallucination.
 Phantasma, Pseudoblepsia.
 Phantom, Fantom.
 Pharmaceum, Apotheca.
 Pharmaccia, Poisoning.
 Pharmaceutice, Pharmacy.
Pharmacien, Apothecary.
 Pharmacologia, Materia medica.
 Pharmacopœus, Apothecary.
 Pharmacopola, Apothecary.
Pharmacopole, Apothecary.
 Pharmacum, Medicament—p. *Ægyptiacum*,
Ægyptiacum—p. *Amatorium*, *Philter*.
 Pharus, Pharynx.
 Pharygathron, Pharynx.
Pharyngé, Pharyngeal.
 Pharyngethron, Pharynx.
Pharyngien, Pharyngeal.
 Pharyngeurysma, Pharyngocele.
 Pharyngitis, Cynanche parotidæa.
 Pharyngo-staphylinus, Palato-pharyngeus.
 Pharyx, Pharynx.
 Phatnion, Alveolus.
Phellandre, *Phellandrium aquaticum*.
 Pheugophobia, Hydrophobia.
 Pheugydron, Hydrophobia.
 Philanthropus, Galium aparine.
 Philetron, Philter.
 Philonium Londinense, Confectio opii.
 Philopatridalgia, Nostalgia.
 Philopatridomania, Nostalgia.
 Philosopher's stone. See Alchymy.
 Philosophia corporis vivi, Physiology—p.
Hermetica, Alchymy—p. *per Ignem*, Chy-
 mistry.
 Philyra, Tilia.
 Phima, Phyma.
 Phimos, Capistrum.
 Phlasma, Contusion.
 Phlebarteriodialysis. See Aneurism.
 Phlebes, (arteries.) See Artery.
 Phlebeurysma, Varix,
 Phlebion, Venua.
 Phleboplerosis ecphractica, Inflammation.
 Phlebotomus, Fleam.
 Phlebs, Vein.
 Phledonia, Delirium.
 Phlegmasia, Inflammation, Phlegmon—p. of
 the Peritoneum, Peritonitis.
 Phlegmatia, Hydrops, Œdema—p. *Lactea*,
P. dolens.
 Phlegmatie membranose et parenchymato-
 se, Empresma.
 Phlegmatopyra, Fever, adeno-meningeal.
 Phlegmatorrhagia, Coryza.
 Phlegmone, Inflammation—p. *Mammæ*,
Mastodynia apostematosa—p. *Mastodynia*,
Mastodynia apostematosa—p. *Parotidæa*,
Parotis.
 Phlegmonodes, Phlegmonous.
 Phlegmopyra, Fever, adeno-meningeal.
 Phleps, Vein.
 Phlogistici, Empresma.
 Phlogiston, Hydrogen.
 Phlogopyrus, Synocha.
 Phlogosis, Incendium, Inflammation—p.
 Phlegmone, Phlegmon.
 Phloios, Cortex.
 Phloos, Cortex.
 Phlous, Cortex.
 Phlyctænula. See Hydatid.
 Phlyctides, Phlyctæna.
 Phlysis, Phlyctæna—p. *Impetigo*, *Impetigo*
 —p. *Porrigo*, *Porrigo*—p. *Scabies*, *Psora*.
 Phlyzacion, Phlyctæna.
 Phobodipson, Hydrophobia.
 Phœnicismus, Rubeola.
 Phœnigmus, Phenigmus—p. *Petechialis*,
Purpura simplex.
 Phœnix dactylifera, Date tree.
 Phone, Voice.
 Phonopathia, Phononosi.
 Phora, Gestation.
 Phorbe, Pabulum.
 Phos, Light.
 Phosphas calcicum stibiatum, Antimonial
 powder—p. *Calcis stibiatus*, Antimonial
 powder—p. *Natricum*, *Soda*, phosphate of.
Phosphore, Phosphorus.
 Phosphoruria, Urine, phosphorescent.
 Photocampsis, Refraction.
 Photophobia, Nyctalopia.
 Photophobophthalmia, Nyctalopia.
 Phrasis, Voice, articulated.
 Phrasum, Marrubium.
 Phrenes, Diaphragm.
Phrenésie, Phrenitis.
 Phrenesis, Delirium, Phrenitis.
 Phrenetiasis, Delirium, Phrenitis.
 Phrenic, Diaphragmatic.
 Phrenicula hydrocephalica, Hydrocephalus
 internus.
 Phrenismus, Phrenitis.
 Phrenitis, Delirium—p. *Latrans*, *Hydropho-*
bia—p. *Verminosa*, *Vercoquin*.
 Phrenology, Craniology.
 Phrensy, Phrenitis.
 Phricasmus, Horripilation.
 Phrice, Horripilation.
 Phryagma, Shuddering.
 Phrycte, Colophonia.
 Phtharma caligo, Caligo—p. *Cataracta*, *Cata-*
ract—p. *Glaucoma*, *Glaucoma*.
 Phtheir, Pediculus.
 Phtheirium, Delphinium staphisagria.
 Phtheirotionum, Delphinium staphisagria.
 Phthinodes, Phthisicus.
 Phthiriasis, Malis, Phtheiriasis.
 Phthiroporon, Autumn.
Phthisie, Phthisis pulmonalis—p. *Calculeuse*,
Calculi, pulmonary.
 Phthisi-pneumonia, Phthisis pulmonalis.
 Phthisis dorsalis, Tabes dorsalis—p. *Dyspep-*
tic, see *Phthisis*—p. *Meseraica*, *Tabes me-*
senterica—p. *Notias*, *Tabes dorsalis*—p.
Pupillaris, *Myosis*—p. *Pupillæ*, *Synezizis*
 —p. *Scrophulosa*, *P. pulmonalis*—p. *Tu-*
berculosa, *P. pulmonalis*.
 Phthisuria, Diabetes.
 Phthoe, Phthisis.

Phthois, Pastil, Trochiscus.
 Phthiscos, Trochiscos, Pastil.
 Phthora, Abortion, Corruption.
 Phthorius, Abortive.
 Phusca, Oxycrate.
 Phylacterion, Amuletum.
 Phylaxis, Conservation.
 Phyllitis, Asplenium Scolopendrium.
 Phyma anthrax, Anthrax—p. Anthrax terminthus, Terminthus—p. Sycosis, Sycosis.
 Phymatosis, Excrecence—p. Elephantiasis, Elephantiasis—p. Verrucosa, Verruca.
 Phymosis, Phimosis.
 Phypella, Phygethlon.
 Physa, Crepitation.
 Physalis alkekengi, Physalis.
 Physcia Islandica, Lichen Islandicus—p. Nivalis, Lichen caninus.
 Physconia biliosa, Turgescencia vesiculæ felleæ—p. Mesenterica, Tabes mesenterica—p. Splenicum, Aguecake.
 Physema, Tympanites, Physis.
 Physis, Tympanites.
 Physter macrocephalus. See Cetaceum.
 Physic, Medicament, Medicina—p. Indian, Euphorbia corollata, Gillenia Trifoliata.
 Physician, Doctor.
 Physio-autocratia, Vis medicatrix naturæ.
 Physiological doctrine—Broussaism.
 Physiologie, Physiology.
 Physon, Flatulence.
 Physoncus, Emphysema.
 Physionomia, Physiognomy.
Physionomie égarée. See Wild.
 Physis, Sex.
 Physocœlia, Tympanites.
 Physospasmus, Colica flatulenta.
 Physothorax, Pneumothorax.
Phytolaque à dix étamines, Phytolacca decandra.
 Pian, Frambœsia.
 Pians, mother of, Mama-pian.
 Piar, Pinguedo.
 Pica, Malacia.
 Picacismus, Malacia.
 Picatio, Malacia.
 Picea, Pinus abies.
 Picerion, Butter.
 Picote, Variola.
 Picotement, Pricking.
 Picria, Bitterness.
 Picrium spicatum, Coutoubea alba.
 Picrocholos, Bilious.
 Picros, Amarus.
 Pie Mère, Pia mater.
 Pièce, Hepatitis.
 Pied, Pes—p. *d'Alexandre*, Anthemis pyrethrum—p. *d'Alouette des champs*, Delphinium consolida—p. Bot, see Kyllosis—p. *de Chat*, Antennaria dioica—p. *de Cheval marin*, Cornu ammonis—p. *de Griffon*, Gryphius pes, Helleborus fœtidus—p. *de Lion*, Alchemilla—p. *de Lit*, Origanum—p. *d'Ours*, Acanthus mollis—p. *Plat*, see Kyllosis—p. *de Veau*, Arum maculatum.

Pieiron, Pinguedo.
 Pierre, Calculus—p. *d'Aigle*, Ætites—p. *d'Azur*, Lapis lazuli—p. *Calaminaire*, Calamine—p. *à Cauterê*, Potassa cum calce—p. *Infernale*, Argenti nitras—p. *Judaïque*, Judæus (lapis)—p. *Medicamenteuse*, Medicamentosus lapis—p. *Néphrétique*, Nephreticus lapis—p. *Ponce*, Pumex.
Pierres crayeuses, Calculi arthritic—p. *au Fiel*, Calculi biliary—p. *Urinaires*, Calculi urinary.
 Piester, Press.
 Piesterion, Press.
 Pigsflare, Adeps suilla.
Pigamon jaunatre, Thalictrum.
 Pigeon berries, Phytolacca decandra.
 Pigmentarius, Apothecary, Unguentarius.
 Pigmentum, Paint—p. Indicum, Indigo—p. Nigrum, see Choroid—p. Urucu, Terra orleana.
Pignerole, Centaurea calcitrapa.
Pignon de Barbarie, Jatropha curcas—p. *d'Inde*, Jatropha curcas.
 Pignut, Bunium bulbocastanum.
 Pila, Mortar, Pillar—p. Damarum, Ægagrophila—p. Rupicaprarum, Ægagrophila.
 Pilare malum, Trichosis.
 Pileolum, Calotte.
 Pileolus, a Caul, Pileus.
 Piles, blind, Cæcæ hæmorrhoides.
 Pileus, Cucupha—p. Hippocraticus, *Bonnet d'Hippocrate*.
 Pileux, Pileous.
 Pilewort, Ranunculus ficaria.
 Pilier, Pillar.
 Pilimictio. See Trichiasis.
 Pill of aloes and camboge, Pilulæ aloes et cambogiæ—p. of Aloes and cinchona, Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ—p. of Aloes and colocynth, Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis—p. of Aloes and fœtid gums, Pilulæ de aloes et fœtidis—p. of Aloes and ginger, Pilulæ aloes et zingiberis—p. Aloes and myrrh, Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ—p. Aloetic, Pilulæ aloeticæ—p. Aloetic and assafœtida, Pilulæ aloes et assafœtidæ—p. Aloetic, compound, Pilulæ aloes compositæ—p. of Ammoniu-ret of copper, Pilulæ ammoniureti cupri—p. Analeptic, James's, see Analeptica—p. Anderson's, see Pilulæ de aloes et fœtidis—p. Anodyne, Pilulæ opiatæ—p. Antibilious, Barclay's, Pilulæ antibiliosæ—p. Antibilious, Dixon's, see Pilulæ antibiliosæ—p. Bacher's, Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrhæ—p. Barbarossa's, Barbarossæ pilulæ—p. Blue, Pilulæ hydrargyri—p. Calomel, Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ—p. Camboge, Pilulæ cambogiæ compos.—p. Camboge, compound, Pilulæ cambogiæ aloeticæ—p. Common, Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ—p. Female, Pilulæ de aloes et fœtidis—p. Fothergill's, see Pilulæ aloes et colocynthidis—p. Galbanum, compound, Pilulæ galbani compositæ—p. Gum, Pilulæ galbani compositæ—p. of Hellebore and

myrrh, Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrha—
p. Hooper's, see Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ—
p. Keyser's, see Hydrargyrus acetatus—
p. Lady Crespigny's, Pilulæ aloes et kinæ
kinæ—p. Machine, *Pilulier*—p. Matthews's,
see Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrha—p. Mer-
curial, Pilulæ hydrargyri—p. Moseley's,
Pilulæ rhej compositæ—p. Night, common,
Pilulæ opiatæ—p. Opiate, Pilulæ opiatæ—
p. Peter's, see Pilulæ aloes et cambogiæ—
p. Plummer's, Pilulæ hydrargyri submu-
riatis compositæ—p. Red, Pilulæ hydrar-
gyri submuriatis compositæ—p. Red, Boer-
haave's, see Hydrargyri sulphuretum ru-
brum—p. Rhubarb, compound, Pilulæ rhei
compositæ—p. Rufus's, Pilulæ aloes et
myrrhæ—p. Scotch, Pilulæ de aloe et fœ-
tidis—p. of Soap and opium, Pilulæ sapo-
nis cum opio—p. Speediman's, see Pilulæ
aloes et myrrhæ—p. Squill, compound, Pi-
lulæ scillæ compositæ—p. Starkey's, see
Pilulæ ex helleboro et myrrha—p. Storax,
Pilulæ e styrace—p. of Strychnine, Pilulæ
strychninæ—p. of Submuriate of mercury
compound, Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis
compositæ—p. Turpentine, Pilulæ de tere-
binthina—p. Webster's, Pilulæ aloes et
kinæ kinæ.

Pilon, Pilum.

Pilosella, Hieracium pilosella.

Pilosus, Pileous.

Pilulæ ex aloe, P. aloes compositæ—p. de
Aloe et cambogia, P. aloes et cambogiæ
—p. Aloes martiales, P. de Aloe et fœtidis
—p. de Aloe et sapone, P. aloeticæ—p. Ante-
cibum, P. aloes et kinæ kinæ—p. Anti-
herpeticæ, Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis
comp.—p. Antihystericæ, P. galbani com-
positæ—p. Antispasticæ, P. galbani com-
positæ—p. Assafœtidæ compositæ, P. gal-
bani compositæ—p. Benedictæ Fulleri, P.
de Aloe et fœtidis—p. Cocchii, P. aloes et
colocynthis—p. Coccinæ minores, P. aloes
et colocynthis—p. Coccinæ, P. aloes et
colocynthis—p. Colocynthis compositæ,
P. aloes et colocynthis—p. ex Colocyn-
thide cum aloe, P. aloes et colocynthis—
p. Communes, P. aloes et myrrhæ—p. Cu-
pri, Pilulæ ammoniureti cupri—p. Depu-
rantes, P. hydrargyri submuriatis compos.
—p. Ecphracticæ, P. de aloe et fœtidis—
p. Ferri cum myrrha, P. Ferri compositæ
—p. Fœtidæ, P. galbani compositæ—p.
Gummi, P. galbani compositæ—p. Gummi
guttæ aloeticæ, P. cambogiæ compositæ—
p. Gummosæ, P. galbani compositæ—p.
de Gutta gamandra, P. cambogiæ compo-
sitæ—p. Hydragogæ, P. cambogiæ compo-
sitæ—p. Hydragogæ Bontii, Pilulæ aloes
et cambogiæ—p. ex Hydrargyro muriatico
miti cum sulphure stibiato aurantiaca,
Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ
—p. Mercuriales, P. hydrargyri, P. de
hydrargyro, scammonio et aloe—p. Doc-
toris Morton, P. balsamicæ—p. Myrrhæ
compositæ, P. Galbani compositæ—p. Opii,

P. saponis cum opio—p. de Extracto opii,
P. de cynoglosso—p. ex Oxido stibii et
hydrargyri sulphureto nigro compositæ,
Pilulæ antiscrophulosæ—p. Resolventes
cum mercurio, P. hydrargyri submu-
riatis compos.—p. de Rhabarbaro, Pilulæ
rhei compositæ—p. Rufi, P. aloes et
myrrhæ—p. Salutaris, Leake's, see Pilulæ
hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ—p. Sa-
ponaceæ, P. saponis cum opio—p. e Scilla,
P. scillæ compositæ—p. Scillæ cum zingi-
bere, P. scillæ compositæ—p. Scilliticæ,
P. scillæ compositæ—p. ex Stibio et hy-
drargyro, P. hydrargyri submur. compos.
—p. Stomachicæ, P. aloes et kinæ kinæ—
p. Thebaicæ, P. opiatæ—p. Tonicæ, P. ex
Helleboro et myrrha.

Pilules, Pilulæ—p. *Agrégatives*, see Aggre-
gate—p. *d'Aloes ou aloétiques*, Pilulæ aloec-
ticæ—p. *d'Ammoniure de cuivre*, Pilulæ
ammoniureti cupri—p. *Bénites de Fuller*,
Pilulæ de aloe et fœtidis—p. *de fer com-
posées*, Pilulæ ferri compositæ—p. *Gour-
mandes*, Pilulæ aloes et kinæ kinæ—p. *de
Mercure*, Pilulæ hydrargyri—p. *de Mer-
cure*, &c., Pilulæ de hydrargyro, scammo-
nio et aloe—p. *Mercurielles*, Pilulæ de hy-
drargyro, scammonio et aloe—p. *Opiacées*,
Pilulæ opiatæ—p. *de Saxon et d'Opium*,
Pilulæ saponis cum opio.

Pilus, Capillus, a Caul, Hair.

Pimele, Pinguedo.

Piment, Capsicum annuum—p. *Royal*, My-
rica gale.

Pimentæ baccæ. See Myrtus pimento.

Pimento. See Myrtus pimento.

Pimpernel, red, Anagallis—p. Water, Vero-
nica beccabunga.

Pimpilium, Piper longum.

Pimpinella, Italian, Sanguisorba officinalis.

Pimpinella, greater, P. magna—p. *Hircina*,
P. saxifraga—p. *Nigra*, P. magna—p. *Um-
bellifera*, P. saxifraga.

Pimple, Papula.

Pimprenelle, Pimpinella saxifraga—p. *Noire*,
Sanguisorba officinalis.

Pin à Pignons. See Pinus picea.

Pinastellum, Peucedanum.

Pinaster, Pinus sylvestris.

Pincé, Pinched.

Pincée, Pugillus.

Pincers, Forceps.

Pincettes, Forceps.

Pine apple, Bromelia ananas—p. *Aphernousli*,
Pinus cembra—p. Ground, stinking, Cam-
phorosma monspeliaca—p. Mountain, see
Pinus mughos—p. Mugho, see Pinus Mug-
hos—p. Stone, Pinus pinea.

Pinea, Pinus pinea.

Pineus purgans, Jatropha curcas.

Pinguedo renalis, Nephridion.

Pinguin, Bromelia pinguin.

Pinhones Indici, Jatropha curcas.

Pink, Carolina, Spigelia Marilandica—p.
Ground, Silene Virginica—p. Indian, Spi-
gelia Marilandica.

Pinna, Ala, Pavilion of the ear—*p. Marina*, see Bissus.
 Pinnaculum fornicis gutturalis, Uvula.
 Pinnula, *Aileron*.
 Pinus pumilio. See Pinus Mughos—*p. Uberima*, Pinus pinea.
 Pione, Pæonia.
 Piper aromaticum, *P. nigrum*—*p. Betel*, Betel—*p. Brazilianum*, Capsicum annuum—*p. Calecuticum*, Capsicum annuum—*p. Caryophyllatum*, see Myrtus pimenta—*p. Caudatum*, *P. cubeba*—*p. Chiapæ*, see Myrtus pimenta—*p. Guineense*, Capsicum annuum—*p. Indicum*, Capsicum annuum—*p. Jamaicense*, see Myrtus pimenta—*p. Lusitanicum*, Capsicum annuum—*p. Murale*, Sedum—*p. Odoratum Jamaicense*, see Myrtus pimenta—*p. Tabascum*, see Myrtus pimenta—*p. Turcicum*, Capsicum annuum.
 Pippiseva, Pyrola umbellata.
 Piqure, Puncture, Wound, punctured.
 Piscina, *Baignoire*.
 Piso, Mortar.
 Pissa. See Pinus sylvestris.
 Pisselæum Indicum, Petrolæum.
 Pissement de sang, Hæmaturia.
 Pissenlit, Leontodon taraxacum.
 Pissosis, Malacia.
 Pistachio nuts. See Pistacia vera.
 Pistillus, Pilum.
 Pistolochia, Aristolochia pistolochia.
 Pistoriensis gladius, *Bistouri*.
 Pit of the stomach, *Fossette du cœur*.
 Pitayine. See Pitaya bark.
 Pitch, Colophonia—*p. Black*, see Pinus sylvestris—*p. Burgundy*, see Pinus abies—*p. Common*, see Pinus sylvestris—*p. Jew's*, Asphaltum—*p. Mineral*, Pissasphaltum—*p. Stone*, see Pinus sylvestris—*p. White*, see Pinus abies.
 Pithyrinus, Acerosus, Furfuraceous.
 Pittosis, Malacia.
 Pituita, Phlegm—*p. Narium*, Nasal mucus.
 Pityriasis, Porrigo—*p. Nigra*, Chloasma—*p. Versicolor*, Chloasma.
 Pityron, Furfur.
 Pivoine, Pæonia.
 Pix abietina, see Pinus abies—*p. Alba*, see Pinus abies—*p. Anda*, see Pinus abies, and Pinus sylvestris—*p. Atra*, see Pinus sylvestris—*p. Brutia*, Brutia—*p. Burgundica*, see Pinus abies—*p. Cedria*, see Pinus sylvestris—*p. Græca*, Colophonia—*p. Liquida*, see Pinus sylvestris—*p. Navalis*, see Pinus sylvestris—*p. Nigra*, see Pinus sylvestris—*p. Sicca*, see Pinus sylvestris.
 Placenta febrilis, Ague cake—*p. Sanguinis*, see Blood.
 Plafond des ventricules du cerveau, Corpus callosum.
 Plaga, Ictus, Wound.
 Plagula, Compress, Pledget, Splint.
 Plaie, Wound—*p. d'Arme à feu*, Wound, gunshot—*p. d'Arquebusade*, Wound, gun-

shot—*p. Contuse*, Wound, contused—*p. Envenimée*, Wound, poisoned—*p. par Arrachement*, Wound, lacerated.
 Planaria latiuscula, Distoma hepaticum.
 Plancher du Cerveau, Tentorium.
 Plane, Plexus.
 Planipedes, Steganopodes.
 Planities pedis, Sole.
 Planta pedis, Sole—*p. Prima pedis*, Tarsus.
 Plantain, branching, Plantago psyllium—*p. Buckshorn*, Plantago coronopus—*p. Commun*, Plantago—*p. d'Eau*, Alisma plantago—*p. Tree*, Musa paradisiaca—*p. Water*, Alisma plantago.
 Plantaire, Plantar muscle—*p. Grêle*, Plantar muscle.
 Plantaris superficies pedis, Sole—*p. Verus*, see Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans (accessorius).
 Plante du Pied, Sole.
 Planti-sous-phalangiens, Lumbricales pedis—*p. Tendino-phalangiens*, Lumbricales pedis.
 Phanum pedis, Sole.
 Plaqueminier d'Europe, Diospyros lotus.
 Plaster, Emplastrum—*p. Adhesive*, Emplastrum resinæ, Sparadrapum adhesivum—*p. Adhesive*, of Pitch and resins, Emplastrum de pice et resinis glutinans—*p. Ammoniacum*, Emplastrum ammoniaci—*p. Ammoniacum with mercury*, Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro—*p. Aromatic*, Emplastrum aromaticum—*p. Assa-fœtida*, Emplastrum assa-fœtidæ—*p. of Blistering fly*, Emplastrum lyttæ—*p. Calefacient*, Emplastrum calefaciens—*p. of Cantharides*, compound, Emplastrum lyttæ compositum—*p. Cephalic*, Emplastrum picis comp.—*p. Corn*, Sparadrapum viride—*p. Corn*, Kennedy's, Sparadrapum viride—*p. Court*, English, see Ichthyocolla, see Sparadrapum adhesivum—*p. Cummin*, Emplastrum Cumini—*p. Defensive*, Sparadrapum Galteri—*p. Diachylon*, Emplastrum plumbi—*p. Frankincense*, Emplastrum thuris—*p. Galbanum*, Emplastrum galbani—*p. Galbanum*, compound, Emplastrum galbani compositum—*p. Gum*, Emplastrum gummosum—*p. of Gum resins*, Emplastrum cum gummi resinis—*p. Hemlock*, Emplastrum cicutæ—*p. Issue*, Sparadrapum pro fonticulis—*p. Lead*, Emplastrum plumbi—*p. Machine*, Sparadrapier—*p. Mercurial*, Emplastrum hydrargyri—*p. of Mercury*, compound, Emplastrum hydrargyri compositum—*p. Nuremberg*, Emplastrum Norimbergense—*p. Opium*, Emplastrum opii—*p. Pitch*, comp. Emplastrum picis compositum—*p. Resin*, Emplastrum resinæ—*p. of Red oxide of iron*, Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri—*p. Soap*, Emplastrum saponis—*p. of Spanish flies*, compound, Emplastrum lyttæ compositum—*p. Sticking*, Emplastrum resinæ—*p. Strengthening*, Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri—*p. Warm*, Emplastrum calefaciens—*p. Wax*, Emplastrum ceræ.

- Plasticismus, Plastic force.
 Plata, Scapula.
 Platanus, Musa paradisiaca.
 Platea, Bothriocephalus latus.
 Platinæ chloruretum, Platina, muriate of.
 Platula. See Pediculus.
 Platybregmate. See Cranium.
 Platycoria, Mydriasis.
 Platyophthalmos, Antimonium.
 Plechas, Perinæum.
 Plectanæ, Cornua uteri.
 Plectane, Plexus.
 Plege, Blow, Ictus.
 Plegma, Plectane, Plexus.
 Plenitude, Fullness.
 Plenitudo, Plethora.
 Pleroticus, Incarnans.
 Plesmone, Intemperance, Satiety.
 Plessimeter, Pleximeter.
 Plethora, Fullness.
 Plethos, Satiety.
 Pleumon, Pulmo.
 Pleumonia, Pneumonia.
 Pleuralgia, Pleurodyne.
 Pleure, Pleura.
 Pleurésie, Pleurisy.
 Pleuresis, Pleuritis.
 Pleuris, Pleuritis.
 Pleurisy, Pleuritis—p. False, Pleurodynia—
 p. Rheumatic, Pleurodynia—p. Root, As-
 clepias tuberosa.
 Pleuritis spuria simulata, Pleurodynia.
 Pleurodynia ventosa, Pleuritis ventosa.
 Pleuropneumonia, Pleuro-peripneumony.
 Pleuropneumonitis, Pleuritis.
 Pleurorrhœa chylosa, Chylothorax—p. Puru-
 lenta, Empyema—p. Sanguinea, Hæmato-
 thorax.
 Pleurotonos, Pleurothotonos.
 Plèvre, Pleura.
 Plexus, Plectane—p. Choroides, see Choroid
 —p. *Cœliaque*, Cœliac plexus—p. Corona-
 rius ventriculi, Gastric plexus—p. Gangli-
 formis semilunaris, Cœliac plexus—p. Gan-
 glioformes, Ganglions, nervous—p. Glandi-
 formes, Ganglions, nervous—p. Glandulosi
 Peyeri, Peyeri glandulæ—p. Hederaceus, Cor-
 pus pampiniforme—p. Hepaticus, Hepatic
 plexus—p. Infra-thyroideal, see Thyroideal
 veins—p. *Lombo-abdominal*, Lumbar plexus
 —p. Median, Cœliac plexus—p. Mesenterii
 proprius et maximus, Cœliac plexus—p.
 Opistogastrique, Cœliac plexus—p. Recti-
 formis, Corpus cavernosum vaginæ—p. So-
 lar, Cœliac plexus—p. *Sous-mesentérique*,
 Hypogastric plexus—p. *Testiculaire*, Sper-
 matic plexus—p. *Trachélo-souscutané*, Cer-
 vical plexus.
 Plica, Plectane—p. Caput medusæ, Plica—p.
 Longicauda lateralis, Plica—p. Semiluna-
 ris, Valvula semilunaris.
 Plicatio, Plica.
 Plicatura, Plica.
 Plichos, Perinæum.
 Plique, Plica.
 Plomb, Plumbum—p. *Blanc*, Plumbi subcar-
 bonas—p. *Blanc de*, Plumbi subcarbonas—
 p. *Oxide de, fondu*, Plumbi oxydum semi-
 vitreum—p. *Oxide de, rouge*, Plumbi oxy-
 dum rubrum—p. *Oxide de, semivitreux*,
 Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.
 Plombagine, Graphites.
 Plum, Prunum, Prunus domestica—p. Assy-
 rian, Sebestina.
 Plumaçeau, Pledget.
 Plumaceolus, Pad, Pledget.
 Plumasseau, Pledget.
 Plumbago, Graphites, Persicaria.
 Plumbi acetas, Pl. superacetas—p. Acetas
 dilutum alcoholicum, Liquor plumbi sub-
 acetatis dilutus—p. Acidulus siccus, Plumbi
 superacetas—p. Carbonas, Pl. subcarbonas
 —p. Deutoxydum rubrum, Pl. oxydum ru-
 brum—p. Iodidum, see Iodine—p. Iodure-
 tum, see Iodine—p. Oxydum album, Plumbi
 subcarbonas—p. Oxydum carbonatum per-
 acidum acetosum, Plumbi subcarbonas—
 p. Oxydum fusum, Pl. oxydum semivitreum
 —p. Tannas, see Tannin.
 Plumbicum acetas crystallisatum, Plumbi su-
 superacetas.
 Plumbosum superoxydum, Plumbi oxydum
 rubrum.
 Plumbum album, Tin—p. Candidum, Tin—
 p. Cinereum, Bismuth, subnitrate of—p.
 Oxydatum rubrum, Plumbi oxydum ru-
 brum.
 Pneumatocele, Physocèle.
 Pneumatosi, Emphysema—p. Abdominis,
 Tympanites.
 Pneumon, Pulmo.
 Pneumonia externa, Pleurodynia—p. Suppu-
 ratoria, Empyema.
 Pneumonicus, Pulmonic.
 Pneumonitis, Pneumonia.
 Pneumophoe, Phthisis pulmonalis.
 Pneumopleuresis, Pleuritis.
 Pneumorrhagia, Hæmoptysis—p. Interna,
 Hæmatothorax.
 Pneusis, Respiration—p. Tussis, Tussis.
 Pnigalion, Incubus.
 Pnigmos, Orthopnœa, Strangulation.
 Pnigophobia, Suffocation.
 Pnix, Orthopnœa, Strangulation.
 Pnoe, Aura.
 Poche des eaux. See Parturition.
 Pock, kine, Vaccina.
 Poculum amatorium, Philter—p. Emeticum,
 Goblet, emetic.
 Podagra, Gout—p. Aberrans, gout (wander-
 ing)—p. Arthritis, Gout—p. Retrograda,
 Gout, (retrograde).
 Podalgia, Gout.
 Podalyria tinctoria, Sophora tinctoria.
 Podex, Anus.
 Podorrheuma, Podagra.
 Poëlette, Cup.
 Pogon, Beard.
 Pohon antiar, Upas.
 Poids et mesures, Weights and measures.
 Poignée, Manipulus.
 Poignet, Carpus.

- Poil*, Hair.
Poilette, Cap.
Point de côté, Pleurodynia.
Points lacrymaux, Lachrymalia puncta.
Poire. See *Pyrus communis*.
Poireau, *Allium porrum*.
Poirier, *Pyrus communis*.
Pois à cautère, see *Fonticulus*—*p. Chiche*, *Cicer arietinum*—*p. a Gratter*, *Dolichos pruriens*.—*p. Patate*, *Dolichos tuberosus*.
Poison berry tree, *Melia azedarach*—*p. Italian*, *Liquor arsenicalis*—*p. Morbid*, *Virus*—*p. Oak*, *Rhus toxicodendron*—*p. Vegetable*, *Upas*—*p. Vine*, *Rhus radicans*.
Poisons, acronarcotic, *P. narcotico-acrid*—*p. Corrosive*, *P. acrid*—*p. Escharotic*, *P. acrid*—*p. Irritating*, *P. acrid*—*p. Putrescent*, *P. septic*.
Poitrinaire, Phthisicus.
Poitrine, Thorax.
Poivre d'eau, *Polygonum hydropiper*—*p. de Guinée*, *Capsicum annuum*—*p. d'Inde*, *Capsicum annuum*—*p. de Jamaïque*, see *Myrtus pimenta*—*p. Long*, *Piper longum*—*p. Noir*, *Piper nigrum*—*p. Petit*, *Vitex*—*p. à Queue*, *Piper cubeba*—*p. Sauvage*, *Vitex*.
Poix blanche, see *Pinus abies*—*p. de Bourgoyne*, see *Pinus abies*—*p. Grasse*, see *Pinus abies*—*p. Jaune*, see *Pinus abies*—*p. Minérale*, *Pissasphaltum*—*p. Navale*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*p. Noire*, see *Pinus sylvestris*.
Poke, Indian, *Veratrum viride*—*p. Weed*, *Phytolacca decandra*, *Veratrum viride*.
Polenta, Alphon. *Alphiton*.
Poley mountain of Candy, *Teucrium creticum*—*p. Mountain of Montpellier*, *Teucrium capitatum*.
Polium creticum, *Teucrium creticum*—*p. Montanum*, *Teucrium capitatum*.
Pollex. See *Digitus*.
Pollinctura, Embalming.
Pollution involuntaire, Pollution—*p. Nocturnal*, Pollution—*p. Self*, Masturbation—*p. Voluntary*, Masturbation.
Polyæmia, Plethora.
Polychronius, Chronic.
Polygala Virginiana, *P. senega*.
Polygaline. See *Polygala senega*.
Polygonatum, *Convallaria polygonatum*.
Polygroma, *Staphyloma*.
Polylymphia, *Anasarca*.
Polymeria promiscua translative, Transposition of the viscera.
Polyneuron, *Plantago*.
Polyphysia, Flatulence.
Polypodium calaguala, *Calagualæ radix*.
Polypody, male, *Polypodium filix mas*.
Polyporus officinalis, *Boletus laricis*.
Polyposia, *Polydipsia*.
Polyrrhizon, *Polypodium filix mas*.
Polyrrhœa, Profluvium.
Polysomatia, *Polysarcia*.
Polysarcia, Corpulentia.
Polystoma pinguicola, see *Worms*—*p. Venarum*, see *Worms*.
Polytric, *Asplenium trichomanoides*.
Polytricum commune, *Asplenium trichomanoides*.
Polyuria, Diabetes.
Poma chinensia, see *Citrus aurantium*.
Pomaceum, Cider.
Pomatum ad labia demulcenda, Cerate for the lips—*p. Epispasticum flavum*, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud—*p. Epispasticum viride &c.*, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum—*p. for the Lips*, Cerate for the lips—*p. Nitricum vel oxygenatum*, Unguentum acidi nitrosi—*p. Saturni*, Unguentum plumbi superacetatis.
Pomegranate, *Punica granatum*.
Pommade, *Pomatum*—*p. d'Alyon*, Unguentum acidi nitrosi—*p. Antipsorique de Jasser*, Unguentum sulphuris compositum—*p. d'Autenrieth*, Unguentum antimonii tartarizati—*p. de Cyrillo*, Unguentum muratis hydrargyri oxygenato medicatus—*p. Epispastique jaune*, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum aliud—*p. Epispastique verte*, Unguentum lyttæ medicatum—*p. de Garou*, Unguentum epispasticum de daphne gni-dio—*p. pour les Lèvres*, Cerate for the lips—*p. Ophthalmique* (Regent's), Unguentum ophthalmicum—*p. Oxygenée*, Unguentum acidi nitrosi—*p. Stibiée*, Unguentum antimonii tartarizati.
Pomme, See *Pyrus malus*—*p. d'Amour*, *Solanum lycopersicum*—*p. Épineuse*, *Datura stramonium*—*p. de Merveille*, *Momordica balsamica*—*p. Mousseuse*, *Bedegar*—*p. de Terre*, *Solanum tuberosum*.
Pommes hemorrhoidales. See *Viscum album*.
Pommelte. See *Malæ os*.
Pommier, *Pyrus malus*.
Pompholyx, *Tutia*, *Zinci oxydum*.
Pompion, *Cucurbita pepo*.
Pomum hierosolymitanum, *Momordica balsamina*—*p. Melongenæ*, see *Solanum melongena*.
Ponction, Puncturing.
Pondera et mensuræ, Weights and measures.
Pongitif, Pungent.
Pons hepatis. See *Lobulus anonymus*.
Poplar, American, *Liriodendron*—*p. Black*, *Populus*—*p. Tree*, *Liriodendron*—*p. Tulip-bearing*, *Liriodendron*.
Poplite, *Poplitæus*, muscle.
Poponax. See *Pastinaca opoponax*.
Poppy, corn, red, *Papaver rhœas*—*p. Juice*, *Meconium*—*p. Spotling*, *Cucurbalus Behen*—*p. Thorn*, *Argemone Mexicana*—*p. White*, *Papaver*—*p. White*, capsule, see *Papaver*.
Popula fera, *Herpes exedens*.
Porcelaine, Essera.
Porcellio, *Oniscus*.
Porcus, Vulva.
Porde, Crepitation.
Poros, Canal.
Porosis, Chalaza.

- Porphururia, Urine, purpuric.
 Porphyra, Purpura—p. Græcorum, Petechiæ—p. Hæmorrhagica, Purpura hæmorrhagica.
 Porphyrazation, Levigation.
 Porphyry, black, Ophites.
 Porreau, Allium Porrum.
 Porrectum, Lever.
 Porret, Allium porrum.
 Porrum, Allium porrum.
 Porrus, Sarcoma.
 Porta, Vulva—p. Jecoris, Porta vena.
 Porte-feuille, Subscapularis.
 Porter, Cerevisia.
 Portio dura, Facial nerve.
 Portion costo-trachelienne du sacro-spinal, Longissimus dorsi—p. Ecailleux ou squameux du temporal, Squamous portion of the temporal—p. Lombaire du plexus crural, Lumbar plexus.
 Portonarium, Pylorus, Duodenum.
 Posca, Oxycrate.
 Pose, Coryza.
 Posimos, Potable.
 Position, fausse, False position.
 Postbrachiale, Metacarpus.
 Posterior auris, Retrahens auris.
 Posthe, Penis, Prepuce.
 Potass, acetate of, Potassæ acetas—p. Bisulphate of, Potassæ supersulphas—p. Bitartrate of, Potassæ supertartras—p. Carbonate of, Potassæ carbonas—p. Euchlorate of, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Fused, Potassa fusa—p. Hydriodate of, Potassæ hydriodas—p. and Iron, tartrate of, Ferrum tartarizatum—p. with Lime, Potassa cum calce—p. Mephite of, Potassæ subcarbonas—p. Muriate of, Potassæ murias—p. Nitrate of, Potassæ nitras—p. Oxymuriate of, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Subcarbonate of, Potassæ subcarbonas—p. Sulphate of, Potassæ sulphas—p. Sulphate of, acid, Potassæ supersulphas—p. Sulphuret of, Potassæ sulphuretum—p. Supercarbonate of, Potassæ carbonas—p. Supersulphate of, Potassæ supersulphas—p. Supertartrate of, Potassæ supertartras—p. Tartrate of, Potassæ tartras.
 Potassa, Potash, P. fusa—p. Acidulus, Potass, oxalate of—p. Basicus, Potass, oxalate of—p. Bicarbonas, P. carbonas—p. Carbonas, P. subcarbonas—p. Carbonas impurus, Potash of commerce—p. Chloras, P. Murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Chloruretum oxydatum, P. murias hyperoxygenatus—p. et Ferri tartras, Ferrum tartarizatum—p. Hydrobromate of, see Bromine—p. Hyperoxalas, Potass, oxalate of—p. Hypertartras, P. supertartras—p. Impura, Potash of commerce—p. Liquida, Liquor potassæ—p. Ope calcis parata et igne fusa, Potassa cum calce—p. Oxalas acidulum, Potass, oxalate of—p. Oxymurias, P. murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Puræ fusæ hydras, Potassa fusa—p. et Sodæ tartris, Soda, tartrate of—p. Subcarbonas impurus, Potash of commerce—p. Superoxalas, Potass, oxalate of—p. Tartras acidulus purus, P. supertartras—p. Tartras stibialis seu stibiosus, Antimonium tartarizatum.
 Potasse caustique, Potassa fusa—p. à la Chaux, Potassa cum calce—p. Liquide, Liquor potassæ—p. Préparée avec la chaux, Potassa cum calce.
 Potassii deuto-carbonas, Potassæ carbonas—p. Ioduretum, see Potassæ hydriodas—p. Oxygenochloruretum, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Protohydriodas, Potassæ hydriodas—p. Protoxidi hydriodas, Potassæ hydriodas.
 Potassium, iodide of, see Iodine—p. Iodide of, see Potassæ hydriodas—p. Iodo-hydrargyrate of, see Iodine—p. Protoarsenite of, Arsenite of protoxide of potassium—p. Protochlorate of, Potassæ murias hyperoxygenatus—p. Protonitrate of, Potassæ nitras—p. Protoxide of, nitrate of, Potassæ nitras—p. Protoxide of, superoxalate of, Potass, oxalate of—p. Protoxide of, supertartrate of, Potassæ supertartras—p. Protosulphate of, Potassæ sulphas—p. Superprotosulphate of, Potassæ supersulphas.
 Potato, Solanum tuberosum—p. Fly, Lytta vittata—p. Spanish, Convolvulus batatas—p. Sweet, Convolvulus batatas—p. Vine, wild, Convolvulus panduratus—p. Wild, Convolvulus panduratus.
 Potelée, Hyoscyamus.
 Potentia, Force.
 Poterium sanguisorba, Pimpinella saxifraga.
 Potex, Anus.
 Pothos fœtida, Dracontium fœtidum.
 Potimos, Potable.
 Potio calcis carbonatis, Mistura cretæ—p. Effervescens anti-emetica, Potion of Rive-rius—p. Leniens, Looch ex ovo—p. Oleosa, Looch ex ovo—p. Picea, see Pinus sylvestris.
 Potion, Mistura—p. Pectorale, Looch ex ovo.
 Potiron, Cucurbita pepo.
 Potos, Potable.
 Potus, Drink—p. Hippocraticus, Claret.
 Pou, Pediculus.
 Pouce, Pollex, see Digitus.
 Poudre, Powder, Pulvis—p. Absorbante et anti-acide, Pulvis de magnesia compositus—p. d'Alun composée, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus—p. Antiarthritique amère, Pulvis de amaris compositus—p. Antiasthmaticque, Pulvis de sulphure et scilla—p. Antimonial composée ou de James, Antimonial powder—p. Aromatique, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—p. d'Asarum composée dite sternutatoire, Pulvis asari compositus—p. Balsamique Pulvis myrrhæ compositus—p. de Birckmann, Pulvis de aro compositus—p. de Cannelle composée, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—p. Cathartique, Pulvis scammonæ compositus—p. de Chypre, see Cladonia rangiferina—p. du Comte de Palme, Magnesie carbonas—p. Cornachine, Pulvis cornachini

—*p. de Corne brulée avec l'Opium*, Pulvis cornu usti cum opio—*p. de Craie composée*, see Pulvis cretæ compositus—*p. de Craie composée avec opium*, Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio—*p. de Dower*, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—*p. de Gomme adragant composée*, Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus—*p. de Gomme gutte*, Pulvis e gummi gutta—*p. Hydragogue*, Pulvis e gummi gutta—*p. Incisive*, Pulvis de sulphure et scilla—*p. d'Ipecacuanha et opium*, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—*p. de Jalap composée*, Pulvis jalapæ compositus—*p. de Kino composée*, Pulvis kino compositus—*p. de Pérard*, Pulvis de senna scammonio et lignis—*p. de Quercetanus*, Pulvis e gummi gutta—*p. de Saint Ange*, Pulvis asari compositus—*p. de Savon végétale*, Pulvis gummosus alkalinus—*p. de Scammonée composée*, Pulvis scammonæ compositus—*p. de Séné composée*, Pulvis sennæ comp.—*p. de Sentinelli*, Magnesie carbonas—*p. Styp-tique*, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus—*p. Temperante de Stahl*, Pulvis de sulphate potassæ compositus—*p. de Valentini*, Magnesie carbonas—*p. Vermifuge mercurielle*, Pulvis e sulphureto hydrargyri nigro et scammonio—*p. Vermifuge sans mercure*, Pulvis ex helminthocorto compos.

Poulain, Bubo.

Pouliot, Mentha pulegium.

Pouls, Pulse—*p. Abdominal*, Pulsus inferior—*p. des Adultes*, Pulse, natural—*p. Agité*, Pulsus fortis—*p. Bas*, Pulse, low—*p. Capital*, Pulse, nasal—*p. Combiné*, Pulse, complex—*p. Compliqué*, Pulse, complex—*p. Composé*, Pulse, complex—*p. Concentré*, Pulse, contracted—*p. défaillant*, Pulsus deficiens—*p. Déprimé*, Pulse, depressed—*p. de la Diarrhée*, Pulse, intestinal—*p. Dur*, Pulse, hard—*p. Élevé*, Pulse, ardent—*p. Embarrassé*, Pulsus intricatus—*p. de l'Estomac*, Pulse, stomachal—*p. Étroit*, Pulsus strictus—*p. de l'Expectoration*, Pulse, pectoral—*p. Faible*, Pulse, feeble—*p. du Foie*, Pulse, hepatic—*p. Grand*, Pulse, large—*p. Insensible*, Pulsus deficiens—*p. Intercadent*, Pulse, intermittent—*p. des Intestins*, Pulse, intestinal—*p. Languissant*, Pulse, languid—*p. Lent*, Pulse, slow—*p. de la Matrice*, Pulsus uterinus—*p. Modéré*, Pulse, natural—*p. Mou*, Pulse, soft—*p. du Nez*, Pulse, nasal—*p. Ondoyant*, Pulse, undulating—*p. Ondulant*, Pulse, undulating—*p. Palpitant*, Pulse, tremulous—*p. Parfait*, Pulse, natural—*p. Petit*, Pulse, small—*p. Plein*, Pulse, full—*p. Précipité*, Pulse, frequent—*p. Profond*, Pulse, deep—*p. Prompt*, Pulse, sharp—*p. Rare*, Pulse, slow—*p. Rebondissant*, Pulsus dicrotus—*p. Redoublé*, Pulsus dicrotus—*p. des Regles*, Pulsus uterinus—*p. Roide*, Pulse, tense—*p. Serratile*, Pulsus serrinus—*p. Serré*, Pulse, contracted—*p. de la Sueur*, Pulsus sudoralis—*p. Tardif*, Pulse, slow—*p. Tendu*, Pulse, tense—*p. Tremblant*, Pulse,

tremulous—*p. de l'Urine*, Pulsus urinalis—*p. Véhément*, Pulsus fortis—*p. Ventral*, Pulsus inferior—*p. Vide*, Pulsus vacuus—*p. Vif*, Pulse, sharp—*p. Vite*, Pulse, sharp.

Pounce, Sandarac.

Pourpier cultivé, Portulaca.

Pourpre blanc, Miliary fever.

Pourriture d'Hôpital, Hospital gangrene.

Pous, Pes.

Pousse, Pursiness.

Powder of Aloes, compound, Pulvis aloes compositus—*p. Alum*, compound, Pulvis sulphatis aluminæ compositus—*p. of Aloes with canella*, Pulvis aloes cum canella—*p. Antimonial*, Chenevix's, Antimonial powder—*p. of Arum*, compound, Pulvis de aro compositus—*p. of Asarabacca*, compound, Pulvis asari compositus—*p. of Bladder-wrack*, yellow, Pulvis quercus marinæ—*p. Bleaching*, Calcis chloridum—*p. Camboge*, Pulvis e gummi gutta—*p. Cardinal del Lugo's*, Cinchona—*p. of Chalk*, compound, Pulvis cretæ compositus—*p. of Chalk with opium*, compound, Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio—*p. of Cinnamon*, compound, Pulvis cinnamomi compositus—*p. of Contrayerva*, compound, Pulvis contrayervæ compositus—*p. Countess's*, Cinchona—*p. Countess of Kent's*, Cantianus pulvis—*p. Cyprus*, Hibiscus abelmoschus—*p. Dover's*, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—*p. Earl of Warwick's*, Pulvis cornachini—*p. Fever*, Schwanberg's, Antimonial powder—*p. Gingerbeer*, see Amomum zingiber—*p. Gout*, Duke of Portland's—*p. Pulvis Ducis Portlandiæ*—*p. of Burnt hartshorn with opium*, Pulvis cornu cervi cum opio—*p. Ipecacuanha compound*, Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus—*p. of Jalap*, compound, Pulvis jalapæ compositus—*p. James's*, factitious, Antimonial powder—*p. Jesuits'*, Cinchona—*p. of Kino*, compound, Pulvis kino compositus—*p. Lemonade*, see Lemonade—*p. of Magnesia*, compound, Pulvis de magnesia compositus—*p. of the Marquis*, Marchionis pulvis—*p. Mead's*, against the bite of a Mad dog, Pulvis antilyssus—*p. Myrrh*, compound, Pulvis myrrhæ compositus—*p. Scammony and aloes*, Pulvis scammonii cum aloe—*p. Scammony*, compound, Pulvis scammonie compositus—*p. of Senna*, compound, Pulvis sennæ compositus—*p. Sneezing*, see Veratrum album—*p. Spruce beer*, see Spruce beer—*p. Tennant's*, Calcis chloridum—*p. Tooth*, Dentifricium—*p. Tragacanth*, compound, Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus.

Power, Faculty—*p. Inherent*, Irritability—*p. Tonic*, Irritability.

Pox, Syphilis, Variola—*p. Chicken*, Varicella—*p. French*, Syphilis—*p. Noddle*, Syphilomania—*p. Small*, Variola—*p. Swine*, see Varicella—*p. Water*, see Varicella.

Practice of Physic, Therapeutics.

Practitioner, general, Surgeon apothecary.

Præbium, Dose.

Præcipitans magnum, Sepia.
 Præcipitatum album, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.
 Præcipitatus ruber, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.
 Præcisio, Circumcision.
 Præcocia, Prunus Armeniaca.
 Præcocity, Præotia.
 Præcognitio, Prognosis.
 Præcordia, Diaphragm.
 Præcordium, *Fossette du cœur*.
 Præcox maturitas, Præotia.
 Prædictio, Prognosis.
 Præfocatio, Orthopnœa, Suffocation—p. Fau-
 cium, Angone—p. Matricis, Hysteria.
 Præfocatio, Strangulatio uterina.
 Prægnans, Pregnant.
 Prægnatio, Pregnancy.
 Prægustatio, *Avant-gout*.
 Præhensio, Prehension.
 Prælum, Press.
 Prælumbaris, Prelumbar.
 Præparatio, Preparation.
 Præparatum, Preparation.
 Præpotio, Propotismos.
 Præputium, Prepuce.
 Præscriptio, Prescription.
 Præsepiolum, Alveolus.
 Præsepium, Alveolus.
 Præspinalis, Prespinal.
 Prætibialis, Pretibial.
 Prasinum viride, Cupri subacetat.
 Prasinus, Porraceous.
 Prasium, Marrubium.
 Prasum, Allium Prasum.
 Praxis, Action.
 Precipitate, red, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum
 —p. white, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.
Précipitation de la matrice, Procidencia uteri.
Précipité blanc, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.
Pre-dorso alloidien, Longus colli.
 Predorso cervical, Longus colli.
 Pregnancy, double, Pregnancy, bigeminal.
 Prehensio, Catalepsy, Epilepsy.
Prêle, Hippuris vulgaris.
Prélombaire, Prelumbar.
Prelombo-pubien, Psoas parvus—p. *Trochan-*
tin, Psoas magnus.
 Prelum, Press.
 Premonitory. See Precursory.
 Presbyopia, Presbytia.
 Presis, Swelling.
Presle, Hippuris vulgaris.
 Press of Herophilus, Torcular herophili.
 Pressio, Pressure.
Pression abdominale, Pressure abdominal.
Pressoir, Press—p. *d'Herophile*, Torcular
 Herophili.
 Pressorium, Press.
 Preventive, royal, Liquor plumbi subacetatis
 dilutus.
 Priapeia, Nicotiana rustica.
 Priapismus, Satyriasis.
 Priapus, Penis—p. Cervi, see Cervus—p. Ceti,
 Leviathan, penis.
 Pride of China, Melia azedarach—p. of India,
 Melia azedarach.

Primæ viæ, Ways, digestive.
Primevère, Primula veris.
 Primrose, evening, *Oenothera biennis*.
 Princeps, Rectum.
Principe crystallizable de Derosne, Narco-
 tine.
Principes immédiats, Principles immediate.
 Principium, Arche, Element—p. Acidificans,
 Oxygen—p. Adstringens, Tannin—p. Hy-
 drogeneticum, Hydrogen—p. Hydroticum,
 Hydrogen—p. Oxygenans, Oxygen—p.
 Seytodephicum, Tannin.
 Principles, proximate, Pr. immediate.
 Prion, Saw.
 Prior, Medii, Pr. Medii digiti.
 Prisis, Stridor dentium.
 Prismos, Stridor dentium.
 Prisma, Scobs.
 Private parts, Genital organs.
 Privities, Genital organs.
 Privy members, Genital organs—p. Parts,
 Genital organs.
 Procardium, Scrobiculus cordis.
 Procerus nasi, Pyramidalis nasi.
Procès ciliaires, Ciliary processes.
 Process, Apophysis—p. Cuneiform, Basiliary
 process—p. Vertical superior longitudinal,
 Falx cerebri.
 Processus anconeus, Olecranon—p. Annula-
 ris, Pons varolii—p. Caudatus, Lobulus
 caudatus—p. Cerebri lateralis, Cornu am-
 monis—p. Cochleariformis, see Tympa-
 num—p. Cuneiformis ossis occipitis, Basi-
 lary process—p. Falciformis cerebelli, Falx
 cerebelli—p. Falciformis duræ matris, Falx
 cerebri—p. Laterales uteri, Tubæ fallopianæ
 —p. Mamillares, Papillæ of the kidney, Ol-
 factory nerves—p. Orbicularis cerebri, In-
 fundibulum of the brain—p. Papillares, Ol-
 factory nerves—p. Rachidianus, Medulla
 spinalis—p. ad Testes, see Valvula Vicus-
 senii—p. Transversus duræ matris, Tenta-
 rium—p. Uvifer, Uvula—p. Ventriculi, Duo-
 denum.
 Procheila, Antelabia.
 Procheilidion, Procheilon.
 Procheuma, Parenchyma.
Procidencia de l'Œil, Exophthalmia.
 Procidencia, Prolapsus—p. Ani, Proctoce-
 le—p. Intestini recti, Proctoce-
 le—p. Iridis, Sta-
 phyloma of the iris—p. Sedis, Proctoce-
 le—p. Uteri, Prolapsus uteri.
 Procneme, Tibia.
 Proctalgia, Clunesia—p. Hæmorrhoidalis,
 Hæmorrhoids.
 Proctica exania, Proctoce-
 le—p. Marisca, Hæ-
 morrhoids—p. Simplex, Proctalgia—p. Te-
 nesmus, Tenesmus.
 Proctocystotomia. See Lithotomy.
 Proctoptosis, Proctoce-
 le.
 Proctorrhagia, Hæmorrhoidal flux.
 Proctos, Anus.
 Proctosis, Proctoce-
 le.
 Productio, Prolapsus—p. Uvulæ a pituita, Sta-
 phylædema.
Produit, Product.
 Profluvium, Discharge, Flux—p. Genitale mu-

- liebre, Menses—p. Muliebre, Leucorrhœa,
 Menses—p. Seminis, Pollution—p. Ventris,
 Diarrhœa.
 Profunda superior, Profunda humeri.
 Profusio sanguinis, Hæmorrhagia—p. Subcu-
 tanea, Purpura simplex.
 Prognosis ex linguâ, Glossomantia.
Prognostic, Prognosis.
 Projectura, Process.
 Prolabium, Procheilon.
 Prolapsus ani, Proctocele—p. Iridis, Ptosis
 iridis—p. Œsophagi, Pharyngocele—p.
 Palpebræ, Blepharoptosis—p. Pharyngis,
 Pharyngocele—p. Uteri, Hysteroptosis—p.
 Uvulæ, Staphylœdema—p. Vesicæ, Exo-
 cyste.
 Prolepticus, Anticipating.
Prolongement rachidien, Medulla spinalis—p.
Sous-occipital, Basilar process.
 Promanus, Pollex.
 Promanos. See Digitos.
 Prometopidia, Frontal bandages.
 Prominentia, Prolapsus, Protuberance.
 Promontorium faciei, Nasus.
Pronateur carré, Pronator radii quadratus—p.
Grand ou rond, Pronator radii teres—p.
Petit, Pronator radii quadratus.
 Pronator obliquus, P. radii teres—p. Quadra-
 tus, P. radii quadratus—p. Teres, P. radii
 teres.
 Pronervatio, Aponeurosis, Tendon.
Pronostic, Prognosis.
 Proune, Prunus domestica.
 Propedentia, Prolapsus.
 Propositum, Intention.
 Proprius auris externæ, Retrahens auris.
 Proptoma, Prolapsus.
 Proptosis, Prolapsus—p. Palpebræ, Blepharop-
 tosis.
 Prora, Occiput.
 Prorrhesis, Prognosis.
 Prosarthrosis, Diarthrosis.
 Prosbole, Impression.
 Proschysis, Affusion.
 Proscollis, Adherence, Agglutination.
Prosecteur, Dissector.
 Proslepis, Prehension.
 Prosodos, Aditus.
 Prosopalgia, Neuralgia facial.
 Prosopomantia, Physiognomy.
 Prosopon, Face.
 Prosoposis, Physiognomy.
 Prosphora, Prehension.
 Prosphysis, Adherence, Ankyloblepharon.
Prostates inférieures, Cowper's glands—p.
Petites, Cowper's glands.
 Prostaticus superior, Compressor prostatae.
 Prosthesis, Prothesis.
 Prosthetæ, Subdita.
 Protmesis, Umbilicus.
 Protogala, Colostrum.
 Protoiatros, Archiater.
 Protomedicus, Archiater.
 Protmesis, Kidney.
 Protomus, Dissector.
 Protopathia, Idiopathia.
 Protosporos, Os uteri.
 Protrusion, Prolapsus.
 Protuberance, cerebral, Medulla oblongata,
 Pons varolii—p. *Cylindroide*, Cornu am-
 monis.
 Protuberantia, Eminence—p. Annularis Wil-
 lisii, Pons varolii—p. *Cylindrica*, Cornu
 ammonis.
 Provocatorius, Intercalary.
 Pruna, Anthrax.
 Prune, Prunum.
 Prunella, Cynanche, Pupil.
Prunellier, Prunus spinosa.
 Prunelloe, Prunum brignolense.
Prunier, Prunus domestica—p. *Sauvage*,
 Prunus spinosa.
 Prunum stellatum, Averrhoa carambola.
 Prunus Sebestina, Sebestina—p. Sylvestris,
 P. spinosa.
 Prurigo, Itching.
Prurit, Itching.
 Pruritus, Gargale, Itching, Prurigo.
 Psalis, Fornix, Scissors.
 Psalterium, Lyra.
 Psammodes, Sabulous.
 Psellismus, Balbuties.
 Psellotes, Balbuties.
 Pseudacorus, Iris pseudacorus.
 Pseudarthrosis, Articulation, false.
 Pseudarticulatio, Pseudarthrosis.
 Pseudo, False—p. Asthma, Dyspnœa—p.
 Cyesis, Pregnancy, false—p. Cyesis mola-
 ris, Mole—p. Medicus, Charlatan—p. Me-
 ninx, Membrane, false—p. Metamorphosis
 polyposa, Polypus—p. Pleuritis, Pleurodynia
 —p. Polypi, see Polypi—p. Opsia, Pseudo-
 blepsia—p. Pyrethrum, Achillea ptarmica
 —p. Spleen, Pseudolien—p. Syphilis, Sy-
 philis-pseudo-syphilis.
 Pseudymen, Membrane, false.
 Psilosis, Depilation.
 Psilothrum, Bryonia alba.
 Psilothrum, Depilatory.
 Psimmython, Plumbi subcarbonas.
 Psœ, Lumbi.
 Psora leprosa, Psoriasis—p. Squamosa, Pso-
 riasis.
 Psorophthalmia, Ophthalmia tarsi.
 Psyche, Anima.
 Psychos, Cold.
 Psychotria emetica, Ipecacuanha.
 Psychotrophum, Betonica officinalis.
 Psychtica, Refrigerants.
 Psydracia acne, Acne.
 Psyllium, Plantago psyllium.
 Ptarmica, Achillea ptarmica—p. Montana,
 Arnica montana.
 Ptarmicum, Errhine, Sternutatory.
 Ptarmos, Sneezing.
 Ptelea, Ulmus.
 Pterigo-staphylinus internus, Levator palati—
 p. *Syndesmo-staphili-pharyngien*, Constrictor
 pharyngis.
 Pteris, Polypodium filix mas.
 Pterna, Calcaneum.
 Pternobates, Calcigradus.
 Pterocarpus erinacea, see Kino—p. *Anguli-
 maxillaire*, Pterygoideus internus—p. Col-

- li-maxillaire*, Pterygoideus externus—*p.*
Maxillaire, grand, Pterygoideus internus
 —*p.* *Maxillaire, petit*, Pterygoideus exter-
 nus—*p.* Palatine canal, Pterygoid canal—
p. Pharyngeus, Constrictor pharyngis—*p.*
 Staphylinus, Circumflexus.
 Pterygodes, Alatus.
 Pterygoid bone, Sphenoid.
Pterygoidien, grand ou interne, Pterygoideus
 internus—*p.* *Externe*, Pterygoideus exter-
 nus—*p.* *Petit*, Pterygoideus externus.
 Pteryx, Ala.
 Ptilosis, Deplumatio, Madarosis.
 Ptisana, Tisane—*p.* Communis, Decoctum
 hordei compositum—*p.* Hippocratica, De-
 coctum hordei.
 Ptissana, Tisane.
 Ptochodochium, Ptochocomium.
 Ptoma, Cadaver.
 Ptosia, Prolapsus—*p.* Bulbi oculi, Exophthal-
 mia—*p.* Palpebræ, Blepharoptosis.
 Ptyalism, Salivation.
 Ptyalismus acutus mellitus, see Salivation—
p. Acutus sympatheticus, see Salivation—
p. Iners, Slavering.
 Ptyalogogue, Sialagogue.
 Ptyalon, Saliva.
 Ptyasmagogue, Sialagogue.
 Ptyelon, Saliva, Sputum.
 Ptysis, Exspuition.
 Ptyisma, Exspuition.
 Puanteur, Dysodia.
 Pubertas, Ephebia.
 Pubes, Puberty.
 Pubisæus, Pubic.
 Pubien, Pubic.
Pubio-coccygien annulaire, Levator Ani—*p.*
Fémoral, Pectinalis—*p.* Femoralis, Adduc-
 ter longus femoris—*p.* *Ombilical*, Pyrami-
 dalis abdominis—*p.* Prostaticus, Compres-
 ser prostatae—*p.* *Sous-ombilical*, Pyramida-
 lis abdominis—*p.* *Sternal*, Rectus abdomi-
 nis.
 Puccoon, Sanguinaria Canadensis.
 Puddinggrass, Mentha pulegium.
 Pudenda, Genital organs.
 Pudendagra, Syphilis.
 Pudendum, female, Vulva—*p.* Muliebre, Vul-
 va.
 Pudendus, Pudic.
 Puerperium, Parturition.
 Puff-ball, Lycoperdon.
 Pulegium, Mentha pulegium—*p.* Cervinum,
 Mentha cervina.
 Pulex penetrans, Chique.
 Pulicaris herba, Plantago psyllium.
Pulmonaire des Francais, Hieracium muro-
 rum.
 Pulmonaria, Pneumonia—*p.* Arborea, Lichen
 pulmonarius—*p.* Gallica, Hieracium muro-
 rum.
 Pulmonary, matter, black. See Pulmo.
 Pulmonia, Phthisis pulmonalis, Pneumo-
 nia.
 Pulpa cassiæ. See Cassia fistula.
 Pulpa prunorum sylvestrium condita, Con-
 serva pruni sylvestris.
 Pulpamen, Pulp.
Pulpe dentaire, Dental pulp.
 Pulpezia, Apoplexy.
Pulpoire. See Pulping.
 Pulsatilla nigricans, Anemone pratensis—*p.*
 Vulgaris, Anemone pulsatilla.
Pulsatille noire, Anemone pratensis—*p.* *des*
Prés, Anemone pratensis.
 Pulsativus, Throbbing.
 Pulse, jarring, *P.* vibrating—*p.* Jerking, Pulse,
 sharp—*p.* Quick, *P.* frequent—*p.* Thready,
P. filiform—*p.* Unequal, Pulsus inæqualis.
 Pulsimeter, Pulsilegium.
 Pulsus, see Pulse—*p.* Acriticus, Pulse of irri-
 tation—*p.* Æqualis, Pulse, equal—*p.* Anor-
 malis, Pulse, irregular—*p.* Biferiens, *P.*
 dicrotus—*p.* Crassus, Pulse, large—*p.* De-
 bitis, Pulse, feeble—*p.* Durus, Pulse, hard
 —*p.* Elasticus, Pulse, supple—*p.* Humilis,
 Pulse, low—*p.* Magnus, Pulse, large—*p.*
 Mollis, Pulse, soft—*p.* Nervinus, Pulse of
 irritation—*p.* Normalis, Pulse, regular—*p.*
 Parvus, Pulse, small—*p.* Plenus, Pulse, full
 —*p.* Tardus, Pulse, slow.
 Pulticula, Bouillie.
 Pulvillus, Pad.
 Pulvinar parvum, Pad.
 Pulvis absorbens, *P.* de magnesia compos.—*p.*
 Alexiterius, *P.* contrayervæ comp.—*p.* Alex-
 iterius, *P.* ipecacuanhæ compositus—*p.* Al-
 garothi, Algaroth—*p.* Aloes cum Guaiaco,
P. A. compositus—*p.* Aloeticus, *P.* aloes
 cum canella—*p.* Aloeticus, Hiera picra—*p.*
 Aluminosus, *P.* sulphatis aluminæ compo-
 situs—*p.* Aluminis compositus, *P.* sulphatis
 aluminæ compositus—*p.* Aluminis kinosat-
 us, *P.* sulphatis aluminæ compositus—*p.*
 Angelicus, Algaroth—*p.* Anodynus, *P.* ipe-
 cacuanhæ comp.—*p.* Antacidus, *P.* cretæ
 compositus—*p.* Antiacidus, *P.* de magnesia
 compos.—*p.* Antiarthriticus amarus, *P.* de
 amaris compositus—*p.* Antiarthriticus pur-
 gans, *P.* de senna, scammonæ et lignis—*p.*
 Antiasthmaticus, *P.* de sulphure et scilla—
p. Antimonialis, Antimonial powder—*p.*
 Aromaticus, *P.* cinnamomi compositus—*p.*
 Auri, see Gold—*p.* e Bolo compositus cum
 opio, *P.* cretæ compositus cum opio—*p.* e
 Bolo compositus sine opio, see *P.* cretæ
 compositus—*p.* Cambogiæ compositus, *P.* e
 gummi gutta—*p.* Capitalis Sancti Angeli,
 Pulvis asari compositus—*p.* Carbonatis cal-
 cis compositus, *P.* cretæ compositus—*p.*
 Cardiacus, *P.* contrayervæ comp.—*p.* Car-
 thusianorum, Antimonii sulphuretum rub-
 rum—*p.* Catharticus, *P.* scammonæ comp.
 —*p.* Cephalicus, *P.* asari compositus—*p.*
 Comitæ Warwicensis, *P.* Cornachini—*p.*
 Comitissæ, Cinchona—*p.* Cretaceus, *P.* cre-
 tæ compositus—*p.* Diaphoreticus, *P.* ipeca-
 cuanhæ comp.—*p.* Diapnoicus, *P.* ipecacu-
 anhæ comp.—*p.* Diaromaton, *P.* cinnamomi
 compositus—*p.* Diasenæ, *P.* sennæ compos.

—p. Diaturpethi compositus, P. jalapæ compositus—p. Emmenagogus, P. myrrhæ compositus—p. Epilepticus marchionum, P. de magnesia compositus—p. Er-rhinius, P. asari compositus—p. Galactopæus, P. de magnesia compos.—p. Hydragogus, P. e gummi gutta—p. Hydrargyri cinereus, see Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—p. Hypnoticus, Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum—p. Imperatoris, P. cinnamomi compositus—p. Incisivus, P. de sulphure et scilla—p. Pro infantibus, P. de magnesia compos.—p. Infantum, P. de magnesia compos.—p. Infantum antacidus, P. de magnesia compositus—p. Ipecacuanhæ et opii, P. ipecacuanhæ compos.—p. Jalapæ salinus, P. jalapæ compositus—p. Jalapæ tartaricus, P. jalapæ compositus—p. de Jalapa et scammonio compositus, P. scammonæ comp.—p. Jamesii, Antimonial powder—p. Jesuiticus, Cinchona—p. Joannis de Vigo, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—p. Laxans, P. jalapæ compositus—p. Laxans cum sale, P. jalapæ compositus—p. Laxativus vegetabilis, P. jalapæ compositus—p. Mantuanus, P. contrayervæ comp.—p. Marchionis, M. pulvis—p. Mercurialis cinereus, Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum—p. ad Mucum pulmonalem liberius ciendum, P. de sulphure et scilla—p. Nutricum, P. de magnesia compositus—p. Opiatus, P. cornu usti cum opio—p. Oxydi stibii compositus, P. cornachini—p. Parturiens, Ergot—p. de Phosphate calcis et stibii compositus, Antimonial powder—p. Principis, Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum—p. Purgans, P. jalapæ compositus—p. Quercetanus, Hydrargyri submurias—p. Quercus marinæ, see Fucus vesiculosus—p. Scammonii antimonialis, P. cornachini—p. Stanni, see Tin—p. Sternutatorius, P. asari compositus—p. Stibiatus, Antimonial powder—p. Stypticus, P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus—p. Sudorificus, P. ipecacuanhæ comp.—p. Sudorificus Doveri, P. ipecacuanhæ compositus—p. Sympatheticus, Sympathetic powder—p. Temperans Stahlîi, P. de sulphate potassæ compositus—p. Terrestris, P. cretæ compositus—p. de Tribus, P. cornachini—p. Tunquien-sis, P. Cobbii—p. ad Ulcera tendinum, P. myrrhæ compositus—p. Vermifugus absque mercurio, Pulvis ex helminthocorto comp.—p. Vermifugus mercurialis, P. e sulphureto hydrargyri nigro et scammonio—p. Vitæ imperatoris, P. cinnamomi compositus.

Pumice, Pumex.
Pumilio, Nanus.
Pumilus, Nanus.
Punaise, Cimex.
Puncta ossificationis, Ossification, points of.
Punctæ mucosæ. See Acne.
Puncticulæ, Petechiæ.
Punctio, Paracentesis.
Punctura, Paracentesis—p. Aurea, Punctum aureum.

Punk, Boletus igniarius.
Puogenia, Pyogenia.
Pupil, closure of the, Synezisis.
Pupillæ velum, Pupillary membrane.
Pupillaris herba, Lapsana.
Pupula, Pupil.
Purblindness, Myopia.
Purgamenta, Excrement—p. Alba, Leucorrhœa—p. Infantis, Meconium—p. Puerperii, Lochia.
Purgatio, Catharsis—p. Muliebris alba, Leucorrhœa.
Purgationes, Menses—p. Menstruæ, Menses.
Purgations, Menses.
Purpura, Scarlatina—p. Alba benigna et maligna, Miliary fever—p. Miliaris, Miliary fever—p. Puerperarum, Miliary fever—p. Urticata, Urticaria.
Purpurissum, Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.
Purse, Scrotum.
Purslane, Portulaca.
Purulentia, Suppuration.
Pus corrosivum, Sanies—p. Malignum, Ichor—p. Malignum, Sanies.
Pustula ardens, Eczema.
Pustule maligne. See Anthrax.
Pustula oris, Aphthæ.
Pusulatum, Pusillatum.
Putredo, Hospital gangrene, Putrefaction.
Putrescentia, Putrefaction—p. Uteri gravidi, Hystero-malacia.
Putriditas, Putrefaction.
Putridity, Putrefaction.
Putzochill. See Myroxylon Peruiferum.
Pycnotica, Incrassantia.
Pyelos, Pelvis.
Pyesis, Suppuration.
Pyle, Porta.
Pyodes, Purulent.
Pyon, Pus.
Pyophthalmus, Hypopyon.
Pyorrhœa urinalis, Pyuria.
Pyosis, Hypopyon, Pterygion, Suppuration—p. Pectoris, Empyema.
Pyothorax verus, Empyema.
Pyoturia, Pyuria.
Pyr, Fever.
Pyra crustumina, Crustuminatum—p. Crustumerina, Crustuminatum.
Pyramidal de l'Abdomen, Pyramidalis abdominis—p. de la Cuisse, Pyramidalis—p. du Nez, Pyramidalis nasi—p. Stapédien, Stapedius.
Pyramidale (os), Cuneiform (bone).
Pyramidalis femoris, Pyramidalis.
Pyramides anteriores, Corpora pyramidalia—p. Malpighianæ, Papillæ of the kidney
p. Postérieures du cervelet, Corpora restiformia.
Pyramids of Wistar, Sphenoidal cornua.
Pyramis, Penis—p. Trigona, see Temporal bone.
Pyræa, Incendium.
Pyrenoides, Odontoid.
Pyrèthre, Anthemis pyrethrum.

Pyrethrum, Anthemis pyrethrum—p. Sylvestre, Achillea ptarmica.
 Pyreticus, Febrifuge.
 Pyretos, Fever.
 Pyri martiales, Ferrum tartarizatum.
 Pyria, Fomentation.
 Pyriformis, Pyramidalis.
 Pyroleum ossium rectificatum, Oleum animale Dippelii.
 Pyros, Triticum.
 Pyrosis suecica, Pyrosis.
 Pyrosophia, Chymistry.
 Pyrotechnia, Chymistry.
 Pyroticus, Caustic.
 Pyuria chylosa, Chyluria—p. Lactea, Chyluria—p. Mucosa, Cystirrhœa—p. Serosa, Cystirrhœa—p. Viscida, Cystirrhœa.
 Pyxis, *Boite*, see Cotyloid.

Q

Quabebe, Piper cubeba.
 Quack, Charlatan.
 Quadrantal, Amphora.
 Quadratus, Depressor labii inferioris—q. Dorsi, Q. lumborum—q. Genæ, Platysma myoides—q. Radii, Pronator radii quadratus.
 Quadrigeminus, primus et superior, Pyramidalis—q. Quadratus quartus, Quadratus femoris—q. Secundus et tertius, Ischio-trochanterianus.
 Quahoil, Cacao.
 Quail, Tetrao coturnix.
 Quartanus remittens, Tetartophia.
 Quarte, Quartan.
 Quassine. See Quassia.
 Quatre épices. See Myrtus pimenta.
 Quatrio, Astragalus.
 Queen of the meadows, Spiræa ulmaria.
 Quercula minor, Teucrium chamædrys.
 Quercus coccifera, see Kermes—q. Marina, Fucus vesiculosus—q. Suber, see Suber.
 Queue de cheval, Cauda equina, see Medulla spinalis—q. de la Moelle épinière, Cauda equina—q. de Pourceau, Peucedanum.
 Quicken tree, Sorbus acuparia.
 Quicklime, Calx viva.
 Quicksilver, Hydrargyrum.
 Quies, Acinesia.
 Quina quina, Cinchona.
 Quince, see Pyrus cydonia—q. Tree, Pyrus cydonia.
 Quinia, Quinina.
 Quinine, iodide of. See Iodine.
 Quinquefolium, Potentilla reptans.
 Quinquina, Cinchona—q. Aromatique, Croton cascarilla—q. Bicolor, Cinchonæ caribææ cortex—q. Faux de Virginie, Cusparia febrifuga—q. Gris de Loxa, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex—q. Jaune, Cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex—q. Orangé, Cinchonæ lancifoliæ cortex—q. Piton, Cinchonæ caribææ cortex—q. Rouge, Cinchonæ oblongifoliæ cortex.

Quinsey, Angina, Cynanche tonsillaris—q. Nervous, Angone—q. Wolf, Lycanche.
 Quinte, Influenza.
 Quintefeuille, Potentilla reptans.
 Quintes. See Pertussis.

R

Rabiétique, Rabid.
 Rabies canina, Hydrophobia.
 Rabique, Rabid.
 Rache, Porrigo.
 Rachis, Rhachis.
 Rachialgia, Colic, metallic, Vertebral disease—r. Mesenterica, Tabes mesenterica—r. Pictoniensium, Colic metallic—r. Pictonium, Colic, metallic.
 Rachidian arteries, Spinal arteries—r. Bulb, see Medulla oblongata—r. Canal, Vertebral canal.
 Rachiphyma, Rachiphyma.
 Rachis, Vertebral column.
 Rachitæ, Rhachitæ.
 Rachitisme, Rachitis.
 Racine à Becquet, Geranium moschatum—r. de Bengal, Cassumuniar—r. de Charcis, Dorstenia contrayerva—r. de Dracke, Dorstenia contrayerva—r. des Philippines, Dorstenia contrayerva—r. de Safran, Curcuma longa—r. de Saint Esprit, Angelica—r. Salivaire, Anthemis pyrethrum—r. de Turbeth, Convolvulus turpethum.
 Racines du cercelet, Corpora restiformia.
 Radezyge, Radzyge.
 Radial antérieur, Palmaris magnus—r. Externe premier, see Radialis—r. Externe, second, see Radialis—r. Grand, see Radialis—r. Petit, see Radialis.
 Radialis externus brevior, see Radialis—r. Externus primus, see Radialis—r. Extensor longior, see Radialis—r. Internus, Palmaris magnus—r. Secundus, see Radialis.
 Radical moisture, Humidum radicale.
 Radicula, Raphanus hortensis.
 Radio-cutané (nerf), see Cutaneous—r. Phalangettien du pouce, Flexor longus pollicis manus.
 Radis, Raphanus hortensis.
 Radish, Raphanus hortensis.
 Radius, col du, Collum radii.
 Radix Braziliensis, Ipecacuanha—r. Indica Lopeziana, Lopez radix—r. Lopeziana, Lopez radix—r. Ninsi, Sium ninsi—r. Rubra, Rubia—r. Serpentinum, see Ophiorrhiza mungos—r. Ventris, Umbilicus.
 Radula, Raspatorium.
 Rage, Hydrophobia.
 Rage, Rhage.
 Ragwort, Senecio Jacobæa.
 Raifort, Raphanus hortensis—r. Sauvage, Cochlearia armoracia.
 Rainbow-worm, Herpes iris.
 Rainure, Groove—r. Digastrique, Mastoid groove.

Raisin, see *Vitis vinifera*—*r. d'Amerique*,
Phytolacca decandra—*r. de Bois*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*—*r. d'Ours*, *Arbutus uva ursi*—*r. de Renard*, Paris.
Raisins, *Uvæ passæ*, see *Vitis vinifera*—*r. de Corinthe*, see *Vitis Corinthiaca*.
Raison, Reason.
Rakia. See Spirit.
Râle, Rattle—*r. Caverneux*, Gurgling—*r. Crepitant*, see Crepitation.
Ramentum, Fragment, Scobs.
Ramex, Hernia—*r. Varicosus*, Varicocele.
Ramille, Ramusculus.
Rampes du limaçon, Scalæ of the cochlea.
Ramollissement, Mollities—*r. du Cerveau*,
Mollities cerebri—*r. des Os*, *Mollities ossium*.
Ramphos, Rostrum.
Ramulus, Ramusculus.
Ramunculus, Ramusculus.
Ramus durior septimæ conjugationis, Facial nerve.
Rana, Ranula.
Rance, Rancid.
Ranunculus albus, *Anemone nemorosa*—*r. Palustris*, *R. sceleratus*—*r. Pratensis*, *R. bulbosus*—*r. Vernus*, *R. ficaria*—*r. Virginianus*, *Lobelia syphilitica*.
Rapa napus, *Brassica rapa*—*r. Rotunda*, *Brassica rapa*.
Rape, *Brassica napus*, Stuprum.
Raphex, *Chenopodium vulvaria*.
Raphanus marinus, *Cochlearia armoracia*—*r. Raphanistrum*, see *Raphania*—*r. Rusticanus*, *Cochlearia armoracia*—*r. Sylvestris*, *Cochlearia armoracia*.
Raphion, Needle.
Raphis, Needle.
Rapport, Eructation.
Raptus post-terganeus, Opisthotonos.
Rapum majus, *Brassica rapa*.
Rapure, Rasura.
Raquette, *Cactus opuntia*.
Raréfiant, Rarefaciens.
Rascatio, Excretion.
Rasceta, Carpus, Malleolus.
Rash, nettle, *Urticaria*—*r. Rose*, *Roseola*—*r. Summer*, *Lichen tropicus*—*r. Tooth*, *Strophulus*.
Rasorium, Raspatorium.
Raspberry, *Rubus idæus*.
Rasseta pedis, Tarsus.
Rasteta, Carpus, Malleolus.
Rasura, Scobs.
Ratanhy, *Krameria ratanhia*—*r. of the Antilles*, *Krameria ixina*.
Rate, Spleen.
Rateleux, Spleneticus.
Ratelier, Dentier.
Ratio, Reason.
Ratsbane, Arsenious acid.
Rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus*—*r. Root*, *Polygala senega*.
Ratula, Raspatorium.
Raucitas, Raucedo.
Raucité, Raucedo.

Rave, *Brassica rapa*.
Rayonné, Radiated.
Rayons sous-iriens, Ciliary processes.
Rebolea, Mummy.
Rebona, Mummy.
Rebouteur, Renoueur.
Receptacula duræ matris, Sinuses of the dura mater.
Receptaculum Pecqueti, *R. chyli*.
Recessio, Paroxysm.
Recessus, Abscess.
Rechamelco, *Rechamelca*.
Rechute. See Relapse.
Récidive. See Relapse.
Recomposition, Metasynchrisis.
Recorporativus, Metasyncritic.
Rectus anterior brevis, *Rectus capitis internus minor*—*r. Anterior longus*, *R. capitis internus major*—*r. Capitis anticus longus*, *R. C. internus major*—*r. Capitis posticus minor*, *R. C. P. major*—*r. Cruris*, *R. femoris*—*r. Interior femoris*, *Gracilis*—*r. Internus major*, *R. capitis internus major*—*r. Internus minor*, *R. capitis internus minor*—*r. Lateralis*, *R. capitis lateralis*—*r. Lateralis Fallopii*, *R. C. lateralis*—*r. Major*, *R. capitis posticus major*—*r. Minor*, *R. capitis posticus minor*.
Recubitorium, Anaclinterium.
Recurvatio. See Hump.
Redimiculum, Diadema.
Redingotes Anglaises, Condoni.
Redoublement, Exacerbation, Paroxysm.
Reductio, Taxis.
Redundantia, Plethora.
Reduvia, Paronychia.
Refectio, Restauratio.
Reflection, Duplicature.
Refrachissants, Refrigerants.
Refrigeratifs, Refrigerants.
Regeneratio, Reproduction.
Regina prati, *Spiræa ulmaria*.
Regio cardiaca, Epigastric region—*r. Hypochondriaca*, Hypochondre—*r. Stomachalis*, Epigastric region—*r. Stomachica*, Epigastric region.
Region ombilicale, Umbilical R.
Règles, Menses.
Reglisse, Glycyrrhiza.
Reglutinatio, Decollement.
Règne animal. See Animal.
Regulus antimonii, Antimonium.
Rein, Kidney.
Reine des Prés, *Spiræa ulmaria*.
Rejectio sanguinis e pulmonibus, Hæmoptysis.
Relâchement, Relaxation.
Relatio, Rapport.
Relaxantia, Emollients.
Releveur de l'Anus, Levator ani—*r. de la Lèvre inférieure*, Levator labii inferioris—*r. du Menton*, Levator labii inferioris—*r. de l'Omoplate*, Levator scapulæ—*r. de la Prostata*, Levator prostatæ—*r. de l'Urèthre*, Levator urethræ.
Remède, Clyster—*r. du Capuchin*, Liqueur

- hydrargyri nitrici—*r. du Duc d'Antin*,
Liquor hydrargyri nitrici.
Remedium, Juvans, Medicament.
Remedy, Medicament—*r. English*, Cinchona.
Remissio, Decline.
Remora aratri, Ononis spinosa.
Ren, Kidney.
Renchus, Snoring, Stertor.
Renes succenturiati, Capsules, renal.
Rennet, Abomasus.
Renoncule, Ranunculus—*r. Bulbeuse*, Ranunculus bulbosus.
Renouée, Polygonum aviculare.
Renuens, Rectus capitis internus minor.
Renunciatio, *Rapport*.
Renversement de la langue, Paraglossa—*r. de la Matrice*, Uterus, inversion of the—*r. des Paupières*, Ectropion—*r. du Rectum*, Proctocoele—*r. de la Vessie*, Exocyste, Exstrophia of the bladder.
Repandatio, Lordosis.
Répercussifs, Repellents.
Repercussio, Contra-fissura.
Repercussion, *Ballottement*.
Repercutientia, Repellents.
Repletio, Fulness, Plethora.
Repli longitudinal de la Méninge, Falx cerebri.
Repositio, Reduction, Taxis.
Repoussoir, Punch—*r. d'Arêtes*, Probang.
Repulsorium, Punch.
Res culinaria, Culinary art—*r. Medica*, Medicina—*r. Venerca*, Coition—*r. Vestitaria*, Vestitus.
Réseau, Rete—*r. Admirable*, Rete mirabile—*r. Merveilleux*, Rete mirabile.
Resection. See Amputation.
Reservoir de la bile, Gall-bladder—*r. du Chyle*, Receptaculum chyli—*r. des Larmes*, Lachrymal sac—*r. of Pecquet*, Cistern, lumbar—*r. de Pecquet*, Receptaculum chyli.
Resinus, Camus.
Resin, Cayenne, Caoutchouc—*r. of the Spruce fir*, see Pinus abies.
Resina abietis, see Pinus abies—*r. Abietis*, see Pinus picea—*r. Abietis humida*, see Pinus abies—*r. Abietis sicca*, see Pinus abies—*r. Alba*, see Pinus sylvestris—*r. Alba humida*, see Pinus abies—*r. Copal*, Copal—*r. Elastica*, Caoutchouc—*r. Flava*, see Pinus sylvestris—*r. Fluida canadensis*, see Pinus balsamea—*r. Juniperi*, Sandarac—*r. Laricis*, see Pinus larix—*r. Lentiscina*, see Pistacia lentiscus—*r. Liquida pini balsameæ*, see Pinus balsamea—*r. Liquida pini laricis*, see Pinus larix—*r. Nigra*, Colophonia—*r. Pini*, see Pinus sylvestris—*r. Pini empyreumatica liquida*, see Pinus sylvestris—*r. Pini abietis sponte concreta*, see Pinus abies—*r. Strobilina*, see Pinus balsamea and Pinus mughos—*r. Terebinthi*, see Pistacia terebinthus.
Resine de gomart, see Bursera gummifera—*r. de Lierre*, see Hedera helix.
Resolutio membrorum, Paralysis.
- Resolution des membres*, Paralysis.
Resolventia, Discussants.
Resonitus, Contra-fissura.
Resorptio, Absorption.
Respiramen, Respiration.
Respiramentum, Respiration.
Respiration of the cells, Murmur respiratory—*r. Metallic*, Tintement métallique—*r. Proof*, Docimasia pulmonum—*r. Soufflante*, Murmur respiratory.
Respiratus, Respiration.
Respiritus, Respiration.
Resta bovis, Ononis spinosa.
Restharrow, Ononis spinosa.
Restitutio, Reduction—*r. Organica*, Morio-plastice—*r. Partium deperditarum*, Morio-plastice.
Retching, Vomiturition.
Rete, Epiploon, Plexus—*r. Malpighii*, Corpus mucosum—*r. Mucosum*, Corpus mucosum.
Reticular substance, Cellular tissue.
Reticulum, Epiploon, Rete.
Retiform, Reticular.
Retinacula Morgagnii. See Fræna of the valve of Bauhin.
Retinaculum, *Bride*.
Rétraction de la matrice, Retroversio uteri.
Retractor anguli oris, Buccinator.
Rétrecissement, Stricture.
Retroflexio uteri, Retroversio uteri.
Rétropulsion de la matrice, Retroversio uteri.
Retroversion de la matrice, Retroversio uteri.
Reunio, Synthesis.
Révasseries. See Somnium.
Rêve, Somnium.
Reveil, see Sleep—*r. en Sursaut*, see Sleep.
Revellent, Derivative.
Revery, Aphelxia.
Revivification, Resuscitation.
Revulsion, Derivation.
Revulsive, Derivative.
Reynolds's specific. See Vinum colchici.
Rha, Rheum.
Rhabarbarum, Rheum—*r. Album*, Convolvulus mechoacan—*r. Antiquorum*, Rheum rhaponticum—*r. Dioscoridis*, Rheum rhaponticum—*r. Monachorum*, Rumex patientia—*r. Nigrum*, Convolvulus jalapa—*r. Pauperum*, Thalictrum—*r. Sibericum*, Rheum—*r. Tartaricum*, Rheum—*r. Turcicum*, Rheum.
Rhabarbe, Rheum—*r. Blanche*, Convolvulus mechoacan—*r. des Moines*, Rumex Alpinus.
Rhabilleur, Renoueur.
Rhachis, Rhachitæ.
Rhachialgitis, Spinal irritation.
Rhachiparalysis, Paraplegia.
Rhachiphyma, Rachiphyma.
Rachirrhœma, Lumbago.
Rhachis, Vertebral column.
Rhachisagra, Rachisagra.
Rhachitis, Rachitis.
Rhachosis, Rachosis.
Rhagades. See Fissure.
Rhage, Fissure.
Rhagoides, Uvea.

- Rhamnus ziziphus. See Jujube.
 Rhanter, Canthus (greater).
 Rhaphanodon, Raphanodon.
 Rhaphania, Raphania.
 Rhapshe, Raphe, Suture.
 Rhapsodism, Rheum rhapsodicum—r. Vulgare, Centaurea centaurium.
 Rhapsodique, Rheum rhapsodicum.
 Rhatania, Krameria ratanhia.
 Rhegma, Laceration—r. Ligamentare, Apospasma.
 Rhenchus, Rattle.
 Rhenxis, Rattle.
 Rheon, Rheum.
 Rhetine, Resin.
 Rhetinoceron, Resinatum.
 Rhetinoton, Resinatum.
 Rheum compactum, Rheum—r. Palmatum, Rheum—r. Undulatum, Rheum.
 Rheuma, Catarrh, Rheumatism—r. Epidemicum, Catarrh, epidemic—r. Pectoris, Catarrh—r. Uteri, Leucorrhœa.
 Rheumatagia, Rheumatism, chronic.
 Rheumatism, arthritic, see Rh. acute—r. Gouty, see Rh. acute.
 Rheumatismus cancrusus, Neuralgia faciei—r. Dorsalis, Lumbago—r. Inflammatorius seu hypersthenicus, Rheumatismus acutus—r. Intestinorum cum ulcere, Dysentery—r. Larvatus, Neuralgia faciei—r. Spurius nervosus, Neuralgia—r. Vulgaris seu inveteratus seu habitualis seu frigidus, Rheumatism, chronic.
 Rheumatopyra, Rheumatism, acute.
 Rhigos, Rigor.
 Rhin, Nasus.
 Rhinanchone, Snuffles.
 Rhinangia, Snuffles.
 Rhinencephalia, Cyclopia.
 Rhines, Nares.
 Rhinorrhagia, Epistaxis.
 Rhiptasmos, Jactation.
 Rhis, Nasus.
 Rhiza, Radix.
 Rhizagra, Punch.
 Rhizotomist. See Simples.
 Rhizotomus, Apothecary.
 Rhœa, Punica granatum.
 Rhodiola rosea, Rhodia.
 Rhodiola, Rhodia.
 Rhododaphnis, Nerium oleander.
 Rhodomeli, Mel rosæ.
 Rhodon, Rosa centifolia.
 Rhodosaccharum, Confectio rosæ gallicæ.
 Rhodostacton, Mel rosæ.
 Rhœa, Punica granatum.
 Rhœas, Papaver rhœas.
 Rhœum, Rheum.
 Rhogmos, Rattle.
 Rhonchus, Rattle, Snoring, Stertor—r. Crepitans, Râle crepitant—r. Mucous, Râle crepitant—r. Sibilans, Râle crepitant—r. Sonorus, Râle sonore.
 Rhopalismus, Priapismus.
 Rhopalosis, Plica, Pupil, Uvea.
 Rhubarb, Rheum—r. Monk's, Rumex Alpinus, Rumex patientia—r. Poor man's, Thalictron—r. Rhapsodic, Rheum rhapsodicum—r. Wild, Convolvulus panduratus.
 Rhubarbe fausse, Thalictron—r. des Pauvres Thalictron.
 Rhue, Ruta.
 Rhumatisme, Rheumatism—r. Aigu, Rheumatism, acute—r. Chronique, Rheumatism, chronic.
 Rhume de cerveau, Coryza—r. de Poitrine, Catarrh.
 Rhus glabrum, Rh. coriaria—r. Sylvestris, Myrica gale—r. Vernix, Rh. radicans.
 Rhypas, Sordes.
 Rhyptica, Detergents.
 Rhypticus, Abstergent.
 Rhysis, Flux.
 Rhytidosis, Rutidosis.
 Rib, Costa.
 Ribs, neck of the, Collum costarum.
 Rice, Oryza—r. Disease, Cholera.
 Richardsonia. See Ipecacuanha.
 Richweed, Actæa racemosa.
 Ricin, Ricinus communis.
 Ricinoides, Jatropha curcas.
 Ricinus major, Jatropha curcas—r. Minor, Jatropha manihot.
 Rickets, Rachitis.
 Ride, Wrinkle.
 Rigor nervosus, Tetanus.
 Rimæ, Rhagades.
 Rinæus, Compressor naris.
 Rinchos, Rostrum.
 Ringworm, Herpes circinatus—r. of the Scalp, Porrigo scutulata—r. Ulcerative, Herpes exedens.
 Rire ou ris, Risus—r. Canin, Canine laugh—r. Moqueur, Canine laugh—r. Sardonic, Risus sardonicus—r. Sardonique, Canine laugh.
 Risagon, Cassumuniar.
 Risigallum, Orpiment.
 Risus caninus, Canine laugh—r. Sardonicus, Canine laugh—r. Spasticus, R. sardonicus.
 River weed, Conferva rivalis.
 Riz, Oryza.
 Roan tree, Sorbus acuparia.
 Rob cynosbatus, Confectio rosæ caninæ—r. Moris, Diamorion—r. Nucum, Diacaryon.
 Roborans, Corroborant.
 Roborantia, Tonics.
 Robub, Rob.
 Roccella, Lichen roccella.
 Rocher. See Temporal bone.
 Rochetta Alexandrina, Soda.
 Rocket, garden, Brassica eruca—r. Roman, Brassica eruca.
 Rocou, Terra Orleana.
 Rogne, Psora.
 Rohob, Rob.
 Roller, Bandage, Fascia.
 Romarin, Rosmarinus—r. Sauvage, Ledum sylvestre.
 Rompeure, Hernia.
 Ronce, Rubus idæus—r. Bleue, Rubus cæ-

- sius—*r. de Montagne*, *Rubus chamæmorus*
—*r. Noire*, *Rubus fruticosus*.
Ronchus, Snoring, Stertor.
Rond, Round—*r. Grand*, *Teres major*—*r. Petit*, *Teres minor*.
Ronflement, Snoring—*r. de Diable*, *Bruit de Diable*.
Roob, Rob.
Roof of the mouth, Palate.
Root, Radix—*r. of Scarcity*, *Beta hybrida*—*r. Yellow*, *Zanthoriza apiifolia*.
Roquette, *Brassica eruca*, Soda.
Rorella, *Drosera rotundifolia*.
Roriferus, Lymphatic.
Ros calabrinus, *Fraxinus ornus*—*r. Solis*, *Drosera rotundifolia*.
Rosa, *R. centifolia*—*r. Canina*, Hips—*r. Damascena*, *R. centifolia*—*r. Pallida*, *R. centifolia*—*r. Rubra*, *R. gallica*—*r. Saltans*, *Essera*—*r. Sylvestris*, *R. canina*.
Rosage, *Rhododendron chrysanthemum*.
Rosago, *Nerium oleander*.
Rosalia, *Scarlatina*.
Rose, *Erysipelas*—*r. Christmas*, *Helleborus niger*—*r. Damask*, *Rosa centifolia*—*r. Dog*, *Rosa canina*—*r. Dog*, Conserve or confection of, *Confectio rosæ caninæ*—*r. du chien*, *Rosa canina*—*r. Rash*, *Roseola*—*r. Red*, *Rosa gallica*—*r. White*, *Rosa alba*.
Rosca, *Rhodia*.
Rosemary, *Rosmarinus*—*r. Marsh*, *Statice limonium*.
Roseolæ, *Rubeola*.
Rosewood, *Rhodium lignum*.
Rosewort, *Rhodia*.
Rosier blanc, *Rosa alba*—*r. a Cent feuilles*, *R. centifolia*—*r. de Provins*, *Rosa gallica*.
Rosin, black, *Colophonia*—*r. Brown*, *Colophonia*—*r. White*, see *Pinus sylvestris*—*r. Yellow*, see *Pinus sylvestris*.
Rosio stomachi, *Cardialgia*.
Rosmarinus sylvestris, *Ledum sylvestre*.
Rossalia, *Scarlatina*.
Rossolio. See Spirit.
Restiformis processus, *Coracoid*.
Rostrum, *Bec*—*r. Porcinum*, *Acromion*.
Rose drop, *Gutta rosea*.
Rot, Eructation.
Rotacismus, *Grasseyement*.
Rotator, *Trochanter*.
Rotula, *Patella*, *Trochiscos*.
Rotundus, Round.
Rotule, *Patella*.
Roucou, *Terra Orleana*.
Rouge, *Colcothar*.
Rouge d'Angleterre, *Colcothar*.
Rougéole, *Rubeola*.
Rouillé, *Rubiginous*.
Rubber, Indian, *Caoutchouc*.
Rubéfiant, *Rubefacient*.
Rubinus verus, *Anthrax*.
Rubrine, *Hæmatine*.
Rubus trivialis, see *Rubus cæsius*—*r. Villosus*, see *Rubus fruticosus*.
Ructatio, Eructation.
Ructus, Eructation—*r. Acidus*, *Oxyregmia*.
Ruddle, hard, *Rubrica habilis*.
Rue, *Ruta*—*r. Common*, *Ruta*—*r. de Chèvre*, *Galega officinalis*—*r. Goat's*, *Galega officinalis*—*r. Goat's*, *Virginia*, *Galega Virginiana*—*r. des Murailles*, *Asplenium ruta muraria*—*r. des Prés*, *Thalictrum*—*r. Sauvage*, *Rust*.
Rust, Eructation.
Ruga, Wrinkle.
Rugine, *Raspatorium*.
Rugissement, *Rugitus*.
Rum. See Spirit.
Rumen, *Hypogastrium*.
Rumex aquaticus, *R. hydrolapathum*.
Rump, *Croupion*—*r. Bone*, *Coccyx*.
Rununcula, *Raspatorium*.
Runnet, *Rennet*.
Ruptorium, *Cauterium*—*r. Commune*, *Potassa fusa*.
Ruptura, *Ecerexis*, *Hernia*, *Laceration*—*r. Uteri*, *Uterus*, rupture of the.
Rupture, *Hernia*—*r. of the Groin*, *Bubonocèle*—*r. de la Matrice*, *Uterus*, rupture of the—*r. Wort*, *Herniaria glabra*.
Ruscus aculeatus, *Ruscus*.
Rush, sweet, *Juncus odoratus*.
Rusma. See Orpiment.
Ruta capraria, *Galega officinalis*—*r. Muraria*, *Asplenium ruta muraria*.
Rye, *Secale*—*r. Horned*, *Ergot*—*r. Spurred*, *Ergot*.
Rytidosis, *Rutidosis*.
Rytis, Wrinkle.
- S
- Sabadilla*, *Veratrum sabadilla*.
Sabadillin. See *Veratrina*.
Sabbatia angularis, *Chironia angularis*.
Sabina, *Juniperus sabina*.
Sabine, *Juniperus sabina*.
Saburra verminosa, *Helminthiasis*.
Saburratio, *Arenatio*.
Sac herniaire, *Hernial sac*.
Saccharum officinarum, see *Saccharum*—*s. Saturni*, *Plumbi superacetis*.
Sacculi adiposi, *Fatty vesicles*—*s. Laryngæi*, *Ventricles of the larynx*.
Sacculus, *Marsupium*—*s. Cephalicus*, *Cucupha*—*s. Chylifer seu rorifer*, *Receptaculum chyli*—*s. Cordis*, *Pericardium*—*s. Ellipticus*, see *Semicircular canals*—*s. Sphericus*, see *Semicircular canals*—*s. Vestibuli*, see *Semicircular canals*.
Saccus, *Sac*—*s. Coli*, *Cæcum*—*s. Herniosus*, *Hernial sac*—*s. Lachrymalis*, *Lachrymal sac*—*s. Lacrumalis*, *Lachrymal sac*—*s. Lacteus*, *Receptaculum chyli*—*s. Venarum cavarum*, *Sinus dexter cordis*—*s. Venarum pulmonalium*, *Sinus pulmonalis*.
Sacer, *Sacral*—*s. Ignis*, *Herpes zoster*—*s. Musculus*, *Transversalis dorsi*.
Sacra fistula, *Vertebral column*.
Sacré, *Sacral*.
Sacro-costalis, *Sacro-lumbalis*—*s. Fémoral*,

Glutæus major—s. Ischiaticus, Sacro-sciatic—s. *Lombaire*, Sacro-lumbalis—s. Spinal, Dorso-trachelian portion of the Sacro-lumbalis—s. *Trochantérien*, Pyramidalis.
 Saddle, Turkish, Sella Turcica.
 Safflower, Carthamus tinctorius.
 Saffron, Crocus—s. Bastard, Carthamus tinctorius—s. Flower, Carthamus tinctorius—s. Meadow, Colchicum autumnale.
Safran Batard, Carthamus tinctorius, Colchicum autumnale—s. *des Indes*, Curcuma longa—s. *de Mars apéritif*, Ferri subcarbonas—s. *de Mars astringent*, Colcothar—s. *des Prés*, Colchicum autumnale—s. *Racine de*, Curcuma longa.
 Safranum, Carthamus tinctorius.
 Safrè, Smalt.
 Saga, Sago.
 Sagapin, Sagapenum.
 Sage, Salvia—s. Indian, Eupatorium perfoliatum—s. Jerusalem, Pulmonaria.
Sage-femme, Midwife.
Sagesse des Chirurgiens, Sisymbrium Sophia.
 Sagimen vitri, Soda, subcarbonate of.
 Sago, French, see Solanum tuberosum—s. Portland Island, see Arum maculatum.
 Sagos, Sago.
Sague petit. See Solanum tuberosum.
 Sahara, Insomnia.
Saignée, Bloodletting—s. *Spoliative*, Spoliativa phlebotomia.
Saignement du Nez, Epistaxis.
Sain bois, Daphne gnidium—s. *doux*, Adeps præparata.
 St. Charles's root, Carlo sancto Radix.
 St. John's wort, Hypericum perfoliatum.
 Saint James's wort, Senecio Jacobæa.
 Saire, Essera.
 Sal, Salt—s. Absinthii, Potassæ subcarbonas, see Potash—s. Acetosellæ, Potass, oxalate of—s. Acetosus ammoniacalis, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—s. Acidum benzoës, Benjamin—s. Albus, Soda, muriate of—s. Alkali, Soda, subcarbonate of—s. Alkalinus fixus fossilis, Soda—s. Amarum, Magnesie sulphas—s. Ammoniac, volatile, Ammonie carbonas—s. Ammoniacum, Ammonie murias—s. Ammoniacum martiale, Ferrum ammoniatum—s. Ammoniacum secretum Glauberi, Ammonie sulphas—s. Ammoniacum tartareum, Ammonie tartras—s. Ammoniacum vegetabile, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—s. Ammoniacus nitrosus, Ammonie nitras—s. Ammonie, Ammonie murias—s. Anglicanum, Magnesie sulphas—s. Antiepilepticus of Weissman, Cuprum ammoniatum—s. Antimonii, Antimonium tartarizatum—s. Armoniacum, Ammonie murias—s. Asphaltites, Bit Noben—s. Catharticus amarus, Magnesie sulphas—s. Catharticus Glauberi, Soda, sulphate of—s. Communis, Soda, muriate of—s. Cornu cervi volatile, Ammonie carbonas—s. Culinaris, Soda, muriate of—s. Digestivus Sylvii, Potassæ murias—s. Diureticus, Potassæ acetas—s. de duo-

bus, Potassæ sulphas—s. Ebsdamense, Magnesie sulphas—s. Epsomensis, Magnesie sulphas—s. Essentiale Benzoës, Benjamin—s. Febrifugus of Lemery, Potassæ supersulphas—s. Febrifugus Sylvii, Potassæ murias—s. Fontium, Soda, muriate of—s. Fossilis, Soda, muriate of—s. Fuliginis, Ammonie carbonas—s. Gemmæ, Soda, muriate of—s. Herbarum, Potassæ subcarbonas—s. Indus, Saccharum album—s. Lucidum, Soda, muriate of—s. Marinus, Soda, muriate of—s. Martis, Ferri sulphas—s. Martis muriaticum sublimatum, Ferrum ammoniatum—s. Mirabilis Glauberi, Soda, sulphate of—s. Muriaticum baroticum, Baryta, muriate of—s. Nitrum, Potassæ nitras—s. Ossium, Ammonie carbonas—s. Panchrestum, Potassæ tartras—s. Petræ, Potassæ nitras—s. Tartarum, Potassæ subcarbonas—s. Plumbi, Plumbi superacetas—s. Polychrestus, Potassæ sulphas—s. Polychrestus Glaseri, Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure—s. Polychrestum Seignetti, Soda, tartrate of—s. Prunellæ, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—s. Rupellensis, Soda, tartrate of—s. Sapientie, Alembroth salt, Potassæ sulphas—s. Saturni, Plumbi superacetas—s. Scientie, Alembroth salt—s. Secretus Glauberi, Ammonie sulphas—s. Sedativus Hombergii, Boracic acid—s. Sedlicensis, Magnesie sulphas—s. Seignetti, Soda, tartrate of—s. Sennerti, Potassæ acetas—s. Seydschutzensæ, Magnesie sulphas—s. Sodæ, Soda, subcarbonate of—s. Sodomenus, Bit Noben—s. Succini, Succinic acid—s. Tartari, Potassæ subcarbonas, see Potash—s. Tartari essentielle, Tartaric acid—s. Tartari sulphuratum, Potassæ sulphas—s. Vegetabilis, Potassæ tartras—s. Vitæ, Alembroth salt—s. Vitrioli, Zinci sulphas—s. Vitrioli narcoticum, Boracic acid—s. Volatile, Ammonie carbonas, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—s. Volatile Benzoës, Benjamin—s. Volatile boracis, Boracic acid—s. Volatile oleosum Sylvii, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—s. Volatile succini, Succinic acid—s. Volatilis salis ammoniaci, Ammonie carbonas—s. Vomitorium vitrioli, Zinci sulphas.
 Salacitas, Satyriasis—s. Vulvæ, Nymphomania.
 Salad, corn, Valeriana dentata.
 Salicaria, Lythrum salicaria.
 Salicine. See Salix.
 Salicornia Arabica, &c. See Soda.
 Salis ammoniaci flores, Ammonie carbonas.
 Saliunca, Valeriana celtica.
 Salivæ fluxus cibo viso. See Salivation.
Salivaire, Salivary.
 Salivans, Sialagogue.
 Salix Ægyptiaca, Calaf.
 Salmiac, Ammonie murias.
Salpingo-Malléen, Tensor tympani—s. Staphylinus internus, Levator palati.
 Salpinx, Tuba.

- Salsafi, Tragopogon.
 Salsamentum crudum, Omotarichos.
 Salsaparilla Germanica, Sarsaparilla Germanica.
 Salsedo mucrum, Potassæ nitras.
 Salsepareille, Smilax sarsaparilla—s. *d'Allemagne*, Sarsaparilla Germanica.
 Salsilago, Muria.
 Salsola sativa, &c. See Soda.
 Salsuginosus, Halmyrodes.
 Salt, Aperient, of Frederick, Soda, sulphate of—s. Baker's, Ammonia carbonas—s. of Barilla, Soda, subcarbonate of—s. Bay, Soda, muriate of—s. Bitter purging, Magnesiæ sulphas—s. Common, Soda, muriate of—s. Epsom, Magnesiæ sulphas—s. Glauber's, Soda, sulphate of—s. Glauber's, Lymington, See Soda, sulphate of—s. Rochelle, Soda, tartrate of—s. Rock, Soda, muriate of—s. Sea, Soda, muriate of—s. Seignette's, Soda, tartrate of—s. Smelling, Ammonia carbonas—s. of Soda, Soda, subcarbonate of—s. Sorethroat, Potassæ nitras fusus sulphatis paucillo mixtus—s. of Tartar, Potassæ tartras, see Potash—s. Tasteless purging, Soda, phosphate of—s. of Urine, Ammonia carbonas—s. White, Soda, muriate of—s. of Woodsoot, Ammonia carbonas—s. of Wormwood, see Potash—s. Secondary, Neutral salt.
 Saltans rosa, Urticaria.
 Saltatio, Dancing—s. Sancti Viti, Chorea.
 Saltpetre, Potassæ nitras.
 Saltwort, prickly, Salsola kali.
 Salubris, Salutory.
 Salve, blistering, Unguentum Lyttæ—s. Eye, Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri—s. Eye, Singleton's, Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—s. Healing, Cerate of calamine.
 Salvia hortensis, Salvia—s. Officinalis, Salvia—s. Vita, Asplenium ruta muraria.
 Sambucus arborea, Sambucus—s. Chamæacte, S. ebulus—s. Helion, Sambucus ebulus—s. Herbacea, S. ebulus—s. Humilis, S. ebulus—s. Nigra, Sambucus—s. Vulgaris, Sambucus.
 Samphire, Crithmum maritimum.
 Sampsuchus, Thymus mastichina.
 Sampsucus, Origanum majorana.
 Sanabilis, Curable.
 Sanamunda, Geum urbanum.
 Sanatio, Curation, Cure.
 Sanative, Curative.
 Sandaracha græcorum, Realgar.
 Sanders, red, Pterocarpus santalinus.
 Sandiver. See Vitrum.
 Sang, Blood—s. Arteriel, Arterial blood—s. Dragon, Rumex sanguineus—s. Dragon, see Calamus rotang—s. Globules du, Globules of the blood—s. Perte de, Hæmorrhagia.
 Sanglot, Sob.
 Sangsue, Hirudo.
 Sanguiductus duræ matris, Sinuses of the dura mater.
 Sanguificatio, Hæmatosis.
 Sanguifluxus, Hæmorrhagia—s. Uterinus, Metrorrhagia.
 Sanguinalis Corrigiola, Polygonum aviculare.
 Sanguinea, Potassæ nitras.
 Sanguinis missio, Bloodletting—s. Profluvium copiosum, Hæmorrhagia.
 Sanguis, Blood—s. Draconis, see Calamus rotang—s. Hirci siccatus, see Blood.
 Sanguisuga, Hirudo.
 Sanicle, Sanicula—s. American, Heuchera Cortusa—s. Yorkshire, Pinguicula vulgaris.
 Sanicula, Saxifraga granulata—s. Eboracensis, Pinguicula vulgaris—s. Europæa, Sanicula—s. Montana, Pinguicula vulgaris.
 Sanie, Sanies.
 Sanies, Ichor.
 Saniodes, Sanidodes.
 Sanitas, Cure.
 Sankira, Smilax China.
 Santé, Sanitas.
 Santal, Santalum album.
 Santalum rubrum, Pterocarpus santalinus.
 Santonicum, Artemisia santonicum.
 Sanve, Sinapis.
 Sapa. See Rob.
 Sapin commun, Pinus picea.
 Sapo ammoniacalis, Linimentum ammonia fortius—s. Ammonia oleaceus, Linimentum ammonia fortius—s. Calcarinus, Linimentum aquæ calcis—s. Kalicus, S. mollis—s. Niger, S. mollis—s. Vegetabilis, Pulvis gummosus alkalinus—s. Viridis, S. mollis.
 Saponaire, Saponaria.
 Saponariæ nucleæ, Sapindus saponaria.
 Sapor, Sapidity, Savour.
 Sapotier, Sapota.
 Sapotillier, Sapota.
 Saprophyra, Typhus gravior.
 Sapro, Putrid, Rancid.
 Sarapus. See Kyllosis.
 Sarcion, Caruncle.
 Sarcites, Anasarca—s. Flatuosus, Emphysema.
 Sarcohydrocele, Hydrosarcocele.
 Sarcodes, Carneous.
 Sarcologia, Myology.
 Sarcoma cercosis, see Cercosis—s. Epulis, Epulis—s. Mastoid, Mammary sarcoma—s. Medullare, see Encephaloid—s. Medullary, Hæmatodes fungus—s. Pulpy, Hæmatodes fungus—s. Scroti, Sarcocele.
 Sarcophagus, Carnivorous, Cathartic.
 Sarcophyia, Excrescence, Sarcoma.
 Sarcopte, Acarus.
 Sarcoptes scabiei. See Psora.
 Sarcosis, Sarcoma.
 Sarcostosis, Osteosarcoma.
 Sarcoticus, Incarnans.
 Sardiasis, Canine laugh, Risus sardonicus.
 Sardoniasis, Canine laugh, Risus sardonicus.
 Sare, Essera.
 Sarrasin, Polygonum fagopyrum.
 Sarriète, Satureia Hortensis—s. de Crète, Saturcia capitata.

Sarsa, Smilax sarsaparilla.
 Sarsaparilla, Smilax S.—s. False, Aralia nudicaulis.
 Sarx, Flesh, Pulp.
 Sassafras, Laurus sassafras—s. Swamp, Magnolia glauca.
 Sathe, Penis.
 Satiety, Plesmone.
 Satin, Lunaria rediviva.
 Satiriasis furens, Satyriasis.
 Satureia sativa, S. hortensis.
 Saturitas, Satiety.
 Saturni dulcedo, Plumbi superacetes.
 Saturnus, Plumbum.
 Satyrion, Orchis mascula.
 Sauce-alone, Alliaria.
 Sauce, green, Rumex scutatus.
 Sauge, Salvia—s. des Bois, Teucrium scordium—s. Hormin, Salvia horminum—s. de Jerusalem, Pulmonaria.
 Saule, Salix.
 Saumure, Muria.
 Saunders tree, Pterocarpus santalinus—s. Yellow, Santalum album.
 Saura, Lizard.
 Sauve-vie, Asplenium ruta muraria.
 Saveur, Savour.
 Savine, Juniperus sabina.
 Savinier, Juniperus sabina.
 Savon, Sapo—s. Ammoniacal, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius—s. de Cacao, Sapo coneus—s. Calcaire, Linimentum aquæ calcis—s. Dur, Sapo durus—s. Medicinal, Sapo medicinalis—s. Mou, Sapo mollis—s. Noir, Sapo mollis.
 Savonnier commun, Sapindus saponaria.
 Savonules, Saponules.
 Savory, ciliated, Satureia capitata—s. Summer, Satureia hortensis.
 Savoureux, Savoury.
 Saxifraga Anglica, Peucedanum silaus—s. Rubra, Spiræa filipendula—s. Vulgaris, Peucedanum silaus.
 Saxifrage, Burnet, Pimpinella saxifraga—s. Granulée, Saxifraga granulata—s. Meadow, Peucedanum silaus—s. White, Saxifraga granulata.
 Saxifragus, Lithontriptic.
 Scab, Eschar.
 Scabies, Psora—s. Capitis, Porrigo lupinosa, Porrigo scutulata—s. Capitis favosa, Porrigo favosa—s. Sicca, Psoriasis—s. Venerea contagiosa, Scherlievo.
 Scabieuse ordinaire, Scabiosa.
 Scabiosa arvensis, Scabiosa—s. Carduifolia, Echinops.
 Scabious, Erigeron Philadelphicum—s. Field, Scabiosa.
 Scabish, Oenothera biennis.
 Scala tympani, see Cochlea—s. Vestibuli, see Cochlea.
 Scale, dry, Psoriasis.
 Scalène antérieur, Scalenus anticus—s. Postérieur, Scalenus posticus.
 Scall, dry, Psoriasis—s. Milky, Porrigo lar-

valis—s. Honeycomb, Porrigo favosa—s. Running, Impetigo.
 Scalled head, Porrigo scutulata.
 Scalpellus, Bistouri.
 Scalprum, Raspatorium—s. Rasorium, Raspatorium.
 Scamma, Fossa.
 Scammoneé d'Alep, Convolvulus scammonia.
 Scammonium Syriacum, Convolvulus scammonia.
 Scammony, Convolvulus scammonia—s. of Montpellier, Cynanchum Monspeliacum.
 Scamnon Hippocratis, Bathron.
 Scandix cerefolium, Chærophylloides sativum—s. Odorata, Chærophylloides odoratum.
 Scaphia, Nates.
 Scaphion, Cranium, Papaver (capsule).
 Scapho-carpo-super-phalangeus pollicis, Abductor pollicis brevis.
 Scaphoide de la main, Os scaphoides manus—s. du Pied, Os scaphoides pedis.
 Scaphula, Navicularis fossa.
 Scapula, Humerus.
 Scapulo humeral, Teres major—s. Huméro-olecrani, Triceps extensor cubiti—s. Hyoidien, Omohyoideus—s. Radial, Biceps flexor cubiti—s. Trochiterien, grand. Infra-spinatus.
 Scapus, Penis.
 Scarabæolus hæmisphæricus, Coccus cacti.
 Scariola, Cichorium endivia, Lactuca scariola.
 Scariole, Cichorium endivia.
 Scarlatina miliaris, Rubeola—s. Pustulosa, Rubeola—s. Urticata, Urticaria.
 Scatacrasia, Scoracrasia.
 Sceloncus, Phlegmatia dolens.
 Sceletologia, Skeletology.
 Skeleton, Skeleton.
 Sceletum, Skeleton.
 Scelos, Leg.
 Scelotyrbe, Chorea, Porphyra nautica—s. Febrilis, see Subsultus tendinum.
 Sceparnos, Ascia.
 Sceptum, Penis.
 Schasis, Scarification.
 Schasterion, Fleam, Lancet.
 Scheba Arabum, Artemisia santonica.
 Schias, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea.
 Schindalesis, Schindylesis.
 Schindalmos, Schindylesis.
 Schinos, Scilla.
 Schneiderian membrane, Pituitary membrane.
 Schœnanthus, Juncus odoratus.
 Schola, School.
 Schousbæa coccinea, Cacoucia coccinea.
 Sciatic, Ischiatic.
 Sciatica, Neuralgia femoro-poplitea.
 Scie, Saw.
 Scientia hermetica, Alchymy.
 Scirrhe, Scirrhus.
 Scirrholepharuncus, Scleriasis.
 Scirrhocele, Scirrhus.

- Scirrhomia, Scirrhus.
 Scirrhus, Scirrhus.
 Scirrhus testiculi, Sarcocoele.
 Scissuræ, Rhagades.
Scissure de Glaser, Fissure glenoid—s. *de Santorini*, Santorini, fissure of.
 Sclarea, *Salvia sclarea*.
 Scleremia, Induration of the cellular tissue.
 Scleremus, Induration of the cellular tissue.
 Scleria, Scleriosis.
 Sclerodes, Sclerotic.
 Scleroma, Scleriosis.
 Scleronyxis, Scleriticonyx.
 Sclerophthalmia, Hordeolum.
 Scleros, Hard.
 Sclerosis, Scleriosis.
 Sclerotica ceratoides, Cornea.
 Scleroticus, Indurans.
Sclérotique, Sclerotic.
 Sclerotis, Sclerotic.
 Sclerotium clavus. See *Ergot*.
 Sclerus, Scirrhus.
 Sclerysmus, Scleriosis.
 Sclirus, Scirrhus.
 Sclopetoplagæ, Wound, gunshot.
 Scodinema, Pandiculation.
 Scoleciasis, Helminthiasis.
 Scoliosis. See *Hump*.
 Scolopendria, *Asplenium ceterach*.
 Scolopendrium officinarum, *Asplenium scolopendrium*.
 Scolymus sativus, *Cynara scolymus*.
 Scopa regia, *Ruscus*.
 Scoptula, Scopula.
 Scopula, Brush.
 Scor, Excrement.
 Scorbut, *Porphyra nautica*, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.
 Scorbutus, *Porphyra nautica*—s. *Nauticus*, *Porphyra nautica*.
 Scordinema, *Carebaria*, Pandiculation.
 Scordinismos, Pandiculation.
 Scordium, *Teucrium scordium*.
 Scorith, Sulphur.
 Scorodon, *Allium*.
 Scortum, Scrotum.
 Scotasma, Scotodynia.
 Scotodynia. See *Vertigo*.
 Scotomia, Scotodynia.
 Scotos, Scotodynia.
 Scotosis, Scotodynia.
 Scrobiculus, *Fossette*—s. *Cordis*, *Fossette du cœur*.
 Scrofulaire, *Scrophularia nodosa*—s. *Aquatique*, *Scrophularia aquatica*.
 Scrofularia fœtida, *Scrophularia nodosa*.
 Scrophula, Scrofula—s. *Mesenterica*, *Tabes mesenterica*.
 Scrophularia minor, *Ranunculus ficaria*—s. *Vulgaris*, *S. nodosa*.
 Scrophules, Scrofula.
 Scrophulosis, Scrofula.
 Scurfy, Furfuraceous.
 Scurvy of the Alps, Pellagra—s. *Land*, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*—s. *Petechial*, *Purpura simplex*—s. *Sea*, *Porphyra nautica*—s. *Grass*, common, *Cochlearia officinalis*—s. *Grass*, lemon, *Cochlearia officinalis*—s. *Grass*, wild, *Cochlearia coronopus*.
 Scutella, Cup.
 Scuticula digitorum manus, Phalanges of the fingers.
 Scutum cordis, Sternum.
 Scyphophorus pyxidatus, *Lichen pyxidatus*.
 Scyphus auditorius, Infundibulum of the Cochlea—s. *Cerebri*, Infundibulum of the brain—s. *Vieussenii*, Infundibulum of the Cochlea.
 Scyros, Callosity.
 Scytatides digitorum manus, Phalanges of the fingers.
 Scythica (radix), Glycyrrhiza.
 Scytitis, Cytitis.
 Sea-sickness, Nausea marina.
 Seal, Solomon's, *Convallaria polygonatum*.
 Seasoning, Acclimation.
 Seat bone, Ischion.
 Sebestier myza, Sebestina.
 Sebsten, Sebestina.
 Sebum, Pinguedo, Sebum.
 Secale cornutum, *Ergot*—s. *Luxurians*, *Ergot*.
 Secalis mater, *Ergot*.
 Secessio fœcum, Defecation.
 Sèche, Sepia.
 Seclitorium, Sac.
 Sécondines, Secundines.
 Sect, methodical, Methodists.
 Sectio alta, see *Lithotomy*—s. *Cadaveris*, *Autopsia cadaverica*—s. *Franconiana*, see *Lithotomy*—s. *Hypogastrica*, see *Lithotomy*—s. *Lateralis*, see *Lithotomy*—s. *Mariana*, see *Lithotomy*—s. *Nympharum*, *Nymphotomy*—s. *Renalis*, *Nephrotomy*—s. *Vesicalis*, *Lithotomy*.
 Secundæ, Secundines.
 Secundinæ, Secundines.
 Secundus priorum auriculæ, Retrahens auris.
 Sedantia, Sedatives.
 Sedem attollens, Levator ani.
 Sedes, Anus, Excrement—s. *Procidua*, *Proctocele*.
 Sedon brûlant, *Sedum*—s. *Reprise*, *Sedum telephium*.
 Sedum, *Saxifraga granulata*—s. *Majus*, *Sempervivum tectorum*—s. *Minus*, *Sedum*.
 Seed, Sperm.
 Seigle, *Secale*—s. *Ergotée*, *Ergot*.
 Sein, Uterus, see *Mamma*.
 Seiriasis, Coup de soleil.
 Sekiskayavodka. See *Spirit*.
 Sel, Salt—s. *Admirable de Lemery*, *Magnesiæ sulphas*—s. *Admirable perlé*, *Soda*, phosphate of—s. *de Cuisine*, *Soda*, muriate of—s. *de Derosne*, *Narcotine*—s. *d'Egra*, *Magnesiæ sulphas*—s. *d'Opium*, *Narcotine*—s. *de Saturne*, *Plumbi superacetat*—s. *de Verre*, see *Vitrum*—s. *Volatil d'Angleterre*, *Ammoniæ carbonas*.
 Selago, *Camphorosma monspeliaca*.
 Selene, Moon.

Seleniasis, Somnambulism.
 Seleniasmus, Somnambulism.
 Selenogamia, Somnambulism.
 Selery, *Apium graveolens*.
 Self-heal, *Prunella*.
 Sella, *S. turcica*—*s. Equina*, *S. turcica*—*s. Sphenoidalis*, *S. turcica*—*s. Turcica*, Pituitaria fossa.
Selle turcique, Sella turcica—*s. du Turc*, Sella turcica.
Sels neutres, Neutral salts.
 Sembella, *Selibra*.
Semecarpus anacardium, *Avicennia tomentosa*.
Semeion boethematicum, Indication.
 Semeiosis, Semeiology.
Semeiotique, Semeiology.
 Semen, Sperm—*s. Badian*, *Illicium anisatum* *s. Cinæ*, *Artemisia santonica*—*s. Contra*, *Artemisia santonica*—*s. Contra vermes*, *Artemisia santonica*—*s. Masculinum seu virile*, Sperm—*s. Sanctum*, *Artemisia santonica*—*s. Zedoariæ*, *Artemisia santonica*.
 Sementina, *Artemisia santonica*.
Semi-circuli ossei, Semicircular canals—*semicupium*, Bath, half—*s. Fibulæus*, *Pernæus brevis*—*s. Interosseus indicis*, *Abductor indicis*—*s. Interosseus pollicis*, *Opponens pollicis*—*s. Lunar valves*, Sigmoid valves—*s. Masculatus*, Eunuch—*s. Nervosus*, Semi-tendinosus—*s. Orbicularis*, *Orbicularis oris*—*s. Pestis*, Typhus—*s. Spinalis externus*, Semi-spinalis dorsi—*s. Spinalis internus*, Transversalis dorsi—*s. Spinatus*, Longissimus dorsi, Semi-spinalis dorsi—*s. Tertianæ*, *Hemitritæa*—*s. Tierce*, *Hemitritæa*—*s. Vir*, Eunuch.
 Seminalis, Spermatic.
 Semeiology, Semeiology.
 Semiotice faciei, Physiognomy, Semeiology.
 Sempervivum acre, *Sedum*.
 Semuncia, Hemiungion.
 Sena, *Cassia senna*.
Sené, *Cassia senna*—*s. Faux*, *Colutea arborescens*.
Senéon commun, *Senecio*.
 Senectus ultima, Decrepitude.
 Senega root, *Polygala senega*.
 Senegine. See *Polygala senega*.
 Seneka, *Polygala senega*.
Sénévé, *Sinapis*.
 Sengreen, *Sempervivum tectorum*.
 Senna, *Cassia senna*—*s. Alexandrina*, *Cassia senna*—*s. American*, *Cassia marilandica*—*s. Bladder*, *Colutea arborescens*—*s. Essence of*, prepared, Selway's, see *Infusum sennæ compositum*—*s. Italica*, *Cassia senna*.
 Sens, Sense.
 Senses, nervous system of the, *Medulla oblongata*.
 Sensibilitas anomala, see Irritable—*s. Aucta*, see Irritable—*s. Morbosa*, see Irritable.
 Sensitorium, Sensorium.
Sentiment. See Sense.
 Sepedogenesis, Sepodonogenesis.
 Sepsis, Putrefaction.

Septfoil, upright, *Tormentilla*.
 Septinervia, *Plantago*.
 Septopyra, Typhus gravior.
 Septum cerebelli, Falx cerebelli—*s. Cerebri*, Falx cerebri—*s. Cochleæ auditoriæ*, *Lamina spiralis*—*s. Encephali*, Tentorium—*s. Median*, *S. lucidum*—*s. Median du cer-velet*, Falx cerebelli—*s. Medium cerebri*, *S. lucidum*—*s. Parvum occipitale*, Falx cerebelli—*s. Pellucidum*, *S. lucidum*—*s. Scalæ*, *Lamina spiralis*—*s. Staphylin*, *Velum pendulum palati*—*s. Tenue et pellucidum*, *S. lucidum*—*s. Thoracis*, Mediastinum—*s. Transverse*, Tentorium—*s. Transversum*, Diaphragm—*s. Vestibuli nervoso-membranaceum*, see Labyrinth.
 Serapinon, *Sagapenum*.
 Serapium, Syrup.
 Serbet, Scherbet.
 Sericum anglicum. See *Sparadrapum adhæsivum*.
Serieux, Serious.
 Seris, *Cichorium intybus*.
 Sermountain, *Laserpitium album*.
 Serosity, Serum.
 Serous membranes, Membranes, serous.
 Serpentaria, *Aristolochia serpentaria*—*s. Minor*, *Arum maculatum*—*s. Gallorum*, *Arum dracunculus*—*s. Hispanica*, *Scorzonera*.
Serpentariæ Braziliensis radix, *Caincæ radix*.
 Serpentine, Ophites.
 Serpentinus, Ophites.
 Serpigo, Herpes circinatus, Lichen.
Serpolet, *Thymus serpyllum*.
 Serpyllum, *Thymus serpyllum*—*s. Citratum*, see *Thymus serpyllum*.
 Serra, Saw.
 Serratus anticus minor, Pectoralis minor—*s. Major*, Serratus magnus.
 Sertula campana, *Trifolium melilotus*.
Serum du lait, *S. lactis*—*s. du Sang*, *S. of the blood*.
 Service, mountain, *Sorbus acuparia*—*s. Tree*, *Sorbus domestica*.
Serviette en carré, *Couvrechef*.
 Seseli, *Laserpitium siler*—*s. Ægopodium*, *Ligusticum podagraria*—*s. Creticum*, *Tordylium officinale*—*s. des Prés*, *Peucedanum silaus*.
 Sesquiuncia, Sescuncia.
 Seto, Setaceum.
 Seton, Setaceum.
 Sevadilla, *Veratrum sabadilla*.
 Sevatio, Steatoma.
Sévrage, Weaning.
 Sevum, Pinguedo.
 Sexual intercourse, Coition—*s. Organs*, Genital organs.
 Seydschütz water, Sedlitz water.
 Shallot, Echalotte.
 Sheath, Vagina.
 Shell liquid. See *Calcis murias*.
 Sherbet, Scherbet—*s. Orange*, see *Syrupus aurantii*.
 Sherry, Sack, see Wine.
 Shingles, Herpes zoster.

Shoulderblade, Scapula.
 Show. See Parturition.
 Show-choo. See Spirit.
 Siagon, Maxillary bone.
 Sialachus, Salivation.
 Sialisma, Salivation.
 Sialon, Saliva.
 Sialosyringes, Salivary fistulæ.
 Sibare, Phrenitis.
 Sibilus, Tinnitus aurium.
 Siccantia, Desiccativa.
Siccatis, Siccantia.
 Siccatio, Drying.
 Sicchasia, Disgust.
 Sickness, falling, Epilepsy—s. of the Stomach, Vomiting.
 Siclium, Sicilicum.
 Sicua, Cupping glass.
 Sicula, Beta, Penis.
 Sicyedon, Cauledon.
 Side, pain in the, Pleurodynia.
 Sideratio, Apoplexy, Phrenitis—s. Ossis, Spina ventosa.
 Sideration, Astrobolismos.
 Siderion, Ferramentum.
 Sideritis, Teucrium chamæpitys.
 Sideros, Ferrum.
 Sideroxylon, Chrysophyllum cainito.
 Sielismos, Salivation.
 Sielon, Saliva.
 Sige, Taciturnity.
 Sigh, Suspirium.
 Sigillum salamonis, Convallaria polygonatum—s. Virginitatis, Hymen.
 Sigmatoïd, Sigmoid.
Signes avantcoureurs, Precursory signs—s. *Précurseurs*, Precursory signs.
 Sight, Vision—s. Askew, Dysopia lateralis—s. False, Metamorphopsia, Pseudoblepsia—s. Feebleness of, Amblyopia.
 Signum. See Parturition.
 Siler montanum, Laserpitium siler.
 Siliqua Arabica, Tamarindus—s. Dulcis, Cetrarium siliqua.
 Siliquastrum Plinii, Capsicum annuum.
 Silk, Sericum—s. Weed, common, Asclepias Syriaca—s. Worm, see Sericum.
 Sillon, Sulcus—s. *Horizontal de la veine ombilicale*, see Liver—s. *Transversale*, see Liver—s. *de la Veine cave inférieure*, see Liver—s. *de la Veine porte*, see Liver.
 Silphium, Laserpitium.
 Silver, Argentum—s. Nitrate of, Argenti nitrates.
 Silybum, Carduus marianus.
 Simarouba, Quassia simarouba—s. *Faux*, Malpighia mourella.
 Simitium, Plumbi subcarbonas.
 Simplists. See Simples.
 Simus, Camus.
 Sinapis, Bole Armenian.
 Sinew, Tendon.
Sinueux, Sinuous.
 Sinuositas, Sinus.
 Sinus arteriosus, S. pulmonalis—s. *Cavern-eux*, Cavernous sinus—s. Cavernosus, Ca-

vernous sinus—s. Cerebri, Ventricles of the brain—s. *Choroidien*, S. quartus—s. Circularis, S. coronarius—s. *Coronaire du cœur*, see Cardiac veins—s. Coxæ, see Cotyloid—s. *Droit*, S. quartus—s. Falciformis inferior, S. longitudinal, inferior—s. Falciformis superior, S. longitudinal, superior—s. Fourth, Torcular herophili—s. Genæ pituitarius, Antrum of Highmore—s. Lacrymalis, Lacrymal sac—s. *Latéraux*, Sinuses, lateral—s. Magni, Sinuses, lateral—s. Maxillary, Antrum of Highmore—s. *Médian*, S. Longitudinal superior—s. Median, see Semicircular canals—s. Muliebris, Vagina—s. Occipitalis anterior, Sinus transversus—s. Perpendicularis, S. Quartus—s. Pituitarii frontis, Frontal sinuses—s. Polymorphus, Cavernous sinus—s. Portarum, see Liver—s. Pudoris, Vagina—s. of the Pulmonary veins, Auricle, left—s. Renum, Pelvis of the kidney—s. Rhomboidal, Calamus scriptorius—s. of the Septum lucidum, Ventricle fifth—s. Sinister cordis, S. pulmonalis—s. Sphenoidalis, Cavernous sinus—s. Straight, S. quartus—s. Superciliares, Frontal sinuses—s. Transversi, Sinuses, lateral—s. Triangularis, S. longitudinal superior—s. Utriculosus, see Semicircular canals—s. *des Vaisseaux seminifères*, Corpus Highmori—s. of the Vena cava, Auricles, right—s. Venarum cavarum, S. dexter cordis—s. Venarum pulmonalium, S. pulmonalis—s. Venosus, S. dexter cordis.
 Sinuses of the larynx, Ventricles of the larynx.
 Siphilis, Syphilis.
 Siphita parva, Chorea.
 Siphon urinæ, Diabetes.
 Sira, Orpiment.
 Siriasis, *Coup de Soleil*, Insolation, Phrenitis.
 Sirium myrtifolium, Santalum album.
 Sirius, Canicula.
Sirop de Capillaire, See Adiantum capillus veneris—s. *de Coralline*, see Corallina Corsicana.
 Sirup, Syrup.
 Sisymbrium menthrostrum, Mentha aquatica.
 Siticulosus. See Alterative.
 Sitis, Thirst—s. Morbosa, Polydipsia.
 Sitos, Aliment.
 Sivvens, Sibbens.
 Skeletia, Emaciation.
 Skevisch, Erigeron Philadelphicum.
 Skin, Cutis.
Skirse, Scirrhus.
 Skue-sight, Dysopia lateralis.
 Skull cap, Scutellaria galericulata.
 Skunk cabbage, Dracontium foetidum.
 Slate, Irish, Hibernicus lapis.
 Slaters, Onisci aselli.
 Slatkaia trava. See Spirit.
 Sleeplessness, Insomnia.
 Sleepwalking, Somnambulism.
 Sloe tree, Prunus spinosa.
 Slough, Eschar.
 Slug, Limax.

Slumber, Somnolency.
 Smallage, *Apium graveolens*.
 Small-pox, *Variola*—s. Modified, Varioloid.
 Smectica, Detergents.
 Smectis, *Cimolia terra*.
 Smectris, *Cimolia terra*.
 Smegma, Sapo—s. Articulare, Synovia.
 Smell, sense of, Olfaction.
 Smelling, Olfaction.
 Smilax, *Taxus baccata*—s. *Aspera Chinensis*,
S. China—s. *Aspera Peruviana*, *S. sarsaparilla*—s. *Indica spinosa*, *S. pseudo-China*.
 Smile, Knife.
 Smileon, Scalpel.
 Smyrna, Myrrha.
 Smyrnismos, Embalming.
 Snail, *Limax*.
 Snail's shell, *Cochlea*.
 Snakeroot, black, *Actæa racemosa*—s. But-
 ton, *Eryngium aquaticum*—s. Canada,
Asarum Canadense—s. *Virginiana*, *Aristolochia serpentaria*.
 Snakeweed, *Polygonum bistorta*.
 Sneezewort, *Achillea ptarmica*.
 Snuff, cephalic, *Pulvis asari compositus*.
 Soap, Sapo—s. Berries, *Sapindus saponaria*—
 s. Castile, *Sapo durus*—s. of the Cocoa-nut
 oil, *Sapo coconeus*—s. Common or soft,
Sapo mollis—s. Medicinal, *Sapo medici-*
cinalis—s. Spanish, *Sapo durus*.
 Soapwort, *Saponaria*.
 Sobrietas, Temperance.
 Socia parotidis. See Parotid.
 Soda, Cardialgia, Pyrosis—s. Aerata, *Sodæ*
carbonas—s. Alonensis, *Soda*—s. Bicarbo-
 nate of, *Sodæ carbonas*—s. Boraxata, Borax
 —s. Hispanica, *Soda*—s. Hydrochlorate of,
Soda, muriate of—s. Mephite of, *S. subcar-*
bonate of—s. Oxymuriate of, *Soda*, chlo-
 rate of—s. Vitriolata, *S. sulphate of*—s.
 Boras, Borax—s. Boras alcalescens, Borax
 —s. Boras supersaturus, Borax—s. Carbo-
 nas, *Soda*, subcarbonate of—s. Carbonas
 impurus, *Soda*—s. Chloras, *Soda*, chlorate
 of—s. Murias, *Soda*, muriate of—s. Nitras,
Soda, nitrate of—s. Subboras, Borax—s.
Subcarbonas impura, *Soda*.
 Sodii chloruretum, *Soda*, muriate of.
 Sodium, carbonate of protoxide of, *Sodæ car-*
bonas—s. Protonitrate of, *Soda*, nitrate of
 —s. Protoxide of, hydrochlorate of, *Soda*,
 muriate of—s. Protoxide of, *Soda caustica*
 —s. Protoxide of, nitrate of, *Soda*, nitrate
 of—s. Protoxide of, phosphate of, *Soda*,
 phosphate of—s. Protoxide of, subcarbo-
 nate of, *Soda*, subcarbonate of—s. Quadri-
 chloruret of, *Soda*, muriate of—s. Subborate
 of protoxide of, Borax—s. Subprotoborate
 of, Borax—s. Subprotophosphate of, *Soda*,
 phosphate of.
 Soie, Sericum.
 Soif, Thirst—s. Excessive, Polydipsia.
 Solamen intestinorum, *Pimpinella anisum*—
 s. Scabiosorum, *Fumaria*.
 Solanum esculentum, *S. tuberosum*—s. Fœti-
 dum, *Datura stramonium*—s. Furiosum,

Atropa belladonna—s. Lethale, *Atropa bel-*
ladonna—s. Lignosum. *S. dulcamara*—s.
Magnum Virginianum rubrum, *Phytolacca*
decandra—s. *Maniacum*, *Atropa belladon-*
na—s. *Maniacum*, *Datura stramonium*—
 s. *Melanocerasus*, *Atropa belladonna*—s.
nigrum, *Solanum*—s. *Racemosum Ameri-*
canum, *Phytolacca decandra*—s. *Scandens*,
S. dulcamara—s. *Urens*, *Capsicum annuum*
 —s. *Vesicarium*, *Physalis*—s. *Vulgare*, *So-*
lanum.
 Soldanella, *Convolvulus soldanella*.
 Soléaire, Soleus.
 Solen, Cradle.
 Solium, *Baignoire*.
 Solum, Sole.
 Solutio alexiteria Gaubiana, see Disinfection
 —s. *Ammoniae subcarbonatis*, *Liquor am-*
moniae subcarbonatis—s. *Arsenicalis*, *Li-*
quor arsenicalis—s. *Arsenicata*, *Liquor ar-*
senicalis—s. *Arsenitis kalicæ*, *Liquor arse-*
nicalis—s. *Calcis*, *Liquor calcis*—s. *Cam-*
phoræ æthereæ, *Tinctura æthereæ campho-*
rata—s. *Camphoræ oleosa*, *Linimentum*
camphoræ—s. *Guaiaci gummosa*, *Mistura*
guaiaci—s. *Muriatis barytæ*, *Baryta*, mu-
 riate of—s. *Muriatis calcis*, see *Calcis murias*
 —s. *Muriatis Ferrici æthereæ*, *Tinctura seu*
alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri—s. *Muria-*
tis hydrargyri oxygenati, *Liquor hydrar-*
gyri oxymuriatis—s. *Resinæ Guaiaci aquo-*
sa, *Mistura Guaiaci*—s. *Subcarbonatis am-*
moniaci spirituosæ, *Spiritus ammoniæ*.
 Solution of acetate of ammonia, *Liquor am-*
moniae acetatis—s. of Acetate of morphine,
Liquor morphinæ acetatis—s. of Alkaline
 iron, *Liquor ferri alkalini*—s. of alum,
 compound, *Liquor aluminis compositus*—
 s. of Ammoniated copper, *Liquor cupri*
ammoniaci—s. Arsenical, *Liquor arsenica-*
lis—s. of Charcoal, concentrated, see *Tinc-*
tura catechu—s. of Corrosive sublimate,
Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis—s. Fow-
 ler's, *Liquor arsenicalis*—s. of Hydriodate
 of potass, *Liquor potassæ hydriodatis*—s.
 of Iron, nitrated, see *Tinctura ferri mu-*
riatis—s. of Lime, *Liquor calcis*—s. of
 Monro, *Liquor of Monro*—s. of Oxymu-
 riate of mercury, *Liquor hydrargyri oxy-*
muriatis—s. Plenck's, see *Hydrargyri oxy-*
dum cinereum—s. *de Potassa*, *Liquor Pot-*
assæ—s. of Potass, *Liquor potassæ*—s. of
 Subacetate of lead, *Liquor plumbi subace-*
tatis—s. of Subacetate of lead, diluted, *Li-*
quor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—s. of Sub-
 carbonate of potass, *Liquor potassæ sub-*
carbonatis—s. of Tartarized antimony, *Vi-*
num antimonii tartarizati—s. of Van Swie-
 ten, *Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis*.
 Solutivus, Laxative.
 Solvens minerale, *Liquor arsenicalis*.
 Solvent, mineral, *Liquor arsenicalis*.
 Solvents, Dissolventia.
 Soma, Body, Corpus.
 Somacetics, Gymnastics.
 Somatology, Anatomy.

Somatotomy, Anatomy.
Sommeil, Sleep.
 Somno-vigil, Somnambulism.
 Somnus, Sleep.
 Sompnus, Sleep.
Son, Furfur.
Sonde, Sound, Specillum—*s. Cannélee*, Director—*s. de Varecq*, Soda.
Songe, Somnium.
 Sonus vocis, Accent.
Sooja. See *Dolichos*.
Soot, Fuligo—*s. Wart*, Cancer, chimney-sweeper's.
Sophia, *Sisymbrium sophia*—*s. Chirurgorum*, *Sisymbrium sophia*.
 Sophistication, Falsification.
 Sophrosyne, Temperance.
 Sopor, Sleep—*s. Caroticus*, Carus.
 Soporativus, Somniferous.
 Soporific, Somniferous.
Sora, Essera.
 Sorb tree, *Sorbus domestica*.
Sorbastrella, *Pimpinella saxifraga*.
Sorbier des oiseleurs, *Sorbus acuparia*.
Sorbum. See *Sorbus domestica*.
Sorbus, *Cratægus aria*, *S. domestica*.
Sordes, Ichor, *Saburra*—*s. Ventris*, Excrement.
Sore, Ulcer—*s. Throat*, Angina, Cynanche—*s. Putrid*, Cynanche maligna—*s. Throat*, ulcerous, Cynanche maligna.
Sorghum, *Panicum Italicum*.
Sorrel, common, *Rumex acetosa*—*s. French*, *Rumex scutatus*—*s. Garden*, *Rumex scutatus*—*s. Salt of*, Potass, oxalate of—*s. Roman*, *Rumex scutatus*.
Soubresaut, Subsultus tendinum.
Soucherloon, Bit noben.
Souchet des Indes, *Curcuma longa*—*s. Odorant*, *Cyperus longus*—*s. Rond*, *Cyperus rotundus*.
Souci, *Calendula officinalis*, *Panophobia*—*s. des Champs*, *Calendula arvensis*.
Soude aéré, Sodæ carbonas—*s. Borate sursaturé de*, Borax—*s. Carbonate de*, Sodæ carbonas—*s. Caustique*, Soda caustica—*s. à la Chaux*, Soda caustica—*s. du Commerce*, Soda—*s. Crayeuse*, Sodæ carbonas—*s. Effervescente*, Sodæ carbonas—*s. Pure*, Soda caustica—*s. Sousborate de*, Borax—*s. Sous-carbonate de*, Soda, subcarbonate of.
Souffle. See *Murmur*, respiratory.
Soufre, Sulphur—*s. Sublimé*, Sulphur sublimatum.
 Sound, *Bruit*, Bellows, Rasp, Saw, &c. see *Bruit*—*s. Auricular*, Apyromele.
 Sounding, Searching.
Soupir, Sigh.
Sourcil, Supercilium.
Sourcilier, Corrugator supercilii, Superciliary.
Sourds-muets. See *Mutitas surdorum*.
Souris, Nictation.
Sous-acromio-clavi-humeral, Deltoid—*s. Atloïdien*, Subatloïdæus—*s. Axoïdien*, Subaxoïdæus—*s. Clavier*, Subclavius—*s. Costaux*, Intercostal—*s. Cutané*, Subcuta-

neus—*s. Épineux*, Infra-spinatus—*s. Lingual*, Sublingual—*s. Maxillaire*, Submaxillary—*s. Maxillo-labial*, Depressor anguli oris—*s. Mental*, Submental—*s. Metacarpolateri-phalangien*, Prior annularis—*s. Optico-spheno-scleroticien*, Rectus inferior oculi—*s. Orbitaire*, Suborbitar—*s. Pubio-coccygien*, Levator ani—*s. Pubio-creti-tibial*, Gracilis—*s. Pubio-pretibial*, Gracilis—*s. Pubio-trochantérien-externe*, Obturator-externus—*s. Pubio-trochantérien-interne*, Obturator internus—*s. Scapulaire*, Subscapularis—*s. Scapulo-trochinien*, Subscapularis—*s. Sels*, see Salt.
 Southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum*—*s. Field*, *Artemisia campestris*—*s. Maritime*, *Artemisia maritima*—*s. Tartarian*, *Artemisia santonica*.
 Sowbread, *Arthanita*, *Cyclamen*.
Soy. See *Dolichos soja*.
Spado, Eunuch.
Spadones. See *Castrati*.
Spagyria, Chymistry.
Spandarapum, *Sparadrapum*.
 Spanish fly, *Cantharis*.
Sparagma, Laceration.
Sparagmos, Spasm.
Sparganon, Fascia.
Sparganosis puerperarum, *Phlegmatia dolens*.
Sparrowgrass, *Asparagus*.
 Spasm, clonic, Convulsion—*s. Cynic*, see *Canine laugh*—*s. with Rigidity*, Tetanus.
Spasmodes, Convulsive.
Spasmodic, Spasmodicus.
Spasmus, Convulsion—*s. Glottidis*, *Asthma thymicum*—*s. Maxillæ inferioris*, *Trismus*.
Spasticus, Spasmodicus, Tonic spasm.
Spatha, *Hypoleiptron*.
Spathomele, *Spatula*.
Spathula fœtida, *Iris fœtidissima*.
Spatile, Excrement.
Spearwort, *Ranunculus flammula*.
 Species, Powders, compound—*s. Aromaticæ*, *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus*—*s. Diacinnamomi*, *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus*—*s. Dracretæ*, *Pulvis cretæ compos*—*s. Diapalapæ*, *Pulvis jalapæ compositus*—*s. Diambrae sine odoratis*, *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus*—*s. Diatragacanthæ frigidæ*, *Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus*—*s. Hieræ picræ*, *Pulvis aloes cum canella*—*s. Lætificantes Rhazis*, *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus*—*s. e Scordio cum opio*, *Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio*—*s. e Scordio sine opio*, *Pulvis cretæ compositus*.
Specificum Paracelsi, Potassæ sulphas.
Specillum, *Everriculum*, *Hypoleiptron*, Sound—*s. Auricularium*, Apyromele—*s. Cereum*, *Bougie*—*s. Latum*, *Spatula*—*s. Minus*, *Melotis*.
Specularion, *Specillum*.
Speculum, Dilator—*s. Citrinum*, Orpiment—*s. Indicum*, *Ferri limatura*—*s. Lucidum*, *S. lucidum*—*s. Oris*, *Glossocatochus*—*s. Veneris*, *Achillea millefolium*.
 Speech, Voice, articulated.

Speechlessness, Mutitas.

Speedwell, Brooklime, *Veronica beccabunga*—s. Female, *Antirrhinum elatine*—s. Official, *Veronica*.

Speltrum, Zincum.

Spermaceti, Cetaceum—s. Whale, see Cetaceum.

Spermacrasia, Spermatorrhœa.

Spermatocele, Varicocele.

Spermatoïd, Gonoides.

Spermatorrhœa, Pollution—s. Atonica, Gonorrhœa laxorum.

Spermorrhœa, Spermatorrhœa.

Sphacelia segetum. See Ergot.

Sphacelismus, Phrenitis.

Sphacelus. See Gangrene.

Sphæra, Pila.

Sphæra marina, Pila marina.

Sphæra thalassia, Pila marina.

Sphæranthus indicus, Adaca.

Sphæron, Globule, Pilula.

Sphærocephala elatior, Echinops.

Sphærococcus crispus, *Fucus crispus*.

Sphage, Throat.

Sphendone, Funda.

Spheni-salpingo-mallien, Laxator tympani.

Spheno-palatinus, Levator palati—s. Pterygo-palatinus, Circumflexus—s. Salpingo-staphylinus, Circumflex—s. Staphylinus, Levator palati.

Sphenoid, spinous process of the, Sphenoidal spine.

Sphenoides, Cuneiform.

Shenosis. See Wedged.

Sphex, Wasp.

Sphincter gulæ, Constrictores pharyngis—s. Ilei, Bauhin, valve of—s. Intestinalis, Sphincter ani internus—s. Labiorum, Orbicularis oris—s. Oculi, Orbicularis palpebrarum—s. Palpebrarum, Orbicularis palpebrarum—s. Pylori, see Pylorus—s. Vaginæ, Constrictores cunni—s. Ventriculi, Pylorus.

Sphygmocephalus, Crotaphe.

Sphygmometer, Pulsilegium.

Sphygmus, Pulsation, Pulse.

Sphyra, Malleolus.

Sphyxis, Pulsation.

Spic, Lavendula.

Spica alpina, *Valeriana Celtica*—s. Celtica, *Valeriana Celtica*—s. Indica, *Nardus Indica*—s. Nardi, *Nardus Indica*.

Spices, four. See *Myrtus pimenta*.

Spicillum, Specillum.

Spiderwort, Liliago.

Spignel, *Æthusa meum*.

Spikenard, *Conyza squarrosa*, *Nardus Indica*.

Spilanthus, balmleaved, *Spilanthus acmella*.

Spilosis, Epichrosis—s. Ephelis, Ephelides—s. Poliosis, Poliosis.

Spina, Penis—s. Acida, *Oxycantha Galeni*—s. *Ægyptiaca*, see *Acaciæ gummi*—s. Alba, *Carduus marianus*, *Mespilus oxyacantha*—s. Bifida, *Hydrorachis*—s. Cervina, *Rhamnus*—s. Dorsi, Vertebral column—s. Ferrea, Pin—s. *Helmontii*, *Aiguillon*—s.

Hirci, *Astragalus verus*—s. *Infectoria*, *Rhamnus*—s. *Ventosa*, *Hydrarthrus*, *Molities ossium*—s. *Vertebralis*, Vertebral column.

Spinach, Spinacia.

Spinæ ventositas, Spina ventosa.

Spinage, Spinacia.

Spinal cord, *Medulla spinalis*—s. Prolongation, *Medulla spinalis*.

Spinales colli minores, *Interspinales colli*—s. et *Transversales lumborum*, *Transversalis dorsi*.

Spinalis cervicis, Semi-spinalis colli—s. Colli, Semi-spinalis colli.

Spinati, *Interspinales colli*.

Spine, Vertebral column—s. Curvature of the, *Gibbositas*.

Spini-axoido-occipitalis, *Rectus capitis posticus major*—s. *Axoido-tracheli-atloidien*, *Obliquus inferior capitis*.

Spinitis, Myelitis.

Spino-dorsitis, Myelitis.

Spinola, *Hydrorachis*.

Spiracula, Pores of the skin.

Spiræa trifoliata, *Gallenia trifoliata*.

Spiramentum animæ, Pulmo.

Spiratio, Respiration.

Spirit of aniseed, *Spiritus anisi*—s. Bathing, Freeman's, see *Linimentum saponis compos.*—s. Bathing, Jackson's, see *Linimentum saponis compos.*—s. Bezoardic, of *Bussius*, see *Bussii spiritus Bezoarticus*—s. Bone, *Liquor volatilis cornu cervi*—s. of *Burrhus*, *Burrhi spiritus matricalis*—s. of *Carraway*, *Spiritus carui*—s. of Ether, aromatic, *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus*—s. Fuming, of *Beguin*, *Ammonia sulphuretum*—s. Fuming, of *Boyle*, *Ammonia sulphuretum*—s. of *Hartshorn*, *Liquor cornu cervi*—s. of *Horseradish*, compound, *Spiritus armoraciæ compositus*—s. of *Lavender*, *Spiritus lavandulæ*—s. of *Lavender*, compound, *Spiritus lavandulæ compositus*—s. of *Mindererus*, *Liquor ammonia acetatis*—s. of *Nitre*, sweet, *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*—s. of *Nitric ether*, *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*—s. of *Pennyroyal*, *Spiritus pulegii*—s. of *Peppermint*, *Spiritus menthæ piperitæ*—s. Proof, *Spiritus tenuior*—s. of *Salt*, *Muriaticum acidum*—s. of *Scurvygrass*, golden, see *Spiritus armoraciæ compositus*—s. of *Spearmint*, *Spiritus menthæ viridis*—s. of *Sulphuric ether*, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*—s. of *Turpentine*, *Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum*—s. *Verdigris*, *Aceticum acidum*—s. of *Wine* and *camphor*, *Spiritus camphoræ*.

Spirits, animal, Nervous fluid.

Spiritus, Breath, Respiration—s. *Æthereus nitrosus*, *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*—s. *Æthereus vitriolici*, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*—s. *Ætheris vitriolici compositus*, *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici comp.*—s. *Ammonia compositus*, *Spiritus aromaticus*—s. *Anthos*, *Spiritus rosmarini*—s. *Beguinis*, *Ammonia sulphuretum*—s. *Cornu cervi*, *Liquor c. c.*—s. *Fumans Beguini*, *Ammo-*

- niæ sulphuretum—s. Lauri cinnamomi, Spiritus cinnamomi—s. Lumbricorum, Liquor volatilis cornu cervi—s. Menthæ sativæ, Spiritus menthæ viridis—s. Millepedarum, Liquor cornu cervi—s. Myrti pimentæ, Spiritus pimentæ—s. Nitri vulgaris, see Nitric acid—s. Nitri acidus, Nitric acid—s. Nitri dulcis, Spiritus ætheris nitrici—s. Nitri duplex, Nitric acid—s. Nitri fumans, Nitric acid—s. Nitri Glauberi, Nitric acid—s. Nitri simplex, see Nitric acid—s. Nucis moschatæ, Spiritus myristicæ—s. Ophthalmicus Mindereri, Liquor ammoniæ acetatis—s. Rector, Aroma—s. Rhaphani compositus, Spiritus armoraciæ compositus—s. Rosmarini, Spirit of rosemary—s. Salis acidus seu fumans, Muriaticum acidum—s. Salis ammoniaci, Spiritus ammoniæ—s. Salis ammoniaci aquosus, Liquor ammoniæ—s. Salis ammoniaci lactescens seu lacteus, Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus—s. Salis ammoniaci sulphuratus, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—s. Salis Glauberi, Muriaticum acidum—s. Salis marini coagulatus, Potassæ murias—s. Salis marini, Muriaticum acidum—s. Salis volatilis oleosus, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—s. Sulphurico-æthereus camphoratus, Tinctura ætherea composita—s. Sulphurico-æthereus martialis, Tinctura seu alcohol sulphurico-æthereus ferri—s. Sulphuris, Sulphurous acid—s. Sulphuris per campanam, Sulphurous acid—s. Sulphuris volatilis, Ammoniæ sulphuretum—s. Sulphurous volatilis, Sulphurous acid—s. Veneris, Aceticum acidum—s. Vini rectificatus, Spiritus rectificatus—s. Vinosus camphoratus, Spiritus camphoræ—s. Vinosus tenuior, Spiritus tenuior—s. Vitalis, Nervous fluid—s. Vitrioli, Sulphuric acid—s. Vitrioli acidus Vogleri, Sulphuricum acidum dilutum—s. Vitrioli coagulatus Mynsichti, Potassæ sulphas—s. Vitrioli dulcis, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici—s. Vitrioli phlogisticatus, Sulphurous acid—s. Volatilis aromaticus, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—s. Volatilis foetidus, Spiritus ammoniæ foetidus.
- Spiroptera hominis. See Worms.
- Spissantia, Incrassantia.
- Spit, Sputum.
- Spittle, Saliva—s. Sweet, see Salivation.
- Splanchna, Entrails.
- Spleen, Hypochondriasis.
- Spleenwort, Asplenium, Asplenium scolopendrium.
- Splenes, Hypochondriasis.
- Splenicus, Spleneticus.
- Splenis tumor, Ague cake.
- Splenium, Compress.
- Spodium græcorum, Album græcum.
- Spoliarium, Apodyterium.
- Spoliatorium, Apodyterium.
- Spondylalgia, Cacorrhachitis.
- Spondylarthrocace, Vertebral disease.
- Spondyli, Vertebrae.
- Spondylium, Heracleum spondylium.
- Spondylocace, Vertebral disease.
- Sponge, bastard, Alcyonium.
- Spongia cynosbati, Bedegar.
- Spongoid inflammation, Hæmatodes fungus.
- Spongos, Tonsil.
- Sponsa solis, Calendula officinalis.
- Sprat, yellow-billed, Clupea thryssa.
- Spuitio, Exspuition.
- Spuma argenti, Plumbi oxydum semivitreum—s. Cerevisiæ, Yest—s. Trium draconum, Antimonium muriatum.
- Spumeux, Frothy.
- Spumous, Frothy.
- Spunk, Boletus igniarius.
- Spur, Ergot.
- Spurge, caper, Euphorbia lathyris—s. Cypress, Euphorbia Cyparissias—s. Flax, Daphne gnidium—s. Flowering, large, Euphorbia corollata—s. Garden, Euphorbia lathyris—s. Greater, Euphorbia palustris—s. Ipecacuanha, Euphorbia ipecacuanha—s. Laurel, Daphne laureola—s. Marsh, Euphorbia palustris—s. Olive, Cneorum tricoccum, s. Olive, Daphne mezereum—s. Sea, Euphorbia paralias.
- Sputamen, Sputum.
- Sputatio, Exspuition.
- Sputum cruentum, Hæmoptysis—s. Sanguinis, Hæmoptysis.
- Squalling, Vagitus.
- Squama, Scale, Table.
- Squamæ, Scaly diseases.
- Squamaria, Plumbago Europæa.
- Squameux, Squamous.
- Squelette, Skeleton.
- Squelettologie, Skeletology.
- Squill, Scilla—s. Vinegar of, Acetum scillæ.
- Squilla, Scilla.
- Squinancie, Cynanche, Cynanche tonsillaris.
- Squinancy, common, Cynanche tonsillaris.
- Squinanthia, Cynanche.
- Squinanthus, Juncus odoratus.
- Squine, Smilax China.
- Squinsy, Cynanche tonsillaris.
- Squinting, Strabismus.
- Squirre, Scirrhus.
- Squirrhus, Scirrhus.
- Stachys foetida, Galeopsis.
- Stacte, Myrrha.
- Stade, Stage.
- Stadium, Stage.
- Stag's pizzle. See Cervus.
- Stagma, Gutta.
- Stalagma, Stagma.
- Stalagmitis cambogioides. See Cambogia.
- Stalagmos, Distillation.
- Stammering, Balbuties.
- Stangos, Tin.
- Stanni murias, Tin, muriate of—s. Oxyduli murias, Tin, muriate of.
- Stanniolium, Tinfoil.
- Stannum, Tin—s. Foliatum, Tinfoil—s. Indicum, Zincum.
- Stapédien, Stapedius.
- Staphis, Delphinium staphisagria.
- Staphisagria, Delphinium staphisagria.

Staphylagra, Staphylepartes.
 Staphyle, Uvula, see *Vitis vinifera*.
 Staphylino-pharyngeus, Palato-pharyngeus.
 Staphylinus externus, Circumflexus.
 Staphylitis, Uvulitis.
 Staphylodialysis, Cionis.
 Staphylosis, Staphyloma.
 Star-apple, broad-leaved, *Chrysophyllum cainito*—s. Grass, *Aletris farinosa*—s. Knapweed, *Centaurea calcitrapa*—s. Wort, *Aletris farinosa*—s. Wort, golden, *Bubonium*.
 Starch, *Amylum*—s. Blue, Smalt—s. Iodide of, see Iodine—s. Potato, see *Solanum tuberosum*.
 Stasis, Station.
 Status, Acme—s. Erethicus, Nervous diathesis—s. Nervosus, Nervous diathesis—s. Sthenicus, Sthenia—s. Verminosus, Helminthiasis.
 Stavesacre, *Delphinium staphisagria*.
 Stear, Pinguedo, Sebum.
 Steatites, Polysarcia.
 Steel, Chalybs.
 Stegnotica, Astringents.
 Steirosis, Sterilitas.
 Stelengis, Stridor dentium.
 Stella terræ, *Plantago coronopus*.
 Stellata rupina, *Centaurea calcitrapa*.
 Stelochitis, Osteocolla.
 Stenagmus, Suspirium.
 Stenaxis, Suspirium.
 Stenia, Sthenia.
 Stenicus, Active.
 Stenobregmate. See *Cranium*.
 Stenocardia, Angina pectoris.
 Stenochoria, Angustia.
 Stephane, Crown.
 Stera, Uterus.
 Stercoraire, Stercoraceous.
 Stercus, Excrement, Fimus—s. Caninum album, Album græcum—s. Diaboli, Asa-fœtida—s. Equi non castrati, Fimus—s. Lacertæ, Crocodilia.
 Stereos, Solid.
 Sternalgia, Angina pectoris.
 Sterno-clavio-mastoidien, Sterno-cleido-mastoideus—s. Cleido-hyoideus, Sterno-hyoideus—s. Costal, Triangularis sterni—s. Costo-clavio-humeral, Pectoralis major—s. Humeral, Pectoralis major—s. Mastoidien, Sterno-cleido-mastoideus—s. Pubien, Rectus abdominis.
 Sternodynia synoptica et palpitans, Angina pectoris.
 Sternutamentoria, *Achillea ptarmica*.
 Sternutamentum, Sneezing.
 Sternutatio, Sneezing.
 Sternutatoire, Sternutatory.
 Sternutatorium, Errhine.
 Sterteur, Stertor.
 Stertor, Snoring.
 Stethodesmum, Corset.
 Stethoxopia. See Auscultation.
 Stew, Stove.
 Sthenopyra, Synocha.
 Stibi, Antimonium.

Stibialis, Antimonial.
 Stibiatus tartris lixivie, Antimonium tartarizatum.
 Stibii, Butyrum, Antimonium muriatum—s. Deuto-murias sublimatus, Antimonium muriatum—s. et potassæ deuto-tartras, Antimonium tartarizatum—s. Hydrosulphuretum rubrum, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—s. Oxidum acido muriatico oxygenato paratum, Algaroth—s. Oxidum album mediante nitro confectum, Antimonium diaphoreticum—s. Oxidum præcipitando paratum, Algaroth—s. Oxodes album, Antimonium diaphoreticum—s. Oxodes sulphuratum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxydi sulfurati hydrosulphuretum luteum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxydulati sulphuretum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxydulum vitreatum, Antimonii vitrum—s. Oxydum semivitreum, Antimonii vitrum—s. Oxydum sulphuratum, Oxydum stibii sulphuratum—s. Subhydrosulphas, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—s. Suburias præcipitando paratum, Algaroth—s. Sulphurati hydrosulphuretum rubrum, Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum—s. Sulphuretum nigrum, Antimonium—s. Vitrum, Antimonii vitrum.
 Stibiosum hydrosulphuretum cum sulphure, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—s. Oxidum, Antimonium diaphoreticum.
 Stibium, Antimonium.
 Stiff joint, muscular, Contractura.
 Stigmata. See *Nævus*.
 Stilboma, Cosmetic.
 Stilla, Gutta.
 Stillicidium narium, Coryza.
 Stimmi, Antimonium.
 Stipatio, Stegnosis.
 Stirosis, Sterilitas.
 Stitch, Pleurodynia—s. Common, Suture, common—s. Royal, Suture, common.
 Stizolobium, *Dolichos pruriens*.
 Stlengis, Stridor dentium.
 Stocheion, Element.
 Stoma, Mouth.
 Stomacace, *Porphyra nautica*—s. Gangrænosum, Cancer aquaticus—s. Universalis, *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.
 Stomacal, Stomachal.
 Stomacalgia, Cardialgia.
 Stomach disease, Limosis.
 Stomachique, Stomachal.
 Stomachus, Cardia.
 Stomalgia, Stomacace.
 Stomatonecrosis, Stomacace.
 Stomatoma, Stomacace.
 Stomatophyma glandulosum, Stomatopanus.
 Stomatorrhagia gingivarum, Ulorrhagia.
 Stomomanicon, *Platysma myoides*.
 Stomorrhagia, Stomatorrhagia.
 Stone in the bladder, Calculi, vesical—s. Binder, Osteocolla—s. Crop, Sedum—s. Pock, Acne.
 Storax, Styrax—s. Liquida, Liquidambar styraciflua.

- Strabi. See Strabismus.
 Strabilismos, Strabismus.
 Strabositas, Strabismus.
 Straining, Nisus.
 Stramoine, Datura stramonium.
 Stramonium, Datura stramonium—s. Majus album, Datura stramonium—s. Spinosum, Datura stramonium.
 Strangulatio, Orthopnœa—s. Uterina, Hysteria.
 Stranguria, Enuresis.
 Strangury, Dysuria.
 Stratiotes, Achillea millefolium.
 Strawberry, Fragaria—s. Shrubby, Rubus arcticus.
 Strebli. See Strabismus.
 Stemma, Luxation, Sprain.
 Strepitus aurium, Tinnitus aurium.
 Stretching, Pandiculation.
 Striæ corneæ, Tenia semicircularis—s. Semilunares, Tænia semicircularis.
 Striatus, Cannelé, Grooved.
 Stribiligo, Efflorescence.
 Stridor dentium, Brygmus.
 Stroemia, Cadaba.
 Strombulcus, Forceps (bullet).
 Strongle, Strongylus.
 Strongylus, Teres.
 Strophos, Tormina.
 Strophulus sylvestris, Ignis sylvaticus—s. Volaticus, Ignis sylvaticus.
 Struma, Bronchocele, Scrofula.
 Struthium, Saponaria.
 Strychnia, Strychnina.
 Strychnos, Solanum dulcamara.
 Stryphnos, Acerb.
 Studium inane, Aphelxia otiosa.
 Study, brown, Aphelxia otiosa.
 Stultitia, Fatuitas.
 Stupe, Stupa.
 Stupefacientia, Narcotics.
 Stupéfactifs, Narcotics.
 Stupefactio, Narcosis.
 Stupéfians, Narcotics.
 Stupcion, Stupa.
 Stupeur, Stupor.
 Stupha, Stove.
 Stupia, Tin.
 Stupor, Narcosis—s. Mentis, Fatuitas.
 Stuppa, Stupa.
 Styan, Hordeolum.
 Stye, Hordeolum.
 Stylet, Specillum.
 Styloform, Styloid.
 Stylo-ceratoides, Stylo-hyoideus—s. Ceratohyoideus, Stylo-hyoideus—s. Thyropharyngien, Stylo-pharyngeus.
 Stylus, Sound, Specillum.
 Stymatorrhagia, Stimatosis.
 Stymatosis, Stimatosis.
 Stypsis, Astriction, Constipation.
 Stypteria, Alumen.
 Styptic, Eaton's, see Ferrum tartarizatum—s. Helvetius's, see Ferrum tartarizatum.
 Styptics, Astringents.
 Styrax alba, see Myroxylon pomiferum—s. Benzoin, see Benjamin—s. Liquida, Liquidambar styraciflua.
 Subboras natricum, Borax.
 Subcartilagineum, Hypochondre.
 Subelavius, Subelavian muscle.
 Suberuræi. See Cruræus.
 Subdelirium, Typhomania.
 Subdititia, Subdita.
 Subductio, Dejection.
 Subgrondation, Depression.
 Subhumeratio, Catomismos.
 Sublimamentum, Enæorema.
 Sublimate, corrosive, Hydrargyri oxymurias.
 Sublimatus corrosivus, Hydrargyri oxymurias.
 Sublimé, Sublimate—s. Corrosif, Hydrargyri oxymurias.
 Subluxatio, Sprain.
 Submissio, Remission—s. Cordis, Systole.
 Submurias ammoniaco-hydrargyricus, Hydrargyrum præcipitatum.
 Subpoplitæus, Poplitæus, muscle.
 Subpubio femoralis, Adductor brevis—s. Prostaticus, Compressor prostatae.
 Subsultio, Palpitation.
 Substantia spongiosa urethræ, Corpus spongiosum urethræ—s. Vitrea dentium, Enamel of the teeth.
 Substillum, Stillicidium.
 Subsurditas, Deafness.
 Subvola, Hypothenar.
 Suc gastrique, Gastric juice—s. Medullaire, Marrow.
 Succhar, Saccharum.
 Succin, Succinum.
 Succini resina, Musk, artificial.
 Succinum cinereum, Ambergris—s. Griseum, Ambergris.
 Succion, Sucking.
 Succisa, Scabiosa succisa.
 Succolata, Chocolate.
 Succory, wild, Cichorium intybus.
 Succubus, Incubus.
 Succus acaciæ germanicæ inspissatus, see Prunus spinosa—s. Acaciæ nostratis, see Prunus spinosa—s. Cicutæ spissatus, Extractum conii—s. Cyrenaicus, Lascerpitium—s. Gastricus, Gastric juice—s. Japonicus, Catechu—s. Nervus, Nervous fluid—s. Nutritius, Chyle—s. Spissatus aconiti napelli, Extractum aconiti—s. Spissatus atropæ belladonnæ, Extractum belladonnæ—s. Spissatus conii maculati, Extractum cicutæ—s. Spissatus hyoscyami nigri, Extractum hyoscyami—s. Spissatus lactucæ sativæ, Extractum lactucæ.
 Succussion, Ballottement.
 Suchor, Saccharum.
 Suckling, Lactation.
 Sucre, Saccharum—s. Candi, Saccharum candidum—s. de Saturne, Plumbi superacetas.
 Suctio, Exsuctio, Sucking.
 Suctus, Sucking.
 Sudamina, Desudatio, Echauboulures, Lichen tropicus.
 Sudarium, Achicolum, Vaporarium.
 Sudatio, Ephidrosis.
 Sudatorium, Achicolum, Vaporarium.

Sudor sanguineus, S. cruentus.

Suet, Sevum.

Suette, Sudor anglicus—*s. de Picardie*, Sudor picardicus.

Sueur, Sudor—*s. Anglaise*, Sudor Anglicus—*s. d'Expression*, Expression, sweat of—*s. de Sang*, Diapedesis.

Suffimentum, Fumigation.

Suffitus, Fumigation, Suffimentum.

Suffocatio, Orthopnoea—*s. Hysterica*, Hysteria, Strangulation, uterine—*s. Stridula*, Cynanche trachealis—*s. Uterina*, Strangulation, uterine.

Suffumigatio, Suffimentum.

Suffusio, Pseudoblepsia—*s. Auriginosa*, Icterus—*s. Multiplicans*, see Diplopia—*s. Oculi*, Cataract—*s. Oculorum*, Metamorphopsia.

Sugar, Saccharum—*s. Barley*, Penidium—*s. Candy*, Saccharum candidum—*s. Cane*, see Saccharum—*s. of Lead*, Plumbi superaceas.

Sugars, various, see Saccharum.

Sugillations. See Ecchymoma.

Suie, Fuligo.

Suif, Sevum.

Suites de couches, Lochia.

Sulcatus, *Cannelé*, Grooved.

Sulcus, Groove—*s. Antero-posterior jecoris*, see Liver—*s. Transversalis*, see Liver—*s. Umbilicalis*, See Liver.

Sulfate d'ammoniaque, Ammoniae sulphas.

Sulfure de carbon, Carbonis sulphuretum.

Sulphas ammoniacæ cupratus, Cuprum ammoniatum—*s. Kalico-aluminicum*, Alumen—*s. Natricus*, Soda, sulphate of—*s. Zincicum*, Zinci sulphas.

Sulphur antimoniatum, Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum—*s. Carburet of*, Carbonis sulphuretum—*s. Iodatum*, see Iodine—*s. Iodide of*, see Iodine—*s. Liver of*, Potassæ sulphuretum—*s. Vegetable*, Lycopodium—*s. Wort*, Peucedanum.

Sulphuretum ammoniacæ, Ammoniae sulphuretum—*s. Ammoniae hydrogenatum*, Liquor fumans Boylii—*s. Kalicum*, Potassæ sulphuretum—*s. Lixiviæ*, Potassæ sulphuretum.

Sumac des Corroyeurs, Rhus coriaria—*s. Vénéneux*, Rhus toxicodendron.

Sumach, Rhus coriaria.

Sumen, Hypogastrium.

Summer diseases, see Estival—*s. Rash*, Lichen tropicus.

Sunburn, Ephelides—*s. Dew*, Drosera Rotundifolia—*s. Pain*, see Hemicrania—*s. Stroke*, Coup de soleil.

Superbus, Rectus superior oculi.

Superciliaris, Corrugator supercilii.

Superevacuatio, Hypercrisis.

Superfœcundatio, Superfœtation.

Supergeminalis, Epididymis.

Supergenualis, Patella.

Superhumale, Epomis.

Superimprægnatio, Superfœtation.

Superior auris, Attollens aurem.

Superior rotundus clitoridis, Ischio-cavernous.

Superlabia, Clitoris.

Superoxalas kalicum, Potass, oxalate of.

Superpurgatio, Hypercatharsis.

Superscapularis, Supraspinatus—*s. Inferior*, Infra spinatus.

Supinateur court ou petit, Supinator radii brevis—*s. Grand ou long*, Supinator radii longus.

Supinator brevis seu minor, Supinator radii brevis—*s. Longus seu major*, S. radii longus.

Supposition de part, Pregnancy, pretended.

Suppositorium uterinum, Pessary.

Suppressio lotii, Ischuria.

Suppression de part. See Parturition.

Suppurans, Suppurative.

Suprascapularis, Supraspinatus.

Suprasemiorbicularis, Orbicularis oris.

Sura, Fibula.

Surcilier, Corrugator supercilii, Superciliary.

Surcostaux, Supracostalis.

Surditas, Cophosis, Deafness.

Surdité, Cophosis, Deafness.

Sureau commun, Sambucus.

Surelle, Oxalis acetosella.

Surépineux, Supraspinatus.

Surfeit, Colica crapulosa.

Surgeon-dentist, Dentist.

Surgery, anaplastic, Morioplastice—*s. Auto-plastice*, Morioplastice—*s. Dental*, Dentistry.

Surgien, Surgeon.

Surinamine. See Geoffræa Surinamensis.

Surpeau, Epidermis.

Surrecta alba, Ranunculus flammula.

Sursels. See Salt.

Surtouts ligamenteux de la Colonne vertébrale, Vertebral ligaments.

Survie, Survivorship.

Sus-acromio-huméral, Deltoid—*s. Epinéux*, Supraspinatus—*s. Maxillo-labial*, Levator anguli oris—*s. Maxillo-labial, grand*, Levator labii superioris alæque nasi—*s. Maxillo-labial, moyen*, Levator labii superioris proprius—*s. Maxillo-nasal*, Compressor naris—*s. Optico-spheno-scleroticien*, Rectus superior oculi—*s. Phalangien du pouce*, Abductor pollicis brevis—*s. Pubio-fémoral*, Pectinalis—*s. Scapulo-trochitérien, le plus petit*, Teres minor—*s. Scapulo-trochitérien, petit*, Supraspinatus—*s. Spino-scapulo-trochitérien*, Supraspinatus.

Suspendiculum, Cremaster.

Suspensoire, Suspensory.

Suspensorium testis, Cremaster.

Suspensum, Enæorema.

Susurrus, Bourdonnement, Tinnitus aurium.

Sutela, Suture.

Sutorius, Sartorius.

Sutter, Saccharum.

Sutura abdominalis, Gastroraphy—*s. Arcualis*, Coronal suture—*s. Clavata*, Suture quilled—*s. Fronto-parietalis*, Coronal suture—*s. Jugalis*, Sagittal suture—*s. Lambdoidalis*, Lambdoid suture—*s. Lepidoides*,

- Squamous suture—s. Mendosa, Squamous suture—s. Obelæa, Sagittal suture—s. Pro-ræ, Lambdoid suture—s. Punctata, Suture common—s. Puppis, Coronal suture.—s. Rhabdoides, Sagittal suture—s. Virgata, Sagittal suture.
- Suture à points passés, Suture, common—s. Compound, Suture, quilled—s. Continued, S. Glover's—s. Ecailleuse, Squamous suture—s. Empennée, Suture, quilled—s. Emplumée, Suture, quilled—s. Enchevillée, Suture, quilled—s. Entortillée, Suture, twisted—s. Entrecoupée, Suture, interrupted—s. False, Harmony—s. Occipitale, Lambdoid suture—s. Occipito-parietal, Lambdoid suture—s. de Pelletier, Suture, Glover's—s. à Points séparés, Suture, interrupted—s. Squameuse, Squamous suture—s. en Surget, Suture, Glover's—s. Superficial, Harmony—s. Uninterrupted, see Glover's.
- Swaddling clothes, Swathing clothes.
- Swallow, Hirundo—s. Wort, Asclepias vinetoxicum.
- Sweat scab, Crusta genu equinæ.
- Sweating of blood, see Diapedesis—s. Sickness, Sudor anglicus.
- Sweetflag, Acorus calamus.
- Sweetpod, Ceratonium siliqua.
- Swelling, white, Hydrarthrus, Spina ventosa.
- Swimming, Natation—s. of the Head, Vertigo.
- Swoon, Syncope.
- Sycaminos, Morus nigra.
- Sycaminum. See Morus nigra.
- Syce, Ficus carica.
- Sycites, Catorchites.
- Sycoma, Ficus.
- Sycosis, Ficus.
- Syderatio, Sideratio.
- Symblepharon, Ankyloblepharon.
- Symblepharosis, Ankyloblepharon.
- Symbole, Commissure.
- Symboleusis, Consultation.
- Symbolismus, Sympathy.
- Symbolizatio, Sympathy.
- Symbologica, Symptomatology.
- Symparateresis, Observation.
- Sympasma, Catapasma.
- Sympathetic, great, Trisplanchnic nerve—s. Middle, Pneumogastric.
- Sympatheticus minor, Facial nerve.
- Sympathetismus, Sympathy.
- Sympathia, Consent of parts.
- Sympathicus, Sympathetic.
- Sympathique, Sympathetic.
- Sympexis, Concretion.
- Symphitum minus, Prunella.
- Symphorema, Congestion.
- Symphysis, Coalescence, Commissure, Insertion—s. Ossium muscularis, Syssarcosis—s. Pubis, Pubic articulation.
- Symphysotomy, Symphyseotomy.
- Symphytos, Hereditary.
- Symphytum, Solidago virgaurea—s. Minimum, Bellis—s. Petræum, Sanicula.
- Symplocarpus foetidus, Dracontium foetidum.
- Symptoma turpitudinis, Nymphomania.
- Synætion, Concausa.
- Synanche, Cynanche, Cynanche tonsillaris.
- Synancie, Cynanche.
- Synathroismus, Congestion.
- Synchondrotomy, Symphyseotomy.
- Synchysis, Confusio.
- Synciput, Sinciput.
- Synclonus chorea, Chorea—s. Beriberia, Beriberi—s. Raphania, Raphania—s. Tremor, Tremor.
- Syncope anginosa, Angina pectoris.
- Syncritica, Astringents.
- Syndesmo-pharyngeus, Constrictor pharyngis.
- Syndesmos, Ligament.
- Syndrome, Concursus.
- Syndyasmus, Coition.
- Synesis, Intellect.
- Syneurosis, Syndesmosis.
- Syngenes, Hereditary.
- Synimensis, Synymensis.
- Synizesis, Considentia, Synezisis.
- Synocha rheumatica, Rheumatism, acute—s. Vaccina, Vaccina.
- Synochus, Synocha—s. Biliosa, Fever, gastric—s. Biliosus, Fever, bilious—s. Ictero-rides, Fever, yellow—s. Imputris, Synocha—s. Miliaria, Miliary fever—s. Varicella, Varicella.
- Synonia, Synovia.
- Syntaxis, Articulation.
- Syntecopyra, Hectic fever.
- Syntecticopyra, Hectic fever.
- Syntereticus, Prophylactic.
- Syntexis, Colliquation, Consumption.
- Synthesis, Composition.
- Syntrimma, Contritio.
- Syntripsis, Contritio.
- Syntrophos, Connutritus.
- Synulotica, Cicatrisantia.
- Synymensis, Syndesmosis.
- Syphilidomania, Syphilomania.
- Syphilis indica, Frambæsia.
- Syphilismus, Syphilis.
- Sypho auricularis, Ottenchytes.
- Syrismus, Tinnitus aurium.
- Syringmos, Tinnitus aurium.
- Syrinx, Fistula—s. Hiera, Vertebral column.
- Syrop, Syrup—s. d'Ail, Syrupus allii—s. d'Armoise composé, Syrupus aromaticus—s. de Chicorée composé, Syrupus de cichorio compositus—s. des Cinq racines, Syrupus e quinque radicibus—s. de Cuisinier, Syrupus de sarsaparilla et senna compositus—s. d'Ether, Syrupus cum æthere sulfurico paratus—s. de Gingembre, Syrupus zingiberis—s. de Guimaure, Syrupus althææ—s. de Longue vie, Mellitum de mercuriali compositum—s. de Mercure, Syrupus de mercurio mediante gummi—s. de Mûres, Syrupus mori—s. de Nerprun, Syrupus rhamni—s. de Pavots blancs, Syrupus papaveris—s. de Pommes composé, sec Syrupus sennæ—s. de Quinquina avec

le Vin, Syrupus de kina kina cum vino—*s. de Roses pâles*, Syrupus rosæ—*s. de Roses rouges*, Syrupus rosæ—*s. de Vin-aigre*, S. aceti.

Syrup, see Syrupus—*s. Antiscorbutic*, Syrupus antiscorbuticus—*s. of Buckthorn*, Syrupus rhamni—*s. of Capillaire*, common, Syrupus simplex—*s. of Cinchona with wine*, Syrupus de kina kina cum vino—*s. of Clove July flower*, Syrupus caryophylli rubri—*s. of Clove pinks*, Syrupus caryophylli rubri—*s. of Ether*, Syrupus cum æthere sulfurico paratus—*s. of Five roots*, Syrupus e quinque radicibus—*s. of Garlick*, Syrupus allii—*s. of Ginger*, Syrupus zingiberis—*s. of Honey*, Mellitum simplex—*s. of Lemon*, Syrupus limonis—*s. of Marshmallows*, Syrupus althææ—*s. of Meadow saffron*, Syrupus colchici autumnalis—*s. of Mugwort*, compound, Syrupus aromaticus—*s. of Mulberries*, Syrupus mori—*s. of Orange juice*, see Syrupus aurantii—*s. of Orange peel*, Syrupus aromaticus—*s. of Poppies*, Syrupus papaveris—*s. of Poppy, red*, Syrupus rhæados—*s. of Saffron*, Syrupus croci—*s. of Squills*, Syrupus scillæ—*s. of Succory*, compound, Syrupus de cichorio compositus—*s. of Tolu*, Syrupus tolutanus—*s. of Vinegar*, Syrupus aceti—*s. of Violets*, Syrupus violæ.

Syrupus, S. simplex—*s. Acidi acetosi*, S. aceti—*s. Amomi zingiberis*, S. zingiberis—*s. Anticausoticus*, see Anticausodic—*s. de Armoracia compositus*, S. Antiscorbuticus—*s. de Artemisia compositus*, S. antiscorbuticus—*s. Balsamicus*, S. tolutanus—*s. Cassiæ sennæ*, S. sennæ—*s. Cinchonæ cum vino*, S. de kina kina cum vino—*s. Citri aurantii*, S. aromaticus—*s. Corticis aurantii*, S. aromaticus—*s. Citri medicæ*, S. limonum—*s. e Succo citronum*, S. limonum—*s. Dianthi caryophylli*, S. caryophylli rubri—*s. Hydrargyri*, S. de Mercurio mediante gummi—*s. Infusionis florum caryophyllorum*, S. caryophylli rubri—*s. Succu limonis*, S. limonum—*s. Meconio*, S. papaveris—*s. de Melle*, Mellitum simplex—*s. e Succo mororum*, S. mori—*s. de Papavere erratico*, S. rhæados—*s. de Pomis compositus*, see S. sennæ—*s. de Rheo*, Syrupus de Cichorio composito—*s. de Spina cervina*, S. Rhamni—*s. de Stœchade communis*, see Lavendula—*s. e Succo violarum*, S. Viola.

Syspasia epilepsia, Epilepsy—*s. Hysteria*, Hysteria.

Système vasculaire à sang noir, see Vascular—*s. Vasculaire à sang rouge*, see Vascular.

Systole, Contraction.

T

Tabac, Nicotiana tabacum—*t. des Vosges*, Arnica montana.

Tabacum, Nicotiana tabacum.

Tabarzet, Saccharum album.

Tabella, Table.

Tabellæ absorbentes, T. de Magnesia—*t. ad Ardorem ventriculi*, Trochisci carbonatis calcis—*t. Cardialgiæ*, Trochisci carbonatis calcis—*t. de Citro et diacarthamo*, T. de scammonio et senna—*t. de Kina kina*, T. cinchonæ—*t. ad Sitim*, T. acidi oxalici—*t. ad Sodam*, Trochisci carbonatis calcis—*t. de Stibii sulfureto*, T. antimonialia Kunkelii.

Tabes, Atrophy, Phthisis—*t. Lactea*, see Galactia—*t. Nutricum*, see Galactia—*t. Pectoræa*, Rachitis—*t. Pulmonalis*, Phthisis pulmonalis—*t. Ossis sacri*, T. dorsalis.

Tabidus, Phthisicus.

Tablet, Trochiscos.

Tablette, Tabella.

Tablettes de cachou et de magnesie, Tabellæ de catechu et magnesia.

Tablier, Ventrale cutaneum.

Tables de mortalité, Mortality, bills of.

Tabula, Tabella, Table.

Tabulæ antichlorotica, Tabellæ de ferro—*t. Instaurantes*, Tabellæ de ferro—*t. Martiales*, Tabellæ de ferro.

Tabulatum, Tabella, Table.

Tabum, Ichor, Sanies.

Tac, Influenza.

Tacamahaca, Fagara octandra—*t. Caragna*, Caranna.

Tache, Macula.

Taches de roussure, Ephelides.

Tactus, Touch.

Tænia, Bandage, Nymphomania—*t. Acephala*, Bothriocephalus latus—*t. à Anneaux courts*, Bothriocephalus latus—*t. Articulus demittens*, T. solium—*t. Cucurbitina*, T. solium—*t. Dentata*, Bothriocephalus latus—*t. Grisea*, Bothriocephalus latus—*t. Hippocampi*, Corpora fimbriata—*t. Humana armata*, T. solium—*t. Humana inermis*, Bothriocephalus latus—*t. Hydatigena*, Hydatid—*t. Lata*, Bothriocephalus latus—*t. Membranacea*, Bothriocephalus latus—*t. Osculis lateralibus geminis*, Bothriocephalus latus—*t. Osculis lateralibus solitariis*, Bothriocephalus latus—*t. Osculis marginalibus solitariis*, T. solium—*t. Osculis superficialibus*, Bothriocephalus latus—*t. Prima*, Bothriocephalus latus—*t. Secunda*, T. solium—*t. Tenella*, Bothriocephalus latus—*t. Vulgaris*, Bothriocephalus latus.

Tæniola, Bandelette.

Tafia, Rum.

Taffetas agglutinatif, Sparadrapum adhæsivum—*t. d'Angleterre*, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum—*t. Gommé*, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum.

Taillade, Incision, see Entaille.

Taille, Lithotomy—*t. Hypogastrique*, Hypogastric operation of lithotomy, see Lithotomy—*t. Par le rectum*, see Lithotomy—*t. Postérieure*, see Lithotomy—*t. Recto-vésicale*, see Lithotomy—*t. Sus-pubien*, see Lithotomy.

- Taliacotian operation, Rhinoplastic.
 Talus, Astragalus, Malleolus.
 Tamara conga, Averrhoa carambola.
 Tamaræa zecla, Tamarindus.
 Tamarin, Tamarindus.
 Tamariscus, Tamarix gallica.
 Tambour, cavité du, Tympanum.
 Tamponnement, Plugging.
 Tanacetum hortense, T. balsamita.
 Tanasia, Tanacetum.
 Tanaïsie vulgaire, Tanacetum.
 Tannicum purum, Tannin.
 Tansy, Tanacetum—t. Wild, Potentilla anserina.
 Tapeworm, broad, Bothriocephalus latus—t. Long, Tænia solium.
 Taper, high, Verbascum nigrum.
 Tapioca. See Jatropha manihot.
 Tapsaria, Decoctum hordei.
 Tar, see Pinus sylvestris—t. Barbadoes, Petrolæum—t. Mineral, Pissasphaltum.
 Taragon, Artemisia dracunculus.
 Tarantalismus, Tarantismus.
 Taraxis, Tarache, see Ophthalmia.
 Tarchon sylvestris, Achillea ptarmica.
 Tarentismus, Tarantismus—t. Tangitanus, Tarantismus.
 Tarentula, Tarantula.
 Tarentulism, Tarantismus.
 Targar, Juniperus communis.
 Tarquette, Herniaria glabra.
 Tarsus, Tarsal.
 Tarso-metatarsi-phalangien du pouce, Adductor pollicis pedis—t. Phalangien du pouce, Flexor brevis pollicis pedis—t. Sous-phalangien du petit orteil, Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis—t. Sous-phalangeien du premier orteil, Flexor brevis pollicis pedis.
 Tartar, Antimonium tartarizatum—t. Calcareous, Potassæ subcarbonas—t. Crystals of, Potassæ supertartras—t. Emetic, Antimonium tartarizatum—t. Salt of, Potassæ tartras, see Potash.
 Tartari crystalli, Potassæ supertartras.
 Tartarum, Potassæ supertartras impurus—t. Vitriolatum, Potassæ sulphas.
 Tartarus ammoniæ, Ammonia tartras—t. Chalybeatus, Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Crudus, Potassæ supertartras impurus—t. Dentium, Odontolithos—t. Emeticus, Antimonium tartarizatum—t. Kalicoferrius, Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Kalinus, Potassæ tartras—t. Lixiviæ, Potassæ tartras—t. Martialis, Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Potassæ ferruginosus, Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Subpotassicus, Potassæ supertartras—t. Superpotassicus, Potassæ supertartras—t. Tartarizatus, Potassæ tartras.
 Tartrate d'ammoniaque, Ammonia tartras.
 Tartre brut, Potassæ supertartras impurus—t. Cru, Potassæ supertartras impurus—t. Émetique, Antimonium tartarizatum—t. Stibié, Antimonium tartarizatum.
 Tartrum solubile, Potassæ tartras.
 Tasis, Extension, Tension.
 Taste, Savour.
 Taupe, Talpa.
 Tauros, Penis, Perinæum.
 Tave, Caligo.
 Tea, Thea—t. Berried, Gaultheria—t. Blankenheimer, see Galeopsis grandiflora—t. Mexico, Chenopodium ambrosioides—t. Mountain, Galtheria—t. New Jersey, Celastrus—t. South sea, Ilex vomitoria—t. Spanish, Chenopodium ambrosioides.
 Teasel, cultivated, Dipsacus sylvestris.
 Teat, Nipple.
 Tecnoctonia, Infanticide.
 Tecolithos, Judæus (lapis).
 Teeth, eye, Canine teeth—t. Jaw, Molar teeth—t. Milk, see Dentition—t. Neck of the, Collum dentium—t. Vitreous substance of the, Enamel of the teeth.
 Teething, Dentition.
 Tegumen, Integument.
 Tegumentum, Integument.
 Tegumentum ventriculorum cerebri, Centre, oval of the brain.
 Tegula Hibernica, Hibernicus lapis.
 Tégument, Integument.
 Teigne, Porrigo—t. Faveuse, Porrigo favosa—t. Furfuracé, Porrigo furfurans.
 Teinesmos, Tenesmus.
 Teinture, Tincture—t. Éthérée, Æthereal—t. Rubefiante, Tinctura cantharidis.
 Tekedon, Tabes.
 Tela accidentalis medullaris, see Encephaloid—t. Galteri, Sparadrapum Galteri—t. Ichthyocollæ glutinans, see Sparadrapum adhæsivum.
 Telamon, Habena.
 Telangiectasia, or Telangiectasis (Dilatation of vessels). See Hæmatodes fungus.
 Telephium, Sedum telephium.
 Tellurismus, Magnetism, animal.
 Telum, Penis—t. Emplasticum, Sparadrapum.
 Tempe, Temple.
 Temperament, bilious, Choleric temperament.
 Temperatio, Temperament.
 Temperants, Sedatives.
 Temperatura, Temperament.
 Temperies, Temperament.
 Temporo-auriculaire, Attollens aurem—t. Maxillaire, Temporal muscle.
 Tempus, Temple.
 Tenacula, Bone-nippers—t. Volsella, Forceps (lithotomy).
 Tenaille incisive, Bone-nippers.
 Tendon d'Achille, Achillis tendo.
 Tendons, twitching of the, Subsultus tendinum.
 Tenesmus vesicæ, Bradysuria.
 Tenettes, Forceps (craniotomy).
 Tenia, Tænia—t. à Anneaux longs, Tænia solium—t. à Longues articulations, Tænia solium—t. Sans épine, Tænia solium.
 Tenon, Tendon.
 Tensor palati, Circumflexus musculus.
 Tentaculum cerebelli, Tentorium.
 Tente, Tent—t. du Cervelet, Tentorium.

Tenseur de l'aponévrose fémorale, Fascia lata muscle.

Tensor vaginæ femoris, Fascia lata muscle.

Tentigo venerea, Nymphomania—t. Veretri, Satyriasis.

Tentorium cerebello, Tentorium.

Tentum, Penis.

Tentwort, Asplenium ruta muraria.

Tenuis mater, Pia mater.

Tepidarium. See Stove.

Teras, Monster.

Terebella, Trepan.

Terébinthine, Terebinthina.

Terebinthina argentoratensis, see Pinus picea—t. Balsamea, see Pinus balsamea—t. Canadensis, see Pinus balsamea—t. Chia, see Pistacia terebinthus—t. Communis, see Pinus sylvestris—t. Cypria, see Pistacia terebinthus—t. Empyreumatica, see Pinus sylvestris—t. Veneta, see Pinus larix—t. Vera, see Pistacia terebinthus—t. Vulgaris, see Pinus sylvestris.

Térébinthine, Terebinthina—t. *de Copahu*, Copaiba—t. *d'Egypte*, see Amyris opobalsamum—t. *de Gilead*, see Amyris opobalsamum—t. *du Grand Caire*, see Amyris opobalsamum—t. *de Judée*, see Amyris opobalsamum—t. *de Melèze*, see Pinus larix—t. *de Venise*, see Pinus larix.

Terebinthus, Terminthus—t. Gummifera, Bursera gummifera—t. Lentiscus, Pistacia lentiscus—t. Vulgaris, Pistacia terebinthus.

Terebra, Trepan.

Terebratio, Trepanning.

Teredo, Caries, Spina ventosa.

Teres, Round.

Teresis, Observation.

Teretron, Trepan.

Tergum, Dorsum, Vertebral column.

Terminthus, Pistacia terebinthus.

Terminus superior asperæ arteriæ, Larynx.

Terra absorbens mineralis, Magnesiae carbonas—t. Aluminis, Argilla pura—t. Amara, Magnesiae carbonas—t. Amara sulphurica, Magnesiae sulphas—t. Bolaris, Argilla pura—t. Foliata, Sulphur—t. Foliata mineralis, Soda acetata—t. Foliata tartari, Potassæ acetas—t. Fornacum, see Bricks—t. Fulonica, Cimolia purpurescens—t. Japonica, Catechu—t. Merita, Curcuma longa—t. Ponderosa, Baryta—t. Ponderosa muriata, Baryta, muriate of—t. Ponderosa salita, Baryta, muriate of—t. Saponaria, Cimolia purpurescens—t. Sigillata, Bolus alba—t. Silesiaca, see Terra sigillata—t. Talcosa oxyanthracodes, Magnesiae carbonas—t. Turcica, see Terra sigillata—t. Vitrioli dulcis, Colcothar.

Terre-noix, Bunium bulbocastanum—t. *Pe-sante*, Baryta—t. *Sigillée*, Bolus alba.

Terrette, Glecoma hederacea.

Tertianaria, Scutellaria galericulata.

Tessara, Cuboid.

Tessella, Tabella.

Test, Daniel's, see Docimasia pulmonum—t. Hydrostatic, see Docimasia pulmonum

—t. Ploucquet's, see Docimasia pulmonum—t. Static, see Docimasia pulmonum.

Testæ fornacæ, Bricks—t. Præparatæ, Creta præparata.

Testes, see Quadrigemina corpora—t. Minores, Prostate.

Testicle, swelled, Hernia humoralis.

Testicondus, Crypsorchis.

Testicule, Testicle.

Testiculus accessorius, Epididymis—t. Caninus, Orchis mascula.

Testis femineus, Ovary—t. Muliebris, Ovary.

Testudinatio cranii, Camarosis.

Testudo, Fornix.

Tetanomata, Tetanothra.

Tetanus anticus, Emprosthotonos—t. Dolorificus, Cramp—t. Dorsalis, Opisthotonos—t. Lateralis, Pleurothotonos—t. Maxillæ inferioris, Trismus—t. Posterganeus, Opisthotonos—t. Posticus, Opisthotonos.

Tetartæus, Quartan.

Tête, Caput, Head.

Tetragonus, Platysma myoides.

Tetranguria, Cucurbita citrullus.

Tetroros, Astragalus.

Tetter, Herpes—t. Honeycomb, Porrigo favosa—t. Milky, Porrigo larvalis—t. Running, Impetigo—t. Scaly, Psoriasis.

Tetterwort, Chelidonium majus.

Textus, Tissue—t. Desmosus, Desmoid tissue—t. Organicus, Cellular tissue—t. Parenchymalis, Cellular tissue.

Thanatodes, Mortal.

Thanatos, Death.

Thapsus barbatus, Verbascum nigrum.

Tharsi. See Tarsus.

Thé, Thea—t. *des Apalaches*, Ilex vomitoria—t. *de France*, Salvia—t. *d'Europe*, Veronica—t. *de la Mer du sud*, Ilex vomitoria—t. *du Mexique*, Chenopodium ambrosioides—t. *de Simon Pauli*, Myrica gale—t. *Suisse*, Falltranck.

Thea Germanica, Veronica.

Theca, Case, Vagina or sheath—t. Cordis, Pericardium—t. Vertebralis, see Vertebral canal.

Theion, Sulphur.

Theiothermæ, Waters, mineral, sulphureous.

Thelasis, Lactation.

Thelasmus, Lactation.

Thele, Nipple, Papilla.

Thelos, Mamma.

Thelypteris, Pteris aquilina.

Thenar, Flexor brevis pollicis manus, Palm.

Theoplegia, Apoplexy.

Theoplexia, Apoplexy.

Théorique, Theoretical.

Therapeia, Curation, Therapeutics.

Therapeusia, Therapeutics.

Thérapeutique, Therapeutics.

Theriac of Antipater, Antipatri theriaca.

Theriaca celestis, Tinctura opii—t. Communis, Melasses—t. Edinensis, Confectio opii—t. Rusticorum, Allium.

Thériaque, Theriaca.

- Theriodes, Ferine.
 Therion, Therioma.
 Theriotomy, Zootomy.
 Thermantica, Calefacients.
 Thermasma, Fomentation.
 Therme, Heat.
 Thighbone, Femur—t. Neck of the, Collum femoris.
 Thion, Sulphur.
 Thirst, excessive, Polydipsia—t. Morbid, Dip-sosis.
 Thistle, blessed, *Centaurea benedicta*—t. Cotton, *Onopordium acanthium*—t. Globe, *Echinops*—t. Holy, *Centaurea benedicta*—t. Ladies, *Carduus marianus*—t. Milk, com-mon, *Carduus marianus*—t. Pine, *Atracty-lis gummifera*—t. Sow, *Sonchus oleraceus*—t. Star, *Centaurea calcitripa*.
 Thlasis, Contusion—t. Depressio, Depression.
 Thlasma, Contusion—t. Concussio, Concus-sion—t. Stremma, Sprain.
 Thlipsis, Oppression.
 Tholus, Achicolum—t. Diocleus, Scapha.
 Thorachique, Thoracic.
 Thoracic, long or inferior, Mammary inferior external artery—t. Superior external, Mam-mary superior external artery.
 Thoracica, Pectorals.
 Thoracics, first of the, Mammary superior external artery—t. Second of the, Mam-mary inferior external artery.
 Thoracique, Thoracic.
 Thoraco-facial, *Platysma myoides*—t. *Maxil-lo-facial*, *Platysma myoides*.
 Thoracodyne, Pleurodynia.
 Thoracosopia. See Auscultation.
 Thorax, Corset.
 Thore, Sperm.
 Thornapple, *Datura stramonium*.
 Thoroughstem, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.
 Thoroughwort, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.
 Thoroughwax, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.
 Thorow-wax, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.
 Thorulus stramineus, *Fanon*.
 Threadworm, long, *Tricocephalus*.
 Threpsis, Assimilation, Nutrition.
 Threptice, Assimilation.
 Thridace, Lactucarium.
 Thridax, Lettuce.
 Thrift lavender, *Statice limonium*.
 Thrux, Capillus, Hair.
 Throatwort, *Campanula trachelium*.
 Thrombosis, Thrombus.
 Thrush, Aphthæ.
 Thrypsis, Commintion.
 Thurea, *Juniperus lycia*—t. Virga, *Juniperus lycia*.
 Thus, see *Pinus abies*—t. *Fœmininum*, see *Pinus abies*—t. *Judæorum*, *Croton casca-rilla*—t. *Judæorum*, *Styrax*—t. *Judæorum*, *Thymiana*—t. *Libanotos*, *Juniperus lycia*—t. *Masculum*, *Juniperus lycia*—t. *Verum*, *Juniperus lycia*—t. *Vulgare*, see *Pinus abies*.
 Thuya aphylla. See *Sandarac*.
 Thym, Thymus.
 Thymalos, *Taxus baccata*.
 Thymbra, *Satureia hortensis*—t. *Hispanica*, *Thymus mastichina*.
 Thyme, common, *Thymus*—t. Lemon, see *Thymum serpyllum*—t. Mother of, *Thymus serpyllum*—t. Wild, *Thymus serpyllum*.
 Thymelæa, *Daphne gnidium*.
 Thymiana, Fumigation, Suffimentum.
 Thymiosis, Frambæsia.
 Thymos, Rage.
 Thymus, *Satureia capitata*—t. *Creticus*, *Sa-tureia capitata*—t. *Sylvestris*, *Satureia ca-pitata*.
 Thyremphraxis, Bronchocele.
 Thyreo-pharyngeus, Thyro-pharyngæus.
 Thyreoid, Thyroid.
 Thyreoideus, Thyroideal.
 Thyreoncus, Bronchocele.
 Thyro-arytenoid, Thyreo-arytenoid—t. *Crico-pharyngæus*, see *Crico-pharyngeal*—t. *Hy-oides*, *Thyreo-hyoid*—t. *Pharyngeus*, *Con-strictor pharyngis*—t. *Pharyngæus*, see *Crico-pharyngeal*—t. *Pharyngo-staphyli-nus*, *Palato-pharyngeus*.
 Thyrocele, Bronchocele.
 Thyroidien, Thyroideal.
 Thyrophraxis, Bronchocele.
 Tibi-peroneo-tarsien, *Peronæus longus*.
 Tibia minima, Fibula.
 Tibiæus, Tibial.
 Tibialis gracilis, Plantar muscle.
 Tibio-calcanien, *Soleus*—t. *Phalangettien*, *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*—t. *Sous-tarsien*, *Tibialis posti-cus*—t. *Sus-métatarsien*, *Tibialis anticus*—t. *Sus-tarsien*, *Tibialis anticus*—t. *Tarsien*, *Tibialis posticus*.
 Tic douloureux, Neuralgia, facial.
 Tickle weed, *Veratrum viride*.
 Tige pituitaire, Infundibulum of the brain—t. *Sus-sphenoidale*, Infundibulum of the brain.
 Tigillum, Crucible.
 Tigula, Saccharum.
 Tikimma, *Cacoucia coccinea*.
 Tilleul, Tilia.
 Tilmos, Evulsion.
 Tilmus, Carphologia.
 Timidus, Rectus inferior oculi.
 Tin, butter of, Tin, muriate of—t. Chloruret of, Tin, Muriate of—t. Deutohydrochlo-rate of, T. muriate of—t. Granular, see Tin—t. Muriate of, superoxygenated, T. mu-riate of—t. Sulphuret of, Aurum musivum.
 Tinasmus, Tenesmus.
 Tinglass, Bismuth.
 Tinctura acaciæ catechu, T. catechu—t. Acetatis ferri cum alcohole, see T. ferri acetatis—t. Acidi sulphurici, Sulphuricum acidum aromaticum—t. *Ætherea ferri*, Al-cohol (seu Tinctura) sulfurico-æthereus ferri—t. *Alcoholica Chinæ composita*, T. cinchonæ composita—t. *Alcoholica corti-cum aurantiorum Whyttii*, Tinctura cin-chonæ amara—t. *Alexipharmaea Huxhami*, Tinctura cinchonæ composita—t. *Aloes et myrrhæ crocata*, T. A. composita—t. Aloes

vitriolata, T. A. ætherea—t. Amara, T. gentianæ composita—t. Amomi repentis, T. Cardamomi—t. Amomi zingiberis, T. zingiberis—t. Aristolochiæ serpentariæ, T. serpentariæ—t. Aromatica, T. cinnamomi composita—t. Aromatica ammoniata, Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus—t. Assafœtidæ ammoniata, Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus—t. Aurea, Alcohol seu tinctura sulfurico-æthereus ferri—t. Camphoræ, Spiritus camphoræ—t. Cicutæ, T. conii maculati—t. Colchici, Vinum colchici—t. Colombæ, T. Calumbæ—t. Convolvuli jalapæ, T. jalapii—t. Corticis aurantii, T. aurantii—t. Corticis Peruviani composita, T. cinchonæ comp.—t. Corticis Peruviani simplex, T. cinchonæ—t. Corticis Peruviani volatilis, T. cinchonæ ammoniata—t. Crotonis eleutheriæ, T. cascarillæ—t. Febrifuga Doctoris Huxhami, T. cinchonæ composita—t. Ferulæ assafœtidæ, T. assafœtidæ—t. Florum martialium, T. ferri ammoniata—t. Fœtida, T. assafœtidæ—t. Fœtida ammoniata, T. castorei composita—t. Fuliginis, see Fuligo—t. Hieræ, Vinum aloes—t. Japonica, T. catechu—t. Kinæ kinæ ætherea composita, T. cinchonæ ætherea composita—t. Kinkinæ amara, T. cinchonæ amara—t. Lauri cinnamomi, T. cinnamomi—t. Lavandulæ composita, Spiritus lavand. comp.—t. Lyttæ, T. cantharidis—t. Martis Glauberi, see Ferrum tartarizatum—t. Martis in spiritu salis, Tinctura ferri muriatis—t. Martis Mynsichti, T. ferri ammoniata—t. Martis vinosa, Vinum ferri—t. Melampodii, T. hellebori nigri—t. Meloes vesicatorii, T. cantharidis—t. Metallorum, Liliū Paracelsi—t. Mimosæ catechu, T. catechu—t. Nervina Bestucheffii, Tinctura seu alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri—t. Nervina Halensis, Tinctura seu alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri—t. Nervino-tonica Lamotte's, Alcohol seu tinctura sulfurico-æthereus ferri—t. Opii camphorata, T. camphoræ composita—t. Plumbosa, Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus—t. Rhabbarbari, T. Rhej—t. Rhabbarbari composita, T. rhej—t. Rhabbarbari vinosa, Vinum rhej palmati—t. Rhœj, T. rhej—t. Rhej amara, T. rhej et gentianæ—t. Sacra, Vinum aloes—t. Saponis camphorata, Linimentum saponis compositum—t. Saponis et opii, Linimentum saponis et opii—t. Sedativa, T. opii—t. Stomachica, T. cardamomi composita—t. Sulphuris volatilis, Liquor fumans Boylii—t. Thebaica, T. opii—t. Thebaica, Vinum opii—t. Tonica nervina Halensis, Alcohol seu tinctura sulfurico-æthereus ferri.

Tincture of Acetate of iron, Tinctura ferri—t. of Balsam of Tolu, Tinctura toluiferæ balsami—t. of Bark, Tinctura cinchonæ—t. of Bark, ammoniated, Tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata—t. of Bark, compound, Tinctura cinchonæ composita—t. of Bark, Huxham's, Tinctura cinchonæ composita—t. of Bark, volatile, Tinctura cinchonæ am-

moniata—t. of Blistering Fly, Tinctura cantharidis—t. Cardiac, Rymer's, Tinctura rhej et aloes—t. of Galls, Tinctura gallarum—t. of Ginger, Tinctura zingiberis—t. for the Gout, Dr. Wilson's, see Colchicum autumnale—t. Hatfield's, see Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata—t. of Hellebore, white, Tinctura veratri—t. of Hemlock, Tinctura conii maculati—t. of Henbane, Tinctura hyoscyami—t. of Hops, Tinctura humuli—t. of Iron, ammoniated, Tinctura ferri ammoniata—t. of Iron, muriated, Tinctura ferri muriatis—t. of Ludwig, see Ferrum tartarizatum—t. of Musk, Tinctura moschi—t. Nervous, Bestucheff's, Tinctura seu alcohol sulfurico-æthereus ferri—t. of Orange peel, Tinctura aurantii—t. of Rhubarb, Tinctura rhej—t. of Rhubarb and aloes, Tinctura rhej et aloes—t. of Rhubarb and gentian, Tinctura rhej et gentianæ—t. of Saffron, Tinctura croci—t. of Saffron, compound, Tinctura de croco composita—t. of Snakeroot, Tinctura serpentariæ—t. of Spanish fly, Tinctura cantharidis—t. of Squill, Tinctura scillæ—t. of Steel, Tinctura ferri muriatis—t. Stomach, Tinctura cardamomi composita—t. for the Teeth, Greenough's, see Spiritus armoraciæ compositus—t. of Wormwood, compound, Tinctura absinthii composita.

Tinea, Porrigo—t. Faciei, Porrigo larvalis—t. Favosa, Porrigo favosa—t. Ficosa, Porrigo scutulata—t. Furfuracea, Porrigo furfurans—t. Granulata, Porrigo scutulata—t. Lactea, Porrigo larvalis—t. Lupina, Porrigo lupinosa—t. Porriginosa, Porrigo furfurans.

Tinkling, metallic, *Tintement métallique*.

Tinnimentum metallicum, *Tintement métallique*.

Tintement, Tinnitus aurium—t. *Bullaire*, T. *métallique*.

Tintouin, Tinnitus aurium.

Tintinnabulum, Uvula.

Tipsaria, Decoctum hordei.

Tire-balle, Forceps (bullet.)

Tirè-pus, Pyulcon.

Tisane commune, Decoctum hordei.

Tissu, Tissue—t. *Accidentel*, see *Accidental*—t. *Caverneux*, Cavernous texture—t. *Celluleux des os*, Cancelli.

Tissue areolar, Cellular tissue—t. Cribriform, Cellular tissue—t. Filamentous, Cellular tissue—t. Laminated, Cellular tissue—t. Ligamentous, Desmoid tissue—t. Mucous, Cellular tissue—t. Porous, Cellular tissue—t. Reticulated, Cellular tissue.

Tithenesis, Lactation.

Tithymalus, Euphorbia palustris—t. Cyparissia, Euphorbia cyparissias—t. Latifolius, Euphorbia lathyris—t. Paralias, Euphorbia paralias.

Titillatio, Gargale.

Titthe, Nipple.

Titthion, Nipple.

Titthis, Nipple.

- Titthos, Mamma, Nipple.
 Titubantia, *Bredouillement*.
 Titubatio, Fidgets.
 Toadflax, *Antirrhinum linaria*.
 Tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum*—*t.* English, *Nicotiana rustica*—*t.* Indian, *Lobelia inflata*.
 Tocetos, Parturition.
 Tocology, Obstetrics.
 Tocos, Parturition.
 Toddy tree, *Mamei*.
 Toe, *Digitus pedis*.
 Tofus, *Tophus*.
 Toile d'araignée, *Aranei tela*—*t.* *Choroidienne*, see *Choroid*—*t.* de *Gaultier*, *Sparadrapum Galteri*.
 Tokas, *Puerpera*.
 Tokology, Obstetrics.
 Toles, *Tonsil*.
 Tolles, *Tonsil*.
 Tolu, *Tonsil*.
 Tomis, *Scissors*.
 Tomata, *Solanum lycopersicum*.
 Tome, Cut, Incision.
 Tomeion, Knife.
 Tomeus, Knife.
 Tomotocia, *Cæsarean section*.
 Tone, Elasticity.
 Tongue, hernia of the, *Glossocoele*—*t.* Inflammation of the, *Glossitis*—*t.* Scraper, *Cure-langue*—*t.* Tie, see *Ankyloglossum*.
 Tonic power, Irritability.
 Tonicity, Elasticity.
 Tonique, Tonic.
 Tonos, Tonic spasm—*t.* *Trismus*, *Trismus*.
 Tonoticus, Tonic.
 Tonsillarum gangræna, *Cynanche maligna*.
 Tonsille, *Tonsil*.
 Tonsillitis, *Cynanche tonsillaris*.
 Toothache, *Odontalgia*—*t.* Tree, *Aralia spinosa*, *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*.
 Tooth edge, *Agacement des Dents*, *Hæmodia*—*t.* Rash, *Strophulus*—*t.* Shell, doglike, *Dentalium*.
 Tophaceous concretion, *Tophus*.
 Topicus, Local.
 Topinaria, *Talpa*.
 Topique, Topic.
 Torcular, Tourniquet.
 Tormentum, *Ileus*.
 Tormina, *Dysentery*—*t.* *Celsi*, *Dysentery*.
 Tornaculum, Tourniquet.
 Torpedo, *Narcosis*.
 Torpor, *Narcosis*.
 Tortelle, *Erysimum*.
 Tortue, *Testudo*.
 Tortura oris, *Risus sardonicus*, *Trismus*.
 Tota Bona, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.
 Totum carnosum, *Pancreas*.
 Toucher, *Esaphe*, Touch.
 Touchwood boletus, *Boletus igniarius*.
 Tour de maitre, *Coup de maitre*.
 Tourbillon vasculaire, *Vasa vasorum*.
 Tournesol, *Heliotropium Europæum*.
 Tourniole, *Paronychia*.
 Toute bonne, *Salvia sclarea*.
 Toute épice, see *Myrtus Pimenta*—*t.* *Saine*, *Sanicula*.
 Toux, Tussis—*t.* *Bronchique*, *Bronchial cough*—*t.* *Caverneuse*, see *Cavernous respiration*—*t.* *Tubaire*, *Bronchial cough*.
 Toxicatio, Poisoning.
 Toxicodendron, *Rhus toxicodendron*.
 Toxicum, Poison, Venom.
 Trabecula, *Corpus callosum*—*t.* *Willisii*, *Chordæ Willisii*.
 Trabes cordis, *Columnæ carneæ*—*t.* *Medullaris*, *Corpus callosum*.
 Trabs, *Penis*.
 Trachea arteria, *Trachea*.
 Trachée artère, *Trachea*.
 Tracheitis, *Cynanche trachealis*.
 Trachelagra, *Torticollis*.
 Trachelian, *Cervical*.
 Trachelitis, *Cynanche trachealis*.
 Trachélo-atloïdo-occipital, *Obliquus superior capitis*—*t.* *Atloïdo-basilaire*, *Rectus capitis lateralis*—*t.* *Basilaire*, *Rectus capitis internus major*—*t.* *Basilaire*, *petit*, *Rectus capitis internus minor*—*t.* *Mastoidien*, *Complexus minor*—*t.* *Occipital*, *Complexus*—*t.* *Phyma*, *Bronchocele*—*t.* *Scapulaire*, *Levator scapulæ*.
 Trachelos, *Collum*.
 Trachitis, *Cynanche trachealis*.
 Tractoration, *Perkinism*, see *Tractors*, metallic.
 Tractors, metallic. See *Perkinism*.
 Tractus respiratorius, *Respiratory tract*.
 Tragea aromatica, *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus*.
 Tragema, *Tragea*.
 Tragien, *Tragicus*.
 Tragoselinum, *Pimpinella saxifraga*—*t.* *Majus*, *Pimpinella magna*.
 Tragus Matthioli, *Salsola kali*.
 Trainasse, *Polygonum aviculare*.
 Tramis, *Perinæum*.
 Trance, *Catalepsy*, *Ecstasis*.
 Tranchées, *Tormina*—*t.* *Uterines*, *Pains*, after.
 Translation, *Metastasis*.
 Transplantatio, *Morioplastice*—*t.* *Medica nova*, *Transfusion*.
 Transpiratio, *Perspiration*.
 Transport, *Delirium*.
 Transpositio, *Metathesis*.
 Transudatio, *Diapedesis*.
 Transudation, *Exosmose*.
 Transversaire épineux, *Transversalis dorsi*—*t.* *Épineux du cou*, *Semispinalis colli*—*t.* *Grêle*, see *Sacro-lumbalis*—*t.* *Épineux du dos*, *Semispinalis dorsi*.
 Transversal de la Conque, *Transversalis auris*—*t.* *du Nez*, *Compressor nasi*.
 Transversalis anticus primus, *Rectus capitis lateralis*—*t.* *Collateralis colli*, see *Sacro-lumbalis*—*t.* *Colli*, *Semi-spinalis colli*—*t.* *Nasi*, *Compressor naris*.
 Transverse de l'Abdomen, *Transversalis abdominis*—*t.* *de l'Oricule*, *Transversus auris*—*t.* *du Périnée*, *Transversus perinæi*.

Transverso-spinal, Semi-spinalis colli, Semi-spinalis dorsi—t. Spinalis, Transversalis dorsi—t. Spinalis colli, Semi-spinalis colli—t. Spinalis dorsi, Semi-spinalis dorsi.

Trapèze Trapezium.

Trapezoid (ligament). See Coraco-clavicular.

Traulismus, see Balbuties and Blæstas.

Traulotes. See Blæstas.

Trauma, Wound.

Traumaticus, Abstergent.

Travail d'enfant, Parturition.

Traveller's joy, Clematis vitalba.

Treacle, Melasses, Theriaca—t. English, Teucrium chamædrys—t. Venice, Theriaca.

Tread, Cicatricula—t. of the Cock, Mole-cule.

Tree of life, Thuya occidentalis.

Trèfle d'eau, Menyanthes trifoliata.

Trefoil, bean, stinking, Anagryis—t. Water, Trifolium fibrinum.

Trema, Foramen.

Tremblement, Tremor—t. *Métallique*, see Tremor.

Trembles, Milk-sickness.

Trembling, Tremor.

Trepanatio, Trepanning.

Trépanation, Trepanning.

Trepanon, Trepan.

Trepanum, Trepan.

Treprousa, Nurse.

Trepidatio, Tremor—t. Cordis, Cardiotromus.

Tresis, Trepanning, Wound—t. Causis, Burn—t. Punctura, Puncture—t. Vulnus, Wound—t. Vulnus laceratum, see Laceration—t. Vulnus simplex, Cut.

Tressaillement, Shuddering.

Triangle medullaire, Fornix.

Triangularis, Depressor anguli oris—t. Coccygis, Coccygeus—t. Nasi, Compressor naris.

Tribuli aquatici. See Trapa natans.

Tributum lunare, Menses.

Tricaudalis, Retrahens auris.

Triceps auris, Retrahens auris—t. Brachialis, T. extensor cubiti—t. *de la Cuisse*, T. cruris—t. *Crural*, T. cruris—t. Magnus, Adductor magnus—t. Minor, Adductor longus femoris—t. Secundus, Adductor brevis.

Trichæ incuborum, Plica.

Trichia, Entropion.

Trichiasis, Entropion.

Trichiosis, Trichiasis.

Trichologia, Carphologia.

Tricholabium, Madisterium.

Trichoma, Capillamentum, Plica.

Trichomanes, Asplenium trichomanoides.

Trichomation, Capillamentum.

Trichoschisis, Schizotrichia.

Trichosis, Entropion, Trichiasis—t. Area, Porrigo decalvans—t. Athrix, Alopecia—t. Distrix, Distrix—t. Hirsuties, Hirsuties—t. Plica, Plica—t. Poliosis, Poliosis—t. Setosa, Hystriasis.

Trichoton, Scalp.

Trichuris, Tricocephalus.

Trifacial, Trigemini.

Trifémoro rotulien, Triceps cruris.

Trifémoro-tibi-rotulien, Triceps cruris.

Trifolium acetosum, Oxalis acetosella—t.

Aquaticum, Menyanthes trifoliata—t. Au-

reum, Hepatica triloba—t. Cervinum, Eu-

patorium cannabinum—t. Fibrinum, Men-

yanthes trifoliata—t. Hepaticum, Anemone

hepatica—t. Paludosum, Menyanthes tri-

foliata—t. Palustre, Menyanthes trifoliata.

Trigône cérébral, Fornix—t. *Vésical*, see Urinary bladder.

Trigonos, Triangular.

Trigonus Lieutaudi. See Urinary bladder.

Tripsis, Trituration.

Triquetrum (os), Cuneiform (bone).

Trisme, Trismus.

Trismus capistratus, *Bredissure*—t. Catar-

rhialis maxillaris, Neuralgia maxillaris—t.

Clonicus, Neuralgia faciei—t. Dolorificus,

Neuralgia faciei—t. Maxillaris, Neuralgia

faciei.

Trisplanchnia, Cholera.

Trissago, Teucrium chamædrys—t. Palus-

tris, Teucrium scordium.

Tristemia, Melancholy.

Tri-tia, Athymia.

Ti-tæus, Tertian fever.

Triticum faginum, Polygonum fagopyrum.

Tritio, Contritio, Trituration.

Tritura, Contritio.

Trituration, Contritio.

Tritus, Contritio.

Triventer, Trigastic.

Tricago, Teucrium chamædrys.

Trocart, Trocar.

Troch, Trochiscos.

Troches of carbonate of lime, Trochisci carbonatis calcis—t. Escharotic, Trochisci escharotici—t. Gum, Trochisci gummosi—t. Liquorice, Trochisci glycyrrhizæ—t. Liquorice, with opium, Trochisci glycyrrhizæ cum opio—t. Nitre, Trochisci nitratis potassæ.

Trochia, Orbit.

Trochilia, Trochlea.

Trochisci bechici nigri, Tr. glycyrrhizæ glabræ—t. e Creta, Tr. carbonatis calcis—t. Pectoralis regis Danorum, Tr. glycyrrhizæ cum opio—t. Sedativo-balsamica, Tr. glycyrrhizæ cum opio—t. Stibiati, Tabellæ antimoniales Kunckelii—t. Thebaici, Tr. glycyrrhizæ cum opio.

Trochisque, Trochiscos.

Trochlearis, Obliquus superior oculi.

Trochléateur, grand, Obliquus superior oculi—t. *Petit*, Obliquus superior oculi.

Trochlée, Trochlea.

Trochoides, Axæa commissura.

Troisquarts, Trocar.

Trokanter, Trochanter.

Trokanterian, Trochanterian.

Trokantinian, Trochantinian.

Troklée, Trochlea.

Trompe, Tuba—t. *d'Eustache*, Eustachian

tube—*t. de Fallope*, Tuba Fallopiana—*t. Uterine*, Tuba Fallopiana.
 Tromus, Tremor.
 Tronc, Trunk—*t. Brachial*, Brachial artery—*t. Basilaire*, Basilar artery.
 Trophalis, Colostrum.
 Trophe, Aliment, Cibatio, Pabulum.
 Trophimos, Nutritious.
 Trophodes, Nutritious.
 Troster. See Spirit.
 Trou, Foramen—*t. Anonyme*, Foramen stylo-mastoideum—*t. Aveugle ou Borgne*, Cæcum foramen—*t. de Botal*, Botal foramen—*t. de Botal*, Ovale foramen—*t. Déchiré antérieur*, Lacerum anterius foramen—*t. Déchiré postérieur*, Lacerum posterius foramen—*t. Epineux*, Spinale foramen—*t. Mentonnier*, Mental foramen—*t. Optique*, Foramen opticum—*t. Orbitaire supérieur*, Foramen supra-orbitarium—*t. Orbitaire supérieur*, Orbital foramen superior—*t. Ovale*, Ovale foramen—*t. Rond, petit*, Spinale foramen—*t. Sous-orbitaire*, see Suborbital canal—*t. Sous-pubien*, Obturatorium foramen—*t. Spheno-épineux*, Spinale foramen—*t. Sus-orbitaire*, Foramen supra-orbitarium.
 Trous carotidiens, Carotica foramina—*t. Condyloldiens*, Condylodea Foramina—*t. de Conjugaison*, Conjugationis foramina—*t. de Conjugaison*, see Vertebrae—*t. Olfactifs*, Olfactory foramina—*t. Rachidiens*, Spinal foramina.
 Trousseau, Fasciculus.
 Trubs, Lycoperdon tuber.
 Truelove, Paris.
 Truffe, Lycoperdon tuber.
 Truffle, Lycoperdon tuber.
 Trumbus, Thrombus.
 Trumpetweed, Eupatorium purpureum.
 Trygodes, Feculent.
 Trypanon, Trepan.
 Trypesis, Trepanning.
 Trypsis, Friction.
 Tsiana, Costus.
 Tsjampaca, Michelia champaca.
 Tuba Aristotelica, Eustachian tube—*t. Cæca*, T. Fallopiana—*t. Uterine*, T. Fallopiana.
 Tube, Fallopian, Tuba Fallopiana.
 Tuber, Hump, Lycoperdon tuber, Tubercle—*t. Pellagra*, Pellagra—*t. Atloido-occipital*, Rectus capitis posticus minor—*t. Cibarium*, Lycoperdon tuber—*t. Gulosorum*, Lycoperdon tuber—*t. Ischio-trochantérien*, Quadratus femoris—*t. Ischii*, see Ischiatic—*t. Tympani*, Promontory of the tympanum.
 Tubera terræ, Lycoperdon tuber.
 Tubercula nervorum nodosa, Ganglions, nervous—*t. Parva duræ matris*, Glandulæ pacchioni.
 Tuberculate, Tubercular.
 Tubercles des glandes lymphatiques, Scrofula—*t. Pisiformes*, Mamillary tubercles—*t. Quadrijumeaux*, Quadrigemina corpora.
 Tuberculeux, Tubercular.
 Tuberculosis. See Tubercle.

Tuberculosus, Tubercular.
 Tuberculous, Tubercular.
 Tuberculum Loweri, Lower, tubercle of.
 Tuberositas tympani, Promontory of the tympanum.
 Tubérosité bicipitale, Bicipital tubercle—*t. Sciatique*, see Ischiatic.
 Tubi membranacei, see Villous membranes.
 Tubuli duræ matris, Sinuses of the dura mater—*t. Pelvis renum*, see Calix—*t. Uriniferi Bellini*, Uriniferous tubes.
 Tubulus, Canula.
 Tubus acusticus, Ear-trumpet—*t. Nervorum*, Neurilema.
 Tue-chien, Colchicum autumnale.
 Tulip tree, Liriodendron.
 Tulipier, Liriodendron.
 Tumefactio, Swelling—*t. Mollis*, Puffiness.
 Tumeur, Tumour—*t. Anomale*, see Hæmatodes fungus—*t. Blanche*, Hydrarthrus—*t. Caverneuse*, see Hæmatodes fungus—*t. Erectile*, see Hæmatodes fungus—*t. Lymphatique des articulations*, Hydrarthrus—*t. Variqueuse*, see Hæmatodes fungus.
 Tumor, Swelling—*t. Albus*, Hydrarthrus—*t. Carneus*, Sarcoma—*t. Cysticus*, Encystis—*t. Cysticus serosus*, Hygroma—*t. Ficosus*, Ficus—*t. Flatulentus*, Emphysema—*t. Fungosus sanguineus*, Hæmatodes fungus.
 Tumor gangliiformis, Ganglion, nervous—*t. Squamiformis carnosus*, Lepidosarcoma—*t. Tuberculosus*, Tuberculate sarcoma—*t. Tunicatus*, Encystis.
 Tunica acinialis, Uvea—*t. Aciniformis*, Uvea—*t. Acinosa*, Uvea—*t. Adnata*, Conjunctiva—*t. Agnata*, Conjunctiva—*t. Alba oculi*, Sclerotic—*t. Albuginea*, Albuginea—*t. Albuginea oculi*, Sclerotic—*t. Arachnodes*, Arachnoid membrane—*t. Aranea*, Arachnoid membrane—*t. Caduca*, Decidua—*t. Candida oculi*, Sclerotic—*t. Carnosa*, Panniculus carnosus—*t. Conjunctiva*, Conjunctiva—*t. Costalis*, Pleura—*t. Crassa*, Decidua—*t. Dura oculi*, Sclerotic—*t. Durior et crassa*, Sclerotic—*t. Elytroides*, Vaginalis tunica—*t. Erythroides*, Cremaster—*t. Exterior ovi*, Decidua—*t. Extima oculi*, Sclerotic—*t. Filamentosa*, Decidua—*t. Hortensis*, Dianthus caryophyllus—*t. Innominata oculi*, Sclerotic—*t. Interna oculi*, Retina—*t. Muscularis*, Dartos—*t. Nervorum*, Neurilema—*t. Prætensa abdominis*, Peritonæum—*t. Reticularis*, Retina—*t. Retiformis*, Retina—*t. Rubicunda scroti*, Dartos—*t. Rubra*, Dianthus caryophyllus—*t. Subcostalis*, Pleura—*t. Thoracis*, Corset—*t. Uvalis*, Uvea—*t. Uviformis*, Uvea—*t. Vaginalis Linguae*, see Tongue—*t. Vitrea*, Hyaloid membrane.
 Tunique albuginée, Albuginea.
 Tunnyfish, salted, Omotarichos.
 Turbith blanc, Globularia alypum—*t. Mineral*, Hydrargyrus vitriolatus—*t. Montpellier*, Globularia alypum—*t. Plant*, Convolvulus turpethum.
 Turgentia, Turgescence.

Turgor vitalis. See Turgescence.
 Turmeric, *Curcuma longa*, *Sanguinaria canadensis*.
 Turnip, *Brassica rapa*—t. Indian, *Arum triphyllum*.
 Turpentine, *Terebinthina*—t. Briançon, see *Pinus cembra*—t. Chio, see *Pistacia terebinthus*—t. Common, see *Pinus sylvestris*—t. Cyprus, see *Pistacia terebinthus*—t. Horse, see *Pinus sylvestris*—t. Strasburgh, see *Pinus picea*—t. Tree, *Pistacia terebinthus*—t. Venice, see *Pinus larix*—t. Venice, true, see *Pistacia terebinthus*.
 Turpethum, *Convolvulus turpethum*—t. Minerale, *Hydrargyrum vitriolatum*—t. Nigrum, *Hydrargyri oxydum cinereum*.
 Turunda, Tent.
 Tophlo-enteritis, Typhlo-enteritis.
 Tophus, Typhus.
 Tussedo, Tussis.
 Tussis catarrhalis simplex, Catarrh—t. Clamosa, Pertussis—t. Clangosa, Pertussis—t. Convulsiva, Pertussis—t. Ferina, Pertussis—t. Spasmodica, Pertussis—t. Suffocativa, Pertussis.
 Tutenag, Zincum.
 Tuthia, Tutia.
 Twinkling of the eye, Nictation.
 Twitching, Tic.
 Tyloma, Callosity.
 Tylosis, Callosity.
 Tymma, Wound.
 Tympan, Tympanum.
 Tympania, Tympanites.
 Tympanios, Tympanites.
 Tympanita, Tympanites.
 Tympanites, uterine, Physometra.
 Tympanosis, Tympanites.
 Tympany, Tympanites—t. of the Womb, Physometra.
 Typha aromatica, *Acorus calamus*.
 Typhique, Typhoid.
 Typhlosis, Cæcitas.
 Typhloteron monocolon, Cæcum.
 Typhlotes, Cæcitas.
 Typhodes, Typhoid.
 Typhomania, Coma vigil, Insomnia.
 Typhonia, Coma vigil.
 Typhus abdominalis, see Typhus—t. *d'Amérique*, Fever, yellow—t. Aphthoideus, Aphthæ—t. Carcerum, Typhus gravior—t. Castrensis, Typhus gravior—t. Comatosus, Typhus mitior—t. *d'Europe*, Typhus—t. Ganglionaris abdominalis, see Typhus—t. Icterodes, Fever, yellow—t. *Miasmatique ataxique putride jaune*, Fever, yellow—t. Morbillosus, Rubeola—t. Nervosus, Typhus mitior—t. *d'Orient*, Plague—t. Pestis, Plague—t. Petechialis, Typhus gravior—t. Scarlatinus, Scarlatina—t. Simplex, Typhus mitior—t. Vesicularis, Pemphigus.
 Tyrannus. See Critical days.
 Tyreusis, Tyremesis.
 Tyriasis, Elephantiasis Arabica.

Tyrodes, Cheesy.
 Tyros, Cheese.
 Tyrosis, Tyremesis.

U

Ula, Gingivæ.
 Ulcer, malignant, Hospital gangrene—u. Putrid, Hospital gangrene.
 Ulcera serpentia oris, Aphthæ.
 Ulcère, Ulcer—u. *du Larynx*, Phthisis laryngea.
 Ulcers, Egyptian, *Ægyptia ulcera*.
 Ulcus, Ulcer—u. Cancrosum, Cancer, Chancre—u. Depascens, Phagedenic ulcer—u. Syriacum, Cynanche maligna—u. Telephium, Telephium—u. Tuberculosum, Lupus.
 Ulcusculum cancrosum, Chancre.
 Ule, Cicatrix.
 Ulmaire, *Spiræa ulmaria*.
 Ulmaria, *Spiræa ulmaria*.
 Ulmus campestris, Ulmus.
 Ulnaris externus, see Cubital muscles—u. Gracilis, Palmaris longus—u. Internus, see Cubital muscles.
 Ulocace, Stomacace.
 Ulotica, Cicatrisantia.
 Ulva crispa, *Fucus crispus*.
 Umbilical cord, Funiculus umbilicalis.
 Umbo, Umbilicus.
 Umbrella tree, *Magnolia tripetala*.
 Uncas, Indian, *Veratrum viride*.
 Uncia, Ounce.
 Unciform eminence, Hippocampus minor.
 Uncinus, Hook.
 Unctio, Inunction.
 Uction, Unguentum hydrargyri.
 Uncus, Hook.
 Undosus, Cymatodes.
 Undulatio, Fluctuation.
 Unedo, *Arbutus unedo*—u. Papyracea, *Arbutus unedo*.
 Unguen, Unguentum—u. Articulare, Synovia.
 Unguent, armatory, Hoplochrysa.
 Unguentaria, *Boitier*, see *Myristica moschata*.
 Unguentum adipoceræ cetorum, Ceratum cetacei—u. *Ægyptiacum*, Linimentum æruginis—u. *Ægyptium album*, Crinomyron—u. Album, U. cetacei, U. oxidi plumbi albi, U. plumbi subcarbonatis—u. Album resolvers, Linimentum ammoniæ fortius—u. Amygdalinum, Ceratum Galeni—u. Armarium, Hoplochrysa—u. Arthanitæ, see Arthanita—u. Articulare, Synovia—u. Basilicon flavum, Ceratum resinæ—u. Basilicon nigrum, U. resinæ nigræ—u. Basilicum viride, U. subacetatis cupri—u. Cantharidis, U. lyttæ—u. Ceratum, Ceratum Galeni—u. Cerussæ, U. oxidi plumbi albi, U. plumbi subcarbonatis—u. Cerussæ acetatæ, Ceratum plumbi superacetatis, U. plumbi superacetatis—u. Citrinum, U. de

althæa—u. Citrinum ad scabiem, U. hydrargyri nitratis—u. Cæruleum, U. hydrargyri—u. Detergens, U. subacetatis cupri—u. Elemi, Balsam of Arcæus, U. elemi compositum—u. Epispasticum fortius, Cerate of cantharides—u. Epispasticum mitius, U. lyttæ—u. Epispasticum viride, U. lyttæ medicatum—u. Flavum, U. de althæa—u. e Gummi elemi, U. compositum—u. Hellebori albi, U. veratri—u. Hydrargyri calcis albæ, U. hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Hydrargyri compositum, U. hydrargyri nitratis—u. Hydrargyri deutoxydi nitrati, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. ex Hydrargyro mitius dictum cinereum, U. oxydi hydrargyri cinereum—u. ex Hydrargyro oxydato rubro, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Hydrargyri oxydi rubri, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Hydrargyri rubri, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Hydrargyri submuriatis ammoniati, U. hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Hydrargyrici subnitratis, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Hydrargyri subnitratis, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Hydrargyri supernitratis, U. hydrargyri nitratis—u. Infusi meloes vesicatorii, U. lyttæ—u. Irritans, U. lyttæ—u. Lenitivum, U. de althæa—u. Liliaceum, Crinomyron—u. Mercuriale album, U. hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Mercuriale citrinum, U. hydrargyri nitratis—u. e Mercurio præcipitato, U. hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Mercurii rubrum, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Mundificans Zelleri, U. hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Nardinum, see Nardus Indica—u. Neapolitanum, U. hydrargyri—u. Nervinum, U. Sambuci—u. Nitricum vel oxygenatum, U. acidi nitrosi—u. Ophthalmicum, U. oxydi zinci impuri—u. Ophthalmicum rubrum, U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi—u. Picis nigræ, U. resinæ nigræ—u. Acetatis plumbi, Ceratum plumbi superacetatis—u. Plumbici carbonatis, U. plumbi subcarbonatis—u. Plumbi oxydi carbonati, U. plumbi subcarbonatis—u. Plumbi subacetatis, U. oxydi plumbi albi—u. Populeum, see Populus—u. Pulvis meloes vesicatorii, Cerate of cantharides—u. Resinæ flavæ, Ceratum resinæ flavæ—u. Resinæ pini sylvestris compositum, U. de althæa—u. Resinosum, Ceratum resinæ flavæ—u. Resumptivum, U. de althæa—u. Saturninum, U. plumbi superacetatis—u. Sabinæ, Ceratum sabinæ—u. ad Scabiem Zelleri, U. hydrargyri præcipitati albi—u. Simplex, Ceratum Galeni, U. ceræ—u. Solidum de cicuta, Emplastrum cicutæ—u. Spermatii ceti, U. cetacei—u. Susinum, Crinomyron—u. Tartari emetici, U. antimonii tartarizati—u. Tartari stibiati, U. antimonii tartarizati—u. e Tartaro stibiato, U. antimonii tartarizati—u. Tartratis potassæ stibiati, U. antimonii tartarizati—u. de Terebinthina et adipibus, U. elemi compositum—u. de Terebinthina et cera, U. de althæa—u. Terebinthinæ et

ovorum vitelli, U. digestivum simplex—u. Tetrapharmacum, Basilicon, U. resinæ nigræ—u. Tripharmacum, U. plumbi superacetatis—u. Tutia, U. oxydi zinci impuri—u. ad Vesicata, U. lyttæ—u. ad Vesicatoria, Cerate of cantharides—u. Vesicatorium, U. lyttæ—u. Oxydi zinci, U. zinci. Unguis, Hippocampus minor, Nail, Pterygion—u. Odoratus, Blatta byzantia. Ungula caballina, Tussilago. Ungulæ palpebrarum. See Tarsus. Unio, Pearl. Unioculus, Cyclops. Unoculus, *Borgne*, Cyclops. Uracus, Urachus. Urana, Ureter. Urane, Urinal. Uraniskorrhaphia, Staphyloraphy. Uranorrhaphia, Staphyloraphy. Uras, Urate. Uredo, Urticaria. *Urée*, Urea. Urema, Urine. Uren, Urea. Urenium, Urea. *Uretère*, Ureter. Urethra, blind ducts of the, see Cæcus—u. Mucous lacunæ of the, see Cæcus. *Urèthre*, Urethra. Urethritis, Gonorrhœa. Ureticus, Diuretic, Urinary. Uretra, Urethra. *Urètre*, Urethra. Uretris, Urinal. Urias, Urethra. Uriasis, Lithia, Uresis. Uricum, Urea. Uricus, Urinary. Urina genitalis, Sperm—u. Mucosa, Cystirrhœa—u. Vaccæ, Urine, cow's. Urinaculum, Urachus, Urinal. Urinæ profluvium, Diabetes—u. Suppressio, Ischuria—u. Stillicidium, Strangury—u. Substillum, Strangury. Urinaria, Antirrhinum linaria, Leontodon taraxacum. Urinatorium, Urinal. *Urine ardente*, Ardent urine—u. *de la Boisson*, Urine, hysterical, see Urine—u. *de la Coction*, see Urine—u. *Crue*, Urine, Crude—u. *Cuite*, see Urine—u. *de la Digestion*, see Urine—u. *Épaisse*, Urine, mucilaginous—u. *Floconneuse*, Urine, flocculent—u. *des Goutteux*, Urine, gouty—u. *Huileuse*, Urine, oily—u. Incontinence of, Enuresis—u. Involuntary discharge of the, Enuresis—u. *Lactescente*, U. milky—u. *Laiteuse*, Urine, milky—u. Sandy, Arenosa urina—u. Stoppage of, Ischuria—u. *Ténue*, U. thin. Urinodes, Urinous. Urocrasia, Enuresis. Urocriterion, Urocrisia. Urodochium, Urinal. Urolithi, Calculi, urinary. Urolithiasis, Lithia.

Urolithotomia, Lithotomy.
 Uron, Urine.
 Uropygion, Coccyx.
 Uropygium, *Croupion*.
 Urorrhagia, Diabetes.
 Urorrhœa, Enuresis.
 Uroscopia, Uromantia.
 Urtica dioica, Urtica—u. Iners magna foetidissima, Galeopsis—u. Mortua, Lamium album—u. Pilulosa, U. Pilulifera—u. Roman, U. Pilulifera.
 Urticaria porcellana, Essera.
 Urucu, Terra Orleana.
 Usnea, Lichen saxatilis.
 Ustilago, Ergot.
 Ustio, Burn.
 Usus, Habit.
 Uter, Uterus.
 Uterogestatio, Pregnancy.
 Uteri anteversio, Hysteroloxia anterior—u. Convulsivus morbus, Lorind matricis—u. Coryza, Leucorrhœa—u. Flexio, Hysteroloxia—u. Inclination, Hysteroloxia—u. Obliquitas, Hysteroloxia—u. Pronatio, Hysteroloxia anterior—u. Pruritus, Nymphomania—u. Reflexio completa, Hysteroloxia posterior—u. Retroversio, Hysteroloxia posterior—u. Rheuma, Leucorrhœa—u. Versio incompleta, Hysteroloxia.
 Uteri adscensus, Hysteria.
 Uteromania, Nymphomania.
 Uterus, Abdomen—u. Anteversion of the, Hysteroloxia anterior—u. Hourglass contraction of the, *Chaton*—u. Inclinator, Hysteroloxia—u. Obliquus, Hysteroloxia—u. Retroversion of the, Hysteroloxia posterior.
 Utricle. See Semicircular canals.
 Utriculus, Uterus—u. Lacteus, Receptaculum chyli.
 Uva, Uvula, see Vitis vinifera—u. Ursi, Arbutus uva ursi.
 Uvæ Corinthiacæ, see Vitis Corinthiaca—u. Passæ majores, see Vitis vinifera—u. Passæ minores, see Vitis Corinthiaca—u. Passæ sole siccatae, see Vitis vinifera.
 Uvatio, Ceratocele, Staphyloma.
 Uvea, commissure of the, Ciliary ligament.
 Uvée, Uvea.
 Uvigena, Uvula.
 Uvigeræ, Uvula.
 Uvula, Cionis—u. Vesical, see Urinary bladder.
 Uvularia, Ruscus hypoglossum.

V

Vaccina antivariolosa, Vaccina.
 Vaccine, Vaccina.
 Vaccinia palustris, Vaccinium oxycoccos.
 Vaccinium nigrum, V. myrtillus.
 Vacciola scutellata, Vaccina.
 Vacciola vera, Vaccina.
 Vagin, Vagina.
 Vagina Glissonii, Capsule of Glisson—v. Muliebris, Vagina—v. Nervorum, Neurilema

—v. Penis, Vagina—v. Portæ, Capsule of Glisson—v. Uterina, Vagina.
 Vagissement, Cry, Vagitus.
 Vagitus, Cry.
 Vagus nervus, Pneumogastric.
 Vaisseau, Vessel.
 Vasseaux capillaires, Capillary vessels—v. Chylifères, Chyliferous vessels—v. Lactés, Chyliferous vessels—v. Lactifères, Lactiferous vessels—v. Ombilicæux, Umbilical vessels.
 Valanida, Fagus sylvatica.
 Valerian, garden, Valeriana phu—v. Wild, Valeriana.
 Valeriana major, V. phu.—v. Locusta, V. dentata—v. Minor, Valeriana—v. Officinalis, Valeriana.
 Valeriane grande, Valeriana phu.
 Valetudinarius, Sickly.
 Valgus. See Kyllosis.
 Valiga, Tinctura jalapii.
 Valetudo, Sanitas.
 Vallum, Supercilium.
 Valve of Fallopius, Bauhin, valve of—v. Ileocœcal, Bauhin, valve of—v. of Tulpus, Bauhin, valve of—v. of Variolus, Bauhin, valve of.
 Valves, semilunar, Sigmoid valves.
 Valvula, Valve—v. Cæci, Bauhin, valve of—v. Cerebelli, V. Vieussenii—v. Coli, Bauhin, valve of—v. Foraminis ovalis, Ovalis fossa—v. Guiffartiana, see Thebesius, veins of—v. Ilei, Bauhin, valve of—v. Thebesii, see Thebesius, veins of—v. Vaginæ, Hymen—v. Venæ magnæ, see Thebesius, valve of—v. Willisiana, V. Vieussenii.
 Valvulæ episcopales, Mitral valves—v. Triglochines, Tricuspid valves—v. Trisulcæ, Tricuspid valves.
 Valvule, Valve—v. d'Eustache, Eustachian valve—v. de Pyloræ, see Pylorus—v. de Vieussens, Valvula Vieussenii.
 Valvules sigmoïdes ou semilunaires, Sigmoid valves.
 Vanelloe, Vanilla.
 Vaporarium, Hypocaustum. See Stove.
 Vaporatio, Evaporation.
 Vapores uterini, Hysteria.
 Vapours, Hypochondriasis, Hysteria.
 Vara, Barre.
 Varec, Kelp—v. Vesiculeux, Fucus vesiculosus.
 Varenî, Ambulo-flatulentus, Gout (wandering).
 Varice, Varix.
 Varicomphalus, Cirsomphalus.
 Varicose vein, Varix.
 Varicositas conjunctivæ, Cirsophthalmia.
 Variola Amboinensis, Frambœsia—v. Inserta, Variola (by inoculation)—v. Lymphatica, Varicella—v. Spuria, Varicella—v. Vaccina, Vaccina.
 Variolæ, Variola—v. Illegitimæ, Varicella—v. Modificatæ, Varioloid—v. Nothæ, Varicella—v. Pucillæ, Varicella—v. Tutoriæ, Vaccina—v. Volaticæ, Varicella.

- Variolæ*, Variola.
Varioli, Variola.
Variqueux, Varicose.
Varioli's bridge, Pons Varolii.
Varus, Ionthus. See *Kyllosis*.
Vas, Vessel—v. *Deferens mulieris*, Tuba foli-
 lopiana—v. *Urinarium*, Ureter.
Vasa lactea, Chyliferous vessels—v. *Sedalia*,
Hæmorrhoidal vessels—v. *Vorticosa*, Cilia-
 ry veins.
Vase à saigner, Cup.
Vastus externus, see *Triceps cruris*—v. *In-*
ternus, see *Triceps cruris*.
Vauqueline, Strychnina.
Vectis, Liver—v. *Elevatorius*, Elevator—v.
Triploides, Elevator triploid.
Vehicule, Vehicle.
Vein, bronchial, left, see *Azygos*—v. *Demi-azy-*
gous, see *Azygous*—v. *Frontal*, see *Facial*
vein—v. *Semi-azygous*, see *Azygos (vena)*
 —v. *Superior intercostal*, left, see *Azygos*
 —v. *Tibio-malleolar*, Saphena, great—v.
Palato-labial, Facial vein—v. *Peroneo-mal-*
leolar, Saphena minor—v. *Varicose*, *Var-*
ix.
Veine, Vein—v. *Cave*, Vena cava—v. *Cepha-*
lique, Jugular vein, internal—v. *Cepha-*
lique du pouce, Cephalic vein of the thumb
 —v. *Cubitale cutanée*, Basilic vein—v. *Fes-*
sière, Gluteal vein—v. *Porte*, Porta vena—
v. Prelombothoracique, Azygos (vena)—v.
Préparate, see *Facial vein*—v. *Radiale cu-*
tanée, Cephalic vein—v. *Trachelo-sous-cu-*
tané, Jugular vein external.
Veines arterielles, Arterial veins—v. *Sous-*
clavières, Subclavian veins.
Veins, coronary, Cardiac veins—v. *Supra-*
hepatic, Hepatic veins.
Velamenta bombycina, Villous membranes.
Velamentum abdominale, Peritonæum—v.
Corporis commune, Integument.
Velar, Erysimum.
Volosynthesis, Staphyloraphy.
Velum, V. pendulum palati—v. *Apophysi*
vermiformi obtentum, Valvula Vieussensii
 —v. *Interjectum cerebelli*, Valvula Vieus-
 sensii—v. *Medullare anticum*, Valvula
 Vieussensii—v. *Palati*, V. pendulum palati
 —v. *Palatinum*, V. pendulum palati—v.
Staphylinum, V. pendulum palati—v. *Vieus-*
sensii, Valvula Vieussensii.
Vena, Penis, Vein—v. *Alba renum*, Ureter—
 v. *Alba thoracis*, Thoracic duct—v. *Apo-*
plectica, Jugular vein, internal—v. *Arte-*
riosa, Porta vena—v. *Capitis*, Cephalic vein
 —v. *Cubiti interior*, Basilic vein—v. *Fal-*
cis cerebri, Sinus longitudinal inferior—v.
Lactea, Porta vena—v. *Magna*, Porta vena
 —v. *Medina Arabum*, Dracunculus—v.
Ostiaria, Porta vena—v. *Pari carens*, Azy-
 gos (vena)—v. *ad Portas*, Porta vena—v.
quæ ad Portas est, Porta vena—v. *Ramalis*,
 Porta vena—v. *sine pari*, Azygos (vena)—
 v. *Stelechiæa*, Porta vena—v. *Subalaris*,
 V. axillaris.
Venæ apoplecticæ, Jugular veins—v. *Conco-*
 mites, see *Vein*—v. *Galenii*, Choroid (veins)
 —v. *Lactææ*, Chyliferous vessels—v. *Lym-*
phaticæ, Lymphatic vessels—v. *Micantes*,
 (arteries) see *Artery*—v. *Pulsatiles*, (arte-
 ries) see *Artery*—v. *Satellites*, see *Vein*—
 v. *Soporales*, Jugular veins—v. *Sphagitides*,
 Jugular veins.
Veneficium, Poisoning.
Venenatus, Venomous.
Venenum, Poison, Venom.
Venereal disease, Syphilis.
Vénérien, Venereal.
Venery, Coition.
Venimeux, Venomous.
Venin, Venom.
Venom, quickening, Sperm—v. *Vital*, Sperm.
Venous system, abdominal, Porta vena—v.
System, see *Vascular*.
Vent, Wind.
Venter, Uterus—v. *Imus*, Abdomen, Hypo-
 gastrium—v. *Inferius*, Abdomen—v. *Me-*
dus, Thorax—v. *Parvus*, Hypogastrium—
 v. *Propendens*, Hysteroloxia anterior—v.
Renum, Pelvis of the kidney—v. *Superius*,
 Cavum cranii.
Venteux, Windy.
Ventosité, Flatulence.
Ventouses scarifiées, Cupping with the sca-
 rificator.
Ventouses sèches, Cupping, dry.
Ventre, Abdomen—v. *Inférieur*, Abdomen—
 v. *Resserré*, Constipation.
Ventricle, pulmonary, V. right.
Ventricule aortique, Ventricle, left—v. *Cin-*
quième, Ventricle, fifth—v. *Droit*, Venti-
 cle, right—v. *Gauche*, Ventricle, left—v.
Moyen du Cerveau, Ventricle, middle, of
 the brain—v. *Pulmonaire*, Ventricle, right
 —v. *Quatrième*, Ventricle, fourth.
Ventricules du cerveau, Ventricles of the
 brain—v. *du Cœur*, Ventricles of the heart
 —v. *Latéraux*, Ventricles, lateral.
Ventriculi cordis, Ventricles of the heart—
 v. *Duræ matris*, Sinuses of the dura mater
 —v. *Majores*, Ventricles, lateral—v. *Priores*,
 Ventricles, lateral—v. *Superiores*, Venti-
 cles, lateral—v. *Tricornes*, Ventricles, late-
 ral.
Ventriculus, Stomach, Ventricle—v. *Anterior*,
 Ventricle, right—v. *Aorticus*, Ventricle,
 left—v. *Posterior*, Ventricle, left—v. *Pul-*
monalis, Ventricle, right—v. *Primus*, Ven-
 tricle, right—v. *Secundus*, Ventricle, left—
 v. *Succenturiatus*, Duodenum.
Ventriloque, Engastrimythos.
Ventriloquist, Engastrimythos.
Ventrositas, Physconia.
Ventus, Wind.
Venus, Coition, Cuprum—v. *Crystals of*, Cu-
 pri subacetat—v. *Crystaux de*, Cupri sub-
 acetat.
Ver Cucurbitaire, Tænia solium—v. *de Gui-*
née, Dracunculus—v. *Luisant*, Cicindela—
 v. *Solitaire*, Bothriocephalus latus, Tænia
 solium.
Veratria, Veratrina.

- Veratrine. See *Colchicum autumnale*.
 Verbascum, *Primula veris*.
 Verbascum thapsus, *V. nigrum*.
 Verbenaca, *Verbena officinalis*.
 Verbus, Penis.
 Verdet, Cupri subacetat.
 Verdigris, Cupri subacetat.
 Veretrum, Penis.
 Verge, Penis—*v. d'Or*, *Solidago virgaurea*.
 Vergerette de Philadelphie, *Erigeron Philadelphicum*.
 Verjuice. See *Vitis vinifera*.
 Verjus, Verjuice.
 Vermes, Worms.
 Vermiculaire brûlante, *Sedum*.
 Vermicular, Vermiform.
 Vermicularis, Lumbricalis, *Sedum*.
 Vermiculus capillaris, *Dracunculus*.
 Vermifuge, Anthelmintic.
 Vermifuges, Helminthagogues.
 Vermifugus, Anthelmintic.
 Vermilion, *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.
 Vermillon de Provence, *Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum*.
 Verminatio, Helminthiasis.
 Vermination, cutaneous, Malis.
 Vermineux, Verminous.
 Vermis bombycinus, *Cornu ammonis*—*v. Ce-rebelli*, Vermiform process—*v. Cucurbiti-nus*, *Tænia solium*.
 Vermitio, Helminthiasis.
 Vernix sicca, Sandarac.
 Vérole, Syphilis—*v. Petite*, *Variola*—*v. Pe-tite volante*, *Varicella*.
 Vérolette, *Varicella*.
 Veronica aquatica, *V. beccabunga*—*v. Mas*, *Veronica*—*v. Officinalis*, *Veronica*—*v. Pur-purea*, *Betonica officinalis*.
 Véronique, *Veronica*—*v. Cressonée*, *Veronica beccabunga*.
 Verpa, Penis.
 Verre, Vitrum—*v. d'Antimoine*, *Antimonii vitrum*.
 Verruca minor, Thymion—*v. Palpebrarum*, see Hydatid.
 Verrucaria, *Heliotropium Europæum*.
 Verrue, Verruca.
 Vers, Worms.
 Version, Turning.
 Vert-de-gris, Cupri subacetat.
 Vertebra dentata, Axis.
 Vertebral nerve, Trisplanchnic.
 Vertèbres, Vertebrae.
 Vertebro-iliac ligament, Ileo-lumbar L.
 Vertex cubiti, Olecranon—*v. Palpitans*, Fon-tanella.
 Vertige, Vertigo.
 Vertigo tenebriosa, Scotodynia.
 Verumontanum, Caput gallinaginis, *Gallina-ginis caput*.
 Vervain, *Verbena officinalis*.
 Verveine, *Verbena officinalis*.
 Vesania mania, Mania.
 Vesaniæ, Insanity.
 Vesica biliaria, Gall-bladder—*v. Fellea*, Gall-bladder—*v. Intestinalis*, *Vesicula umbili-calis*—*v. Urinaria*, Urinary bladder.
 Vesicant, Blister.
 Vesicatoire, Blister.
 Vesicatorium, Blister.
 Vesicle, allantoid, Allantois—*v. Germinal*, see Molecule—*v. Purkinjean*, see Molecule.
 Vesicles of De Graaf, Folliculi Graafiani.
 Vesicula ænigmatica, *V. umbilicalis*—*v. Alba*, *V. umbilicalis*—*v. Bilis*, Gall-bladder—*v. Chyli*, Receptaculum chyli—*v. Erythro-idea*, Erythroid vesicle—*v. Fellis*, Gall-blad-der—*v. Omphalo-mesenterica*, *V. umbili-calis*—*v. Ovalis*, *V. umbilicalis*.
 Vesiculæ, see Villous membranes—*v. Divæ barbaræ*, *Variola confluens*—*v. Gingiva-rum*, Aphthæ—*v. Pulmonales*, see Cellule—*v. Rotundæ cervicis uteri*, Nabothi glandulæ—*v. Sanguinis*, Globules of the blood—*v. Seminales mulierum*, Nabothi glandulæ—*v. Spermaticæ*, *V. seminales*.
 Vesicule biliaire, Gall-bladder.
 Vesicule du fiel, Gall-bladder.
 Vesicules de Sainte Barbe, Vario'a confluens—*v. Seminales*, *Vesiculæ seminales*.
 Vespa, Wasp.
 Vesseloup, Lycoperdon.
 Vessie, Urinary bladder—*v. à Colonnes*, see Urinary bladder—*v. Col de la*, Collum ve-sicæ.
 Vestigium foraminis ovalis, Ovalis fossa.
 Vesture, Vestitus.
 Veta, Puna.
 Vêtement, Vestitus.
 Veterana, Rubeola.
 Veternus, Coma vigil.
 Vetonica cordi, Botonica officinalis.
 Vexillum, Drapeau.
 Via, Way—*v. Stomachi et ventris*, Œsopha-gus.
 Viability. See Viable.
 Vial, Phiala.
 Viæ lachrymales, Lachrymal passages—*v. Primæ*, Ways, igestive—*v. Secundæ*, Ways, second.
 Vibrans, Vibratory.
 Vibratile, Vibratory.
 Vicinitraha, Erysipelas.
 Vicini tractus, Erysipelas.
 Victorialis feminea, *Gladiolus vulgaris*—*v. Longa*, *Allium victorale*—*v. Rotunda*, *Gla-diolus vulgaris*.
 Victus ratio, Diet.
 Vidanges, Lochia.
 Vidian canal, Pterygoid C.
 Vie, Life.
 Vielliesse, Senectus.
 Vifargent, Hydrargyrum.
 Vigilance, Insomnia.
 Vigilia, Egregorsis.
 Vigiliæ nimie, Coma vigil.
 Vigne, *Vitis vinifera*—*v. Blanche*, *Bryonia alba*—*v. du Nord*, *Humulus lupulus*—*v. Vierge*, *Bryonia alba*.
 Vigor, Acme.

Villi. See Villous membranes.

Vin, Wine—*v. de Bourdeaux*, Claret—*v. de Quinquina composé*, Vinum de kina kina compositum—*v. Sec*, Sack.

Vinaigre, Acetum, see Aceticum acidum—*v. Scillitique*, Acetum scillæ.

Vinaigres medicinaux, Acetica.

Vincula, Fascia.

Vinculum, Bandage, Lien.

Vine, Vitis vinifera—*v. Grape*, Vitis vinifera—*v. Poison*, Rhus radicans.

Vinegar, aromatic spirit of, see Aceticum acidum—*v. Common*, Acetum—*v. Distilled*, see Aceticum acidum—*v. Marseilles*, Acetum aromaticum—*v. of Meadow saffron*, Acetum colchici—*v. Radical*, Aceticum acidum—*v. of Squills*, Acetum scillæ—*v. of the four Thieves*, Acetum aromaticum—*v. Thieves*, Acetum aromaticum—*v. of Wood*, see Aceticum acidum.

Vinettier, Oxycantha galeni.

Vinum, Wine—*v. Album Hispanicum*, Album Montanum, see Wine—*v. Amarum*, V. Gentianæ comp.—*v. Amarum scilliticum*, &c. V. diureticum amarum—*v. Amarum cum spiritu vini*, V. gentianæ compositum—*v. Aromo-aloeiticum*, V. Aloes—*v. Antimoniatum Huxhami*, V. antimonii tartarizati—*v. Benedictum*, V. antimonii tartarizati—*v. Canarium*, see Wine—*v. Chalybeatum*, V. ferri—*v. Cinchonæ compositum*, V. de kina kina comp.—*v. Emeticum*, V. antimonii tartarizati—*v. Ferratum*, V. ferri—*v. Hypocroticum*, Claret—*v. Hordeaceum*, Cerevisia—*v. Martiatum*, V. ferri—*v. Martis*, V. ferri—*v. Nicotianæ tabaci*, V. tabaci—*v. Opiatum fermentatione paratum*, Laudanum abbatibus Rousseau—*v. de Opio compositum*, V. opii—*v. Picatum*, Pissites—*v. Rhenanum*, see Wine—*v. Rhabarbari*, V. rhei palmati—*v. Rubrum Portugallicum*, see Wine.

Viol, Stuprum.

Viola ipecacuanha, see Ipecacuanha—*v. Lutea*, Cheiranthus cheiri—*v. Odorata*, Viola—*v. Palustris*, Pinguicola vulgaris.

Violaria, Viola.

Violet, dog, Viola canina—*v. Sweet*, Viola.

Violette à bouquets, Viola—*v. Odorante*, Viola—*v. des Sorciers*, Vinca minor.

Violier jaune, Cheiranthus cheiri.

Viorna, Clematis vitalba.

Viper, Egyptian, Aspis.

Vipera, Coluber berus.

Viperaria, Aristolochia serpentaria, Scorzonera.

Viperina virginiana, Aristolochia serpentaria.

Viper's grass, Scorzonera.

Virga, Penis—*v. Cerea*, Bougie.

Virgin's bower, common, Clematis vitalba—*v. Bower, upright*, Clematis recta.

Virgo, Girl—*v. Aurea*, Solidago virgaurea.

Viride æris, Cupri subacetas.

Virile, Penis.

Virility, Adult age.

Virosus, Virulent.

Virtue, Faculty.

Virus, Ichor, Poison, Sanies—*v. Vaccine*, see Vaccina—*v. Vitale*, Sperm.

Vis, Force—*v. Adhæisionis*, Cohesion (force of)—*v. Attractionis*, Cohesion (force of)—*v. Cohæisionis*, Cohesion (force of)—*v. Conservatrix*, V. medicatrix naturæ—*v. Elastica*, Elasticity—*v. Insita*, Irritability—*v. Irritabilitatis*, Irritability—*v. Plastica*, Plastic force—*v. Reproductiva*, Plastic force—*v. Vitæ*, Irritability—*v. Vitalis*, Irritability.

Viscera, Entrails.

Visceral, Splanchnic.

Viscères, Entrails.

Visconia, Physconia.

Visio, Pupil.

Vision, double, Diplopia.

Visus, Vision—*v. Acrior*, Nyctalopia—*v. Coloratus*, Chromopsia—*v. Dimidiatus*, Hemipopia—*v. Diurnus*, Hemeralopia—*v. Duplicatus*, Diplopia—*v. Juvenum*, Myopia—*v. Nocturnus*, Nyctalopia—*v. Senilis*, Presbytia.

Vita, Life.

Vitalba, Clematis vitalba.

Vitelline fluid, see Vesicula umbilicalis—*v. Pedicle*, see Vesicula umbilicalis—*v. Pouch*, Vesicula umbilicalis—*v. Vessels*, Omphalo-mesenteric.

Vitellum ovi. See Ovum.

Vitello-mesenteric, Omphalo-mesenteric.

Viti saltus, Chorea.

Vitiatio, Stuprum.

Vitiligo, Lepra—*v. Albus*, Lepra alphoides—*v. Melas*, Lepra nigricans—*v. Nigra*, Lepra nigricans.

Vitis alba sylvestris, Bryonia alba—*v. Apyrena*, see V. corinthiaca—*v. Idæa palustris*, Vaccinium oxycoccos.

Vitium scrophulosum, Scrofula.

Vitraria, Parietaria.

Vitreus, Hyaloid.

Vitriol, Ferri sulphas—*v. Blue*, Cupri sulphas—*v. Cæruleum*, Cupri sulphas—*v. Green*, Ferri sulphas—*v. Roman*, Cupri sulphas—*v. White*, Zinci sulphas.

Vitriolum album, Zinci sulphas—*v. Ammoniacale*, Ammonia sulphas—*v. Cupri*, Cupri sulphas—*v. Cyprium*, Cupri sulphas—*v. Ferri*, Ferri sulphas—*v. Goslariense*, Zinci sulphas—*v. Viride*, Ferri sulphas—*v. Martis*, Ferri sulphas—*v. Romanum*, Cupri sulphas—*v. Veneris*, Cupri sulphas—*v. Zinci*, Zinci sulphas.

Vitrum, Hypoclepticum, Separatorium—*v. Sublimatorium*, Aludel.

Vitta, Bandelette, a Caul.

Viverra civetta. See Civetta.

Voie, Way.

Voice, bleating, Egophony—*v. Goat's*, Egophony.

Voies digestives, Ways, digestive—*v. Lacrymales*, Lachrymal passages—*v. Premieres*, Ways, digestive—*v. Secondes*, Ways,

second—*v. Urinaires*, Urinary passages.
Voile du Palais, Velum pendulum palati—*v. Medullaire inférieure*, Velum medullare inferius—*v. Medullaire supérieure*, Valvula Vieussenii.
Voix, Voice—*v. Articulée*, Voice, articulated—*v. Bronchique*, Resonance.
Vola, Palm.
Volatica, Lichen.
Volsella, Acanthobolos, Forceps, Madisterium—*v. Patini*, *Valet à Patin*.
Volvulus, Ileus.
Vomendi conamen inane, Vomiturition.
Vomique, Vomica.
Vomiquier, Strychnos nux vomica.
Vomissement, Vomiting—*v. de Sang*, Hæmatemesis.
Vomit, black, Fever, yellow—*v. Black*, Melæna.
Vomitif, Emetic.
Vomitine, Emetine.
Vomiting of blood, Hæmatemesis.
Vomito negro, Fever, yellow—*v. Prieto*, Fever, yellow.
Vomitorium, Emetic.
Vomitus, Vomiting—*v. Cruentus*, Hæmatemesis—*v. Pituitosus*, Blennemesis—*v. Sanguinis*, Hæmatemesis.
Voûte, Vault—*v. Medullaire*, Corpus callosum—*v. à Trois piliers*, Fornix.
Vox, Voice—*v. Convulsiva*, *Voix convulsive*—*v. Rauca*, Raucedo.
Vue, Vision—*v. Courte*, Myopia—*v. Diurne*, Hemeralopia—*v. Faible*, Amblyopia—*v. Longue*, Presbytia—*v. Bouche*, Strabismus—*v. Nocturne*, Nyctalopia.
Vulnérable, Vulnerary—*v. Suisse*, see Fall-tranck.
Vulnerarius, Traumatic.
Vulnus, Wound—*v. Laceratum*, see Laceration—*v. Simplex*, Cut.
Vultus, Face.
Vulva, Uterus. See Vulva.
Vulvaire, Chenopodium vulvaria.
Vulvaria, Chenopodium vulvaria.
Vulve, Vulva.
Vulvo-uterine canal, Vagina.

W

Wad, Graphites.
Wake-robin, Arum maculatum.
Wallflower, Cheiranthus cheiri.
Wallrue, Asplenium ruta muraria.
Walnut, Juglans regia—*w. White*, Juglans cinerea.
Ward's essence for the headache, Linimentum camphoræ compositum.
Wart, Verruca—*w. Corneous*, Cornu.
Wash, black, see Hydrargyri submuriæ—*w. Preventive*, Lotion, Hannay's—*w. White*, Liqueur plumbi subacetatis dilutus.
Water of Aix la Chapelle, see Aix-la-Chapelle—*w. Allflower*, Urine, cows'—*w. Barley*, Decoctum Hordei—*w.*

Brash, Pyrosis—*w. Carui*, strong, Spiritus carui—*w. Cinnamon*, strong, Spiritus cinnamomi—*w. Epileptic of Langius*, Langii aqua epileptica—*w. Flag*, yellow, Iris pseudacorus—*w. Holy*, Water, distilled—*w. Honey*, see Mel—*w. in the Head*, Hydrocephalus—*w. Hungary*, Spiritus rosmarini—*w. Jags*, see Varicella—*w. Laurel*, see Prunus lauro-cerasus—*w. Lavender*, Spiritus lavandulæ—*w. Lime*, Liqueur calcis—*w. Lime*, compound, Liqueur calcis compositus—*w. Nutmeg*, Spiritus myristicæ—*w. Parsnep*, creeping, Sium—*w. Pennyroyal*, spirituous, Spiritus Palegii—*w. Qualm*, Pyrosis—*w. Seyd'schütz*, Sedlitz water—*w. Styptic*, Sydenham's, Solutio sulphatis cupri composita—*w. Tar*, see Pinus sylvestris.
Waters, distilled, Aquæ distillatæ—*w. First*, Primitivæ.
Wax, yellow and white, Cera flava et alba.
Web-eye, Caligo.
Web, muscular, Panniculus carnosus.
Weed silver, Potentilla anserina.
Welk, Gutta Rosea.
Wheat, Triticum—*w. Indian*, Zea mays—*w. Turkey*, Zea mays.
Whelk, chin, Sycosis.
Whey, Serum lactis—*w. Rennet*, see Serum lactis—*w. Tamarind*, see Tamarindus.
Whiskey. See Spirit.
Whistling, Sifflement.
White, flake, Plumbi subcarbonas—*w. Leg*, Phlegmatia dolens—*w. Root*, Asclepias tuberosa—*w. Spanish*, Bismuth, subnitrate of—*w. Swelling*, Hydrarthrus—*w. Swelling of lying-in women*, Phlegmatia dolens—*w. Wood*, Liriodendron.
Whites, the, Leucorrhœa.
Whitlow, Paronychia.
Whoopingcough, Pertussis.
Whortleberry, Vaccinium myrtillus, Vaccinium vitis Idæa—*w. Bears'*, Arbutus uva ursi.
Whorts, black, Vaccinium myrtillus.
Widow-wail, Cneorum tricoccum, Daphne alpina.
Willow, Salix—*w. Herb*, common, Lythrum salicaria—*w. Herb*, purple, Lythrum salicaria—*w. Red*, Cornus sericea—*w. Rose*, Cornus sericea—*w. Sweet*, Myrica gale.
Wind dropsy, Emphysema—*w. Flower*, Anemone—*w. Pipe*, Trachea—*w. Root*, Asclepias tuberosa.
Wine, Aminæan, Aminæum vinum—*w. of Aloes*, Vinum aloes—*w. Antimonial*, Vinum antimonii tartarizati—*w. Antiscorbutic*, Vinum antiscorbuticum—*w. Aromatic*, Vinum aromaticum—*w. Bark*, compound, Vinum de kina kina compositum—*w. Barley*, Cerevisia—*w. Bitter*, diuretic, Vinum diureticum amarum—*w. Bitters*, Vinum gentianæ comp.—*w. Cedar*, Cedrinum vinum—*w. Chian*, Chium vinum—*w. of Colchicum*, Vinum colchici—*w. of Gentian*, compound, Vinum gentianæ compositum—*w. of Hellebore*, white, Vinum veratri—*w. Ipecacuan-*

ha, Vinum ipecacuanhæ—w. of Iron, Vinum ferri—w. Medicated, Vinum medicinale—w. of Opium, Vinum opii—w. Pullet, *Poulet, vin de*—w. of Quinine, Vinum quininae—w. Rhubarb, Vinum rhej palmati—w. Steel, Vinum ferri—w. Tobacco, Vinum tabaci—w. of Wormwood, Vinum absinthites.

Winter bark tree, *Wintera aromatica*—w. Berry, Virginia *Prinos*—w. Green, round-leaved, *Pyrola*.

Wismuthum, Bismuth.

Wolfsbane, *Aconitum*—w. Claw, *Lycopodium*.

Womb, Uterus—w. Falling down of the, *Prolapsus uteri*—w. Grain, Ergot—w. Laceration of the, Uterus, rupture of the—w. Tympany of the, *Physometra*.

Woodbine, common, *Lonicera periclymenum*.

Woodlice, *Onisci aselli*.

Woodroof, sweet-scented, *Asperula odorata*.

Woodsorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

Worm bark tree, *Geoffræa inermis*—w. Goosefoot, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*—w. Grass, perennial, *Spigelia Marilandica*—w. Guinea, *Dracunculus*—w. Seed, *Artemisia santonica*, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*—w. Weed, Corsican, *Corallina Corsicana*—w. Weed, white, *Corallina*—w. Wood, common, *Artemisia absinthium*—w. Wood, creeping, *Artemisia rupestris*—w. Wood, Lesser, *Artemisia pontica*—w. Wood, Roman, *Artemisia pontica*—w. Wood, sea, *Artemisia maritima*—w. Wood, silky, *Artemisia glacialis*.

Worms, Helminthiasis.

Wrack, bladder, yellow, *Fucus vesiculosus*—w. Sea, *Fucus vesiculosus*.

Wrench, Sprain.

Wrist, Carpus.

Wrong heir, Cancellus.

X

Xalappa, *Convolvulus jalapa*.

Xanthoriza, *Zanthoriza apiifolia*.

Xanthos, Yellow.

Xanthoxylum fraxineum, *Zanthoxylum clava Herculis*.

Xantica, Carminatives.

Xantolina, *Artemisia santonica*.

Xeransis, Arefaction, Drying.

Xerantia, Siccantia.

Xerion, Catapasma.

Xerophthalmia, Lippitudo.

Xerotribia. See Friction.

Xylo-aloes, *Agallochum*—x. Balsamum, see *Amyris opobalsamum*—x. Cassia, *Laurus cassia*—x. Cinnamomum, *Laurus cinnamomi*.

Xyris, *Iris foetidissima*.

Xysma, Rasura, Scobs.

Xysmos, Rasura.

Xystera, Raspatorium.

Xystos, Linteum.

Y

Yard, Penis.

Yarrow, common, *Achillea millefolium*.

Yaupon, *Ilex vomitoria*.

Yaws, *Frambæsia*.

Yeux ardens, Ardent eyes—*y. d'Ecrevisse*, *Cancrorum chelæ*.

Yew tree, *Taxus baccata*.

Ylech, *Ilech*.

Yliater, *Ilech*.

Yolk of egg. See Ovum.

Youth, Adolescence.

Yopon, *Ilex vomitoria*.

Ypseloglossus, *Basioglossus*.

Yrides, Orpiment.

Yucca, *Jatropha manihot*.

Y-wer-a. See Spirit.

Z

Zaccharum, Saccharum.

Zael, Borosail.

Zaffran, Crocus.

Zapania nodiflora, *Anacoluppa*.

Zarnacha, Zanna.

Zarsa, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

Zarzaparilla, *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

Zedoaria, *Kæmpferia rotunda*.

Zedoaire rond, *Kæmpferia rotunda*.

Zedoary, *Kæmpferia rotunda*.

Zelosis, Zelotypia.

Zema, Decoction.

Zephach, Peritonæum.

Zerma, Zerna.

Zesis, Effervescens.

Zest. See Citrus medica.

Zibethum, Civetta.

Zignites, Zingritis.

Zinc, Zincum—z. Butter of, *Zinci chloridum*—z. Chloride of, *Zinci chloridum*—z. Ferrohydrocyanate of, *Zinci cyanuretum*—z. Flowers of, *Zinci oxydum*—z. Iodide of, see Iodine—z. Hydrocyanate of, *Zinci cyanuretum*—z. Oxyd of, *Zinci oxydum*—z. Sulphate of, *Zinci sulphas*.

Zinchum, Zincum.

Zinci carbonas impurus, Calamina—z. Chloruretum, *Z. chloridum*—z. Hydrocyanas, *Zinci cyanuretum*—z. Oxydum impurum, Tutia.

Zincum borussicum, *Zinci cyanuretum*—z. Calcinatum, *Zinci oxydum*—z. Chloratum, *Zinci chloridum*—z. Cyanogenatum, *Zinci cyanuretum*—z. Ferrohydrocyanicum, *Zinci ferrohydrocyanas*—z. Iodatum, see Iodine—z. Muriaticum, *Zinci chloridum*—z. Vitriolatum, *Zinci sulphas*—z. Zooticum, *Zinci cyanuretum*.

Zingiber Germanicum, *Arum maculatum*—z. Officinale, *Amomum zingiber*.

Zinkum, Zincum.

Zint, Zincum.

Zinziber, *Amomum zingiber*.

Ziphac, Peritonæum.

Ziziphum, Jujube.

Zoara, Insomnia.
 Zoe, Life.
 Zomos, *Consommé*, Jus.
 Zona, Herpes zoster—z. Castitatis, Hymen—
 z. Ignea, Herpes zoster—z. Virginitatis,
 Hymen.
 Zone, Cingulum.
 Zonula Hildani, Cingulum Hildani.
 Zoochymy, Hygrology.
 Zoogenium, Azote.
 Zoohematine, Hæmatine.
 Zoomagnetismus, Magnetism animal.
 Zoophysiology, Zoonomia.
 Zoosis, Animation.
 Zoospermes, Spermatozoa.
 Zopyron, Fomites.
 Zoster, Herpes zoster.
 Zostera marina, Pila marina.

Zozar, Saccharum.
 Zucaro, Saccharum.
 Zuchar, Saccharum.
 Zucharum, Saccharum.
 Zuchra, Saccharum.
 Zulapium, Julep.
 Zygoma, Malæ os.
Zygomatique grand, Zygomatiscus major—z.
Petit, Zygomatiscus minor.
Zygomato-labial, Zygomatiscus major—z. *La-*
bial, *petit*, Zygomatiscus major—z. *Maxil-*
laire, Masseter—z. *Oriculaire*, Anterior
 auris.
 Zyme, Ferment.
 Zymoma, Ferment.
 Zymosis, Fermentation.
 Zythogala, Posset.
 Zythos, Cerevisia.

SUPPLEMENT.

Acid, carbonaceous, Carbonic acid.
Approche, Coition.
Basilic commun, Oxymum basilicum.
Borage, Borago officinalis.
 Calihacha canella, Laurus cassia.
 Corigeen, Fucus crispus.
 Crasis, Temperament.

Crusta serpigiosa, Gutta rosea.
Ecaille, Scale.
 Fissuræ, Rhagades.
Fosses Condylodiennes, Condylodea forami-
 na.
 Khala mimuc, Bit noben.
 Pedagra, Potassæ supertartras impurus.



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